

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

46739

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1891.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Document No. 1468.

Director of the Mint.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1891.

SIR: As required by section 345 of the Revised Statutes, I have the honor to hand you herewith a report of the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, the present being the nineteenth annual report of the Director of the Mint and the third of the same series signed by me.

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold.—The gold deposits at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, including gold contained in silver deposits and purchases, aggregated 3,204,880.200 standard ounces, of the value of \$59,625,678.08, against \$49,228,823.56 in the preceding fiscal year, an increase of \$10,396,854.52.

Of the gold deposited, 2,606,111.797 standard ounces, of the value of \$48,485,800.82, were original deposits, and 598,768.403 standard ounces, of the value of \$11,139,877.26, were redeposits.

Of the redeposits \$4,601,070.52 consisted of fine bars bearing the stamp of the United States assay office at New York, being large gold bars redeposited for small; and \$6,538,806.74 were unparted bars, representing the deposits at the minor assay offices shipped to the mint at Philadelphia, for refining and coinage.

Of the gold bullion received at Government institutions during the fiscal year, \$31,555,116.85 was the product of our own mines, against \$30,474,900.25 of the same class of bullion deposited in the preceding fiscal year, an increase of \$1,080,216.60.

Of the domestic gold bullion received at Government institutions during the year, \$17,344,451.21 were fine bars bearing the stamp of private refineries, and \$14,210,665.64 were unrefined domestic bullion.

The distribution among producing States and Territories of the unre-

finer gold deposited at Government institutions during the year will be found in a table in the appendix to this report.

Foreign gold bullion of the value of \$4,054,822.86, and foreign gold coin of the value of \$8,256,303.80, a total foreign gold of \$12,311,126.66, were deposited and melted at the mints and assay offices during the last fiscal year.

Light-weight domestic gold coins were melted for recoinage of the value of \$583,847.16, and old material, consisting of jewelry, plate, etc., containing gold of the value of \$4,035,710.15.

Silver.—The deposits and purchases of silver, including silver contained in gold deposits, aggregated during the last fiscal year 71,869,663.92 standard ounces, of the coining value (\$1.16 $\frac{4}{11}$ per standard ounce, or \$1.2929 per fine ounce) of \$83,630,154.31, against \$43,565,135.15 in the preceding year, an increase of \$40,065,019.16.

Of the silver received at Government institutions during the year 10,006,707.61 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$11,644,168.84, were redeposits, so that the original deposits of silver aggregated 61,862,956.31 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$71,985,985.47.

Of the silver received, 52,744,990.07 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$61,375,988.45, consisted of fine bars bearing the stamp of private refineries in the United States. All such bars are classified at Government institutions as of domestic production. As a matter of fact, such bars contain foreign as well as domestic silver, as nearly all the silver imported into the United States in the form of base bars, or contained in miscellaneous ores, is reduced at private works in conjunction with domestic ores, and no distinction is made in the resulting product.

Of the domestic silver bullion deposited at the mints during the year, 3,551,805.12 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$4,133,009.58, was unrefined silver from the mines of the United States.

The distribution of the unrefined silver deposited at Government institutions among producing States and Territories, is exhibited in a table in the appendix to this report.

Foreign silver bullion, distinctively known as such, containing 1,964,342.47 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$2,285,780.32, and foreign silver coin, containing 2,189,902.34 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$2,548,249.99, a total foreign silver of \$4,834,030.31, was received at the mints and melted during the year.

Light-weight silver coins of the United States, principally subsidiary pieces transferred from the Treasury to the mints for recoinage, were melted during the year, containing 705,253.82 standard ounces of silver, of the coining value of \$820,658.98.

In addition, trade dollars were sold to the Government as bullion and melted, containing 3,248.47 standard ounces of silver, of the coining value of \$3,780.04.

Old silver, consisting of jewelry, plate, etc., was melted during the

year, containing 703,414.02 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$818,518.11.

The coining value of the gold and silver (not including redeposits) received at the mints and assay offices of the United States each fiscal year since 1880 is exhibited in the following table:

VALUE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER (NOT INCLUDING REDEPOSITS) RECEIVED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, 1880-1891.

Fiscal years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Total value.
1880.....	\$98,835,096	\$34,640,522	\$133,475,618
1881.....	130,833,102	30,791,146	161,624,248
1882.....	66,756,652	33,720,491	100,477,143
1883.....	46,347,106	36,869,834	83,216,940
1884.....	46,326,678	36,520,290	82,846,968
1885.....	52,894,075	36,789,774	89,683,849
1886.....	44,909,749	35,494,183	80,403,932
1887.....	68,223,072	47,756,918	115,979,990
1888.....	72,225,497	41,331,014	113,556,511
1889.....	42,136,436	41,238,151	83,374,587
1890.....	42,663,095	42,644,719	85,307,814
1891.....	48,485,801	71,985,985	120,471,786

The usual tables exhibiting, by weight and value, the deposits and purchases of gold and silver, at each of the mints and assay offices, will be found in the Appendix.

COINAGE.

The coinage executed during the fiscal year at the four coinage mints located at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson City, and New Orleans, aggregated 119,547,877 pieces, of the nominal value of \$63,611,159.35, against 112,698,071 pieces, of the nominal value of \$60,254,436.93, struck in the preceding fiscal year.

The gold coins aggregated 1,414,154 pieces, of the value of \$24,172,202.50, of which \$22,062,880 were in double-eagles, \$1,170,100 in eagles, \$908,445 in half-eagles, and \$30,777.50 in quarter-eagles.

The bulk of the gold coinage was executed for depositors at the mints on the Pacific coast.

The coinage of the three-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces, as well as the three-cent nickel piece, was discontinued by act of Congress approved September 26, 1890, and no pieces of these denominations were struck during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

The silver coinage consisted of 36,232,802 silver dollars, \$82,637.50 in half-dollars, \$195,118.75 in quarter-dollars, and \$1,761,462.10 in dimes.

The minor coinage, executed at the mint at Philadelphia, consisted of 13,338,275 nickel five-cent pieces, of the nominal value of \$666,913.75, and 50,002,275 one-cent bronze pieces, of the nominal value of \$500,022.75.

The coinage of the mints during the last fiscal year is recapitulated in the following table:

COINAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	1, 414, 154	\$24, 172, 202. 50
Silver dollars	36, 232, 802	36, 232, 802. 00
Subsidiary silver coins	18, 560, 371	2, 039, 218. 35
Minor coins	63, 340, 550	1, 166, 936. 50
Total	119, 547, 877	63, 611, 159. 35

In the Appendix will be found tables exhibiting, by institutions and by denominations of pieces, the coins struck at the mints during the fiscal year 1891, and also during the calendar year 1890.

A table is also presented exhibiting the coinage of the mints each calendar year since the organization of the Mint in 1792 to the close of the fiscal year 1891.

GOLD AND SILVER BARS MANUFACTURED.

In addition to the coinage of the mints, gold and silver bars were manufactured during the fiscal year of the value of \$39,603,199.42, as follows:

BARS MANUFACTURED, 1891.

Description.	Value.
Gold	\$31, 165, 541. 77
Silver	8, 437. 657. 65
Total	39, 603, 199. 42

MEDALS AND DIES MANUFACTURED.

During the last fiscal year 1,237 dies were prepared in the engraving department of the mint at Philadelphia, as exhibited in the following table:

DIES MANUFACTURED, 1891.

Description.	Number.
For gold coinage	93
" silver coinage	625
" minor coinage	486
" proof coinage	20
" Secretary Windom medal	3
" Director of the Mint medal	2
" Superintendent of the Mint medal	2
" Indian peace medal	2
" annual assay medal	2
" Railway Mail Service medal	2
Total	1, 237

The number of medals manufactured aggregated 3,293, distributed as follows:

MEDALS MANUFACTURED, 1891.

Description.	Number.
Gold.....	191
Silver.....	1,502
Bronze.....	1,600
Total	3,293

The detailed description of the medals manufactured during the year will be found in the Appendix to this report.

The following table exhibits the number of medals and proof sets, as well as single-proof coins sold, during the year:

MEDALS AND PROOF COINS SOLD, 1891.

Description.	Number.	Value.
Medals:		
Gold	234	\$9,321.65
Silver.....	1,558	1,867.50
Bronze.....	823	696.19
Total	2,615	11,885.34
Proof sets:		
Gold	36	1,386.00
Silver.....	556	1,499.50
Minor	1,903	152.24
Total	2,495	3,037.74
Single proof pieces:		
Gold proof pieces.....	42	250.00

The net profit realized from the sale of medals and proof coins during the year was \$2,025.93, distributed during the four quarters of the year as follows:

NET PROFITS ON MEDALS, 1891.

Quarters.	Amount.
Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1890	\$298.62
December 31, 1890	263.58
March 31, 1891	709.22
June 30, 1891	754.51
Total	2,025.93

GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN.

During the fiscal year gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, at the mint at Philadelphia and the assay office at New York, of the value of \$24,965,695.20, as exhibited in the following table:

FINE GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN, 1891.

Months.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
1890.			
July	\$30,169.07	\$7,407,633.11	\$7,437,802.18
August	60,349.90	6,416,468.97	6,476,818.87
September	65,313.00	788,997.72	854,310.72
October	70,328.56	925,331.09	995,659.65
November	75,296.64	657,680.42	732,977.06
December	40,201.20	402,584.74	442,785.94
1891.			
January	70,379.75	574,955.70	645,335.45
February	55,256.51	3,740,954.35	3,796,210.86
March	85,460.72	1,365,712.07	1,451,172.79
April	175,372.94	552,408.38	727,781.32
May	106,074.58	530,246.19	696,320.77
June	155,861.34	552,658.25	708,519.59
Total	1,050,064.21	23,915,630.99	24,965,695.20

During the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, pursuant to recommendations contained in my last fiscal report, the following act, amendatory of the act of May 26, 1882, relative to the exchange of gold bars for United States gold coin, became a law March 3, 1891:

SEC. 3. That an act to authorize the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars, approved May twenty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be amended to read as follows:

That the superintendents of the coinage mints and of the United States assay office at New York may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but not otherwise, receive United States gold coin from any holder thereof in sums of not less than five thousand dollars, and pay and deliver in exchange therefor gold bars in value equaling such coin so received: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may impose for such exchange a charge which in his judgment shall equal the cost of manufacturing the bars.

SEC. 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

In order that the change from the old law may be noted the act of May 26, 1882, is appended:

That the superintendents of the coinage mints, and of the United States assay office at New York, are hereby authorized to receive United States gold coin from any holder thereof in sums not less than five thousand dollars, and to pay and deliver in exchange therefor gold bars in value equaling such coin so received.

The act of May 26, 1882, was construed by the Attorney-General to be mandatory as to the exchange of gold bars for gold coin, and he

further held that under its provisions no charge could be imposed for the exchange.

The modified act provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may impose a charge for such exchange equal to the cost of manufacturing the bars; and the exchange is to take place only with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, thus making it discretionary.

The day following the approval of the act (March 4, 1891) requests made at the United States assay office at New York for gold bars, for export, in exchange for gold coin were telegraphed the Director. The superintendent was instructed to deliver gold bars in exchange for gold coin upon the payment of a bar charge of 4 cents per hundred dollars in value.

Notwithstanding the charge imposed, exporters of gold continued to take large amounts of gold bars in exchange for gold coin, so that on March 23, 1891, the superintendent was instructed to decline to give gold bars in exchange for gold coin when required for shipment.

Gold bars are furnished in exchange for gold coin, upon the payment of the bar charge, to jewelers and manufacturers for domestic use in the industrial arts, but since March 23 of the present year have not been furnished for export.

As I have pointed out in prior reports, the movement of gold from the United States has been facilitated by the act of May 26, 1882.

The shipment of gold, rather than the purchase of exchange, is, as a rule, decided on a very narrow margin of profit, and it would seem reasonable to infer that when the margin of profit between the actual shipment of specie and the purchase of exchange is small, shipments might be prevented if exporters were required to ship coin or to pay a premium for bars.

The fact that exporters were willing and anxious to pay the charge of 4 cents per hundred dollars in value, and even a higher rate, for gold bars in exchange for coin, is proof conclusive that United States bars of full weight and of recognized purity are a more profitable form of gold for shipment than coin.

It has not been the policy of the Department to throw any obstacle in the way of the free movement of specie, but there is no good reason why the Government of the United States, reversing the policy of foreign banking houses under governmental control, should facilitate it.

While the refusal to furnish bars for export has been powerless to stop the movement of gold this summer from this country, for the reason that specially powerful causes were operating (which are discussed elsewhere in this report), such refusal should have the effect to raise the "gold point" so as to render it unprofitable as a business transaction to ship gold from this country to London unless the price of sterling exchange approximates \$4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$, a rise of at least one-half a cent.

WORK OF GOVERNMENT REFINERIES.

The acid refineries of the coinage mints and of the assay office at New York operated during the last fiscal year on bullion containing 9,070,490 standard ounces of gold and silver, of the value of \$32,462,241.42, as exhibited in the following table:

PRODUCT OF ACID REFINERIES, 1891.

Bullion.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold	1, 256, 090. 282	\$23, 369, 121. 51
Silver	7, 814, 399. 930	9, 093, 119. 91
Total	9, 070, 490. 212	32, 462, 241. 42

The weight and value of the precious metals treated in the refinery of each of the institutions is exhibited in the following table:

REFINING (BY ACIDS), 1891.

Institutions.	Gross ounces.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
		Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value.	
Philadelphia...	891, 000. 14	241, 605. 317	\$4, 494, 982. 64	681, 059. 68	\$792, 505. 81	\$5, 287, 488. 45
San Francisco...	1, 677, 786. 14	225, 655. 692	4, 198, 245. 43	1, 522, 273. 04	1, 771, 372. 26	5, 969, 617. 69
Carson.....	2, 013, 792. 95	97, 150. 630	1, 807, 453. 58	2, 134, 159. 75	2, 483, 385. 89	4, 290, 839. 47
New Orleans ..	9, 970. 51	5, 577. 473	103, 766. 94	4, 008. 80	4, 664. 78	108, 431. 72
New York.....	4, 231, 003. 44	686, 101. 170	12, 764, 672. 92	3, 472, 898. 66	4, 041, 191. 17	16, 805, 864. 09
Total	8, 823, 553. 18	1, 256, 090. 282	23, 369, 121. 51	7, 814, 399. 93	9, 093, 119. 91	32, 462, 241. 42

PURCHASES OF SILVER.

From July 1 to August 13, 1890, the purchases of silver bullion were made under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1878.

The amount purchased by the Treasury Department, on telegraphic offers of lots of over 10,000 ounces, was 2,431,827.18 standard ounces, costing \$2,382,267.28.

In addition to Department purchases, the purchases of silver at the mints in lots of less than 10,000 ounces, aggregated 663,512.57 standard ounces, costing \$655,139.34, while the silver purchased in partings, bar charges, and fractions aggregated 12,859.72 standard ounces, costing \$12,019.84.

The total amount of silver purchased during the last fiscal year, under the act of 1878, was 3,108,199.47 standard ounces, costing \$3,049,426.46.

The average cost of silver purchased under the act of February 28, 1878, during the first two months of the fiscal year, was \$1.09 per fine ounce.

The following table exhibits the quantity and cost of the silver pur-

chased under the act of February 28, 1878, during the first two months of the fiscal year at each of the coinage mints:

DELIVERIES ON PURCHASES OF SILVER UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878, DURING FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Mints.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia.....	1, 768, 110. 47	\$1, 722, 648. 60
San Francisco.....	426, 469. 28	424, 062. 30
New Orleans.....	688, 821. 09	681, 576. 31
Carson.....	224, 798. 63	221, 139. 19
Total.....	3, 108, 199. 47	3, 049, 426. 46

Adding to this total the amount of silver on hand July 1, 4,415,244.66 standard ounces, costing \$4,027,833.80, makes the total amount of silver available for the coinage of silver dollars during the year, purchased under the act of February 28, 1878, 7,523,444.13 standard ounces, costing \$7,077,260.26.

BULLION DELIVERED ON SILVER PURCHASES, ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

Mode of acquisition.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Purchased by the Treasury Department (lots of over 10,000 ounces) .	2, 431, 827. 18	\$2, 382, 267. 28
Purchased at mints (lots of less than 10,000 ounces).....	663, 512. 57	655, 139. 34
Partings, bar charges, and fractions.....	12, 859. 72	12, 019. 84
Total delivered on purchases.....	3, 108, 199. 47	3, 049, 426. 46
Balance July 1, 1890.....	4, 415, 244. 66	4, 027, 833. 80
Available for coinage of silver dollars during fiscal year 1891..	7, 523, 444. 13	7, 077, 260. 26

Of the bullion purchased under the act of February 28, 1878, 7,511,218.49 standard ounces, costing \$7,065,905.45, were used in the coinage of 8,740,327 standard silver dollars; 12,223.76 standard ounces, costing \$11,353.07, were wasted by the operative officers and sold in sweeps, while the balance (consisting of fractions of less than an ounce at each of three coinage mints), 1.88 standard ounces, costing \$1.74, was transferred to the account of "silver purchases under act of July 14, 1890."

The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of February 28, 1878, from the commencement, March 1, 1878, to August 13, 1890, was 323,635,576.19 standard ounces, costing \$308,199,261.71, an average of \$0.9523 per standard ounce, or \$1.058 per fine ounce.

SILVER PURCHASES UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

On August 13, 1890, the act of July 14, 1890, requiring the purchase monthly of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, went into effect. The amount purchased by the Treasury Department, on telegraphic offers of lots of over 10,000 ounces, to the close of the fiscal year, aggregated 47,710,254.77

standard ounces, costing \$44,861,371.32. In addition to Department purchases, the purchases of silver at the mints in lots of less than 10,000 ounces, aggregated 5,962,742.75 standard ounces, costing \$5,625,039.30, while the silver purchased in partings, bar charges, and fractions (including 1.88 standard ounces, costing \$1.74, transferred from 1878 bullion) aggregated 97,128.09 standard ounces, costing \$91,087.82.

The total amount purchased during the last fiscal year under the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, was 53,770,125.61 standard ounces, costing \$50,577,498.44.

The average cost of the silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was \$1.045 per fine ounce.

The following table exhibits the quantity and cost of the silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, during the fiscal year, at each of the coinage mints:

DELIVERIES ON PURCHASES OF SILVER UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Mints.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia	40,946,666.17	\$38,457,142.83
San Francisco	7,938,845.65	7,520,895.10
New Orleans	3,549,085.13	3,350,002.58
Carson	1,335,528.66	1,249,457.93
Total	53,770,125.61	50,577,498.44

The following table is a recapitulation of the purchases, and mode of acquisition, under the act of July 14, 1890:

BULLION DELIVERED ON SILVER PURCHASES, ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

Mode of acquisition.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Purchased by the Treasury Department (lots of over 10,000 ounces) ..	47,710,254.77	\$44,861,371.32
Purchased at mints (lots of less than 10,000 ounces)	5,962,742.75	5,625,039.30
Partings, bar charges, and fractions (including 1.88 standard ounces, costing \$1.74, transferred from 1878 bullion)	97,128.09	91,087.82
Total	53,770,125.61	50,577,498.44

The act of July 14, 1890, required "That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars, until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seignorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

In order to comply with the mandatory coinage of silver dollars re-

quired by this act (2,000,000 ounces monthly, equivalent to 2,585,000 silver dollars), there were coined from August 13, 1890, to June 30, 1891, from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 27,292,475 silver dollars.

The quantity of silver used in this coinage was 23,454,470.70 standard ounces, costing \$22,747,860.42, while 27,272.98 standard ounces, costing \$25,466.43, were wasted and sold in sweeps, leaving a balance of uncoined silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, on hand at the coinage mints June 30, 1891, of 30,288,381.93 standard ounces, costing \$27,804,171.59, distributed as follows:

SILVER BULLION PURCHASED UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, UNCOINED JUNE 30, 1891.

Mints.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia.....	28,142,429.29	\$25,867,660.88
San Francisco.....	1,475,445.10	1,336,159.12
New Orleans.....	325,280.55	290,831.02
Carson.....	345,226.99	309,520.57
Total.....	30,288,381.93	27,804,171.59

The total amount of silver purchased, during the fiscal year, under both acts, February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890, was 56,878,325.08 standard ounces, costing \$53,626,924.90, an average cost of \$1.04 $\frac{3}{4}$ per fine ounce.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the two acts was \$36,032,802.

In addition, 200,000 silver dollars were coined in the last month of the fiscal year from trade-dollar bullion.

The total coinage of silver dollars, during the fiscal year, and the total seignorage on such coinage, is exhibited in the following table:

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS, FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Act.	Dollars coined.	Seignorage.
February 28, 1878.....	\$8,740,327	\$1,674,421.55
July 14, 1890.....	27,292,475	4,544,614.58
March 3, 1891.....	200,000	2,297.29
Total.....	36,232,802	6,221,333.42

The total purchases of silver bullion under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1891, have aggregated 66,588,536 fine ounces, costing \$68,626,565, an average for the whole period of \$1.03 per fine ounce. The balance of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, on hand uncoined at this date, November 1, 1891, is 45,022,085 fine ounces, costing \$45,420,512.

The accompanying table exhibits the offers and purchases of silver

during the fiscal year, under the acts of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890:

SILVER OFFERED, PURCHASED, AND COST OF SAME, UNDER THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

Date.	Offers.	Amount purchased.	Cost.
1890.	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
July 3	385,000	200,000.00	\$209,600.00
July 7	365,000	215,000.00	226,225.00
July 10	415,000	405,000.00	432,062.25
July 14	100,000	(*)	.....
July 17	818,000	600,000.00	658,600.00
July 21	440,000	270,000.00	297,975.00
July 24	275,000	(*)	.....
Local purchases		347,559.58	373,720.26
Total for July	2,798,000	2,037,559.58	2,198,182.51
August 4	520,000	320,000.00	362,375.00
August 7	535,000	125,000.00	140,187.50
August 11	773,000	(*)	.....
Local purchases		261,073.70	293,438.92
Total for August	1,828,000	706,073.70	796,001.42

* All declined.

SILVER OFFERED, PURCHASED, AND COST OF SAME, UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

Date.	Offers.	Amount purchased.	Cost.
1890.	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
August 13	882,000	310,000.00	\$350,300.00
August 15	704,770	417,770.00	478,957.80
August 18	590,000	540,000.00	640,650.00
August 20	1,364,000	516,000.00	619,530.00
August 22	1,520,000	425,000.00	507,575.00
August 25	1,020,000	450,000.00	538,365.00
August 27	1,946,000	613,000.00	730,470.00
August 29	1,453,000	358,000.00	428,445.00
Total	9,479,770	3,629,770.00	4,294,292.80
Local purchases		175,336.06	209,732.56
Total for August	9,479,770	3,805,106.06	4,504,025.36
September 1	1,215,500	150,500.00	179,808.75
September 3	2,003,500	300,000.00	358,050.00
September 5	1,077,500	250,000.00	293,087.50
September 8	804,000	255,000.00	298,993.00
September 10	640,000	210,000.00	246,750.00
September 12	431,000	321,000.00	371,428.50
September 15	500,000	360,000.00	416,830.00
September 17	519,000	326,000.00	380,061.25
September 19	820,000	470,000.00	546,988.00
September 22	1,035,000	250,000.00	289,000.00
September 24	338,925	140,000.00	159,100.00
September 26	166,762	105,000.00	118,812.50
Total	9,551,187	3,137,500.00	3,658,909.50
Local purchases		621,728.04	661,421.96
Total for September	9,551,187	3,759,228.04	4,320,331.46

SILVER OFFERED, PURCHASED, AND COST OF SAME, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Offers.	Amount purchased.	Cost.
1890.			
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
October 1	375,000	225,000.00	\$256,375.00
October 3	957,000	510,000.00	580,238.50
October 6	780,000	300,000.00	336,650.00
October 8	733,000	280,000.00	312,722.50
October 10	843,000	300,000.00	332,400.00
October 13	871,000	420,000.00	465,151.00
October 15	436,000	275,000.00	301,572.50
October 17	424,000	148,000.00	163,392.00
October 20	1,217,000	647,000.00	709,267.00
October 22	1,274,000	515,000.00	563,487.50
October 24	1,050,000	200,000.00	209,960.00
Total	8,960,000	3,820,000.00	4,231,216.00
Local purchases		896,711.76	987,642.98
Total for October	8,960,000	4,716,711.76	5,218,864.98
November 3	1,060,000	515,000.00	549,205.00
November 5	1,055,000	370,000.00	393,186.00
November 7	1,045,000	420,000.00	430,290.00
November 10	600,000	600,000.00	620,155.00
November 12	862,000	737,000.00	763,868.50
November 14	750,000	165,000.00	170,672.50
November 17	1,475,000	745,000.00	745,990.00
November 19	848,000	500,000.00	488,565.00
Local purchases		447,899.44	468,943.35
Total for November	7,695,000	4,499,899.44	4,630,875.35
December 1	891,000	566,000.00	606,557.50
December 3	1,283,000	321,000.00	339,442.50
December 5	1,080,000	255,000.00	266,650.00
December 8	1,120,000	685,000.00	707,767.50
December 10	803,000	400,000.00	415,317.50
December 12	1,136,000	760,000.00	801,940.00
December 15	918,000	688,000.00	758,457.00
December 17	657,000	210,000.00	226,525.50
Local purchases		624,196.07	659,974.98
Total for December	7,888,000	4,519,196.07	4,782,632.48
1891.			
January 2	932,000	807,000.00	848,145.00
January 5	1,930,500	572,000.00	598,655.00
January 7	1,356,000	628,000.00	660,238.40
January 9	1,026,600	754,600.00	793,779.90
January 12	583,800	283,800.00	304,831.35
January 14	918,000	455,000.00	482,470.00
January 16	749,200	318,000.00	336,827.00
January 19	589,000		
January 21	1,019,000	326,000.00	343,763.50
Local purchases		411,421.92	433,048.50
Total for January	9,104,100	4,555,821.92	4,801,758.65
February 4	1,144,500	488,000.00	501,074.50
February 6	1,057,000	507,000.00	517,972.10
February 9	788,900	60,000.00	60,580.00
February 11	823,500	414,000.00	421,366.50
February 13	955,500	670,500.00	675,841.00

SILVER OFFERED, PURCHASED, AND COST OF SAME, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Offers.	Amount purchased.	Cost.
1891.	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
February 16	568, 500	362, 500. 00	\$362, 165. 00
February 18	613, 000	124, 000. 00	122, 103. 75
February 20	1, 058, 000	851, 000. 00	843, 781. 63
February 25	1, 173, 300	608, 000. 00	596, 794. 00
Local purchases		466, 756. 34	468, 239. 56
Total for February	8, 182, 100	4, 551, 756. 34	4, 569, 918. 04
March 2	748, 000	105, 000. 00	103, 162. 50
March 4	1, 089, 000	745, 000. 00	735, 225. 50
March 6	1, 026, 000	276, 000. 00	271, 360. 00
March 9	1, 189, 000	570, 000. 00	562, 162. 00
March 11	777, 000	365, 000. 00	361, 163. 00
March 13	870, 500	303, 000. 00	301, 392. 50
March 16	747, 000	377, 000. 00	374, 886. 63
March 18	662, 000	412, 000. 00	407, 832. 00
March 20	1, 204, 000	259, 000. 00	257, 341. 00
March 23	1, 204, 000	526, 000. 00	520, 578. 00
March 25	533, 000	129, 000. 00	126, 574. 00
March 27	339, 000	115, 000. 00	112, 912. 50
Local purchases		320, 560. 32	317, 736. 75
Total for March	10, 388, 500	4, 502, 560. 32	4, 452, 326. 38
April 1	1, 291, 500	541, 000. 00	534, 217. 50
April 3	915, 000	370, 000. 00	363, 780. 00
April 6	940, 400	393, 700. 00	387, 051. 95
April 8	2, 044, 600	470, 000. 00	460, 575. 00
April 10	1, 605, 500	355, 500. 00	348, 312. 87
April 13	960, 000	242, 000. 00	237, 139. 50
April 15	1, 083, 000	483, 000. 00	472, 012. 50
April 17	686, 000	300, 000. 00	292, 560. 00
April 20	894, 000	594, 000. 00	578, 626. 00
April 22	582, 000	177, 000. 00	170, 615. 60
Local purchases		599, 582. 19	587, 952. 56
Total for April	11, 002, 000	4, 525, 782. 19	4, 432, 843. 48
May 1	739, 100	175, 000. 00	171, 440. 00
May 4	889, 000	326, 000. 00	324, 659. 50
May 6	958, 000	468, 000. 00	461, 297. 00
May 8	905, 000	414, 000. 00	406, 888. 25
May 11	839, 500	593, 500. 00	582, 834. 25
May 13	434, 000	144, 000. 00	141, 090. 00
May 15	461, 800	54, 800. 00	53, 749. 05
May 18	940, 000	415, 000. 00	407, 416. 75
May 20	746, 000	382, 000. 00	373, 239. 00
May 22	754, 000	300, 000. 00	291, 597. 50
May 25	669, 500	315, 500. 00	306, 883. 50
May 27	883, 000	294, 000. 00	286, 502. 50
May 29	504, 000	120, 000. 00	116, 400. 00
Local purchases		502, 581. 13	494, 368. 86
Total for May	9, 725, 900	4, 504, 381. 13	4, 418, 366. 16
June 1	566, 000	216, 000. 00	209, 907. 00
June 3	944, 000	320, 000. 00	312, 820. 00
June 5	881, 600	434, 600. 00	426, 174. 60
June 8	887, 500	532, 500. 00	521, 725. 82

SILVER OFFERED, PURCHASED, AND COSTS OF SAME, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Offers.	Amount purchased.	Cost.
1891.	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
June 10.....	744,000	103,000.00	\$101,071.75
June 12.....	393,500	343,500.00	336,926.50
June 15.....	459,000	329,000.00	323,238.00
June 17.....	638,000	538,000.00	529,220.00
June 19.....	559,000	559,000.00	558,651.25
June 22.....	665,000	315,000.00	320,807.50
June 24.....	708,000	383,000.00	387,047.50
Local purchases.....		448,976.41	441,759.83
Total for June.....	7,445,600	4,522,576.41	4,469,349.80

COURSE OF SILVER.

The fluctuations in the price of silver during the last fiscal year covered a wide range, extending from \$0.964 per fine ounce to \$1.21—a variation of nearly 25 cents—a fluctuation greater than in any previous year.

At the commencement of the fiscal year, July 1, 1890, silver was quoted in London at $47\frac{9}{16}$ pence (the London quotation being per ounce British standard .925), equivalent, at the par of exchange, to \$1.042 per fine ounce; the New York price at the same date being \$1.05.

From this date, in anticipation of legislation by Congress which would increase the mandatory purchases of silver by this Government, the price of silver rose rapidly until, July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the new silver law, the price had advanced in London to $49\frac{1}{4}$ pence, and in New York to \$1.08 per fine ounce.

As the act was not to take effect until thirty days after its passage, the price fluctuated from $47\frac{3}{4}$ pence to $50\frac{1}{2}$ pence (\$1.107 per fine ounce), closing at the end of July at the latter figure.

On August 1 the London price advanced to $51\frac{1}{8}$ pence (\$1.12) the New York price the same day being \$1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On August 13, the date the new silver law took effect, the price had advanced in London to $51\frac{1}{4}$ pence (\$1.123) and in New York to \$1.14 per fine ounce.

The highest price reached was, in New York, August 19, \$1.21 per fine ounce (the highest point touched since 1878), and in London, September 3, $54\frac{5}{8}$ pence (\$1.19 $\frac{3}{4}$).

The price in New York did not vary materially from August 19 to September 3, when a decline commenced, extending, with some fluctuations, to the end of the calendar year, the price on December 31, 1890, being in London 48 pence (\$1.052) and in New York \$1.045.

From the 1st of August to the middle of September the difference between the price of silver in New York and London was so great that bullion dealers were enabled to import silver from London at a profit.

During the month of January, 1891, the price of silver fluctuated between $48\frac{1}{4}$ and $46\frac{7}{8}$ pence.

From this time forward the decline continued until April 24, when the lowest point was reached—44 pence (\$0.964) in London, the New York price the same date being \$0.97 $\frac{1}{4}$.

From this date the price gradually advanced, closing June 30, 1891, at $45\frac{3}{4}$ (\$1.003), the New York price on the same date being \$1.01 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The average price of silver during the year was, in London, $47\frac{7}{10}$ pence, equivalent to \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fine ounce, and in New York \$1.053; an average difference of nearly 1 cent.

The highest, lowest, and average price of silver each month during the fiscal year, and also during the calendar year 1890, is shown in the following tables:

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER BULLION, AND VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE, EACH MONTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce British standard, .925.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce with exchange at par, \$4.8665.	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce, based on average monthly price and average rate of exchange.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1890.	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>				
July	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{7}{8}$	49.201	\$1.07854	\$4.8852	\$1.08367	\$1.08942
August	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	52.707	1.15540	4.8718	1.15643	1.16995
September	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	53.123	1.16452	4.8504	1.15946	1.16560
October	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49.708	1.08966	4.8599	1.08821	1.10315
November	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	47.305	1.03698	4.8615	1.03404	1.04022
December	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48.135	1.05518	4.8388	1.04939	1.05606
1891.							
January	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{7}{8}$	47.9390	1.05085	4.8737	1.05034	1.05567
February	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.547	.99844	4.8772	1.00202	1.00521
March	45 $\frac{1}{8}$	44 $\frac{1}{8}$	44.928	.98487	4.8836	.98854	.99074
April	45	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44.528	.97610	4.8849	.99453	.98015
May	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44.481	.97507	4.8840	.97805	.98355
June	46	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44.973	.98586	4.8861	.98924	.99557
Average			47.7146	1.04195	4.87059	1.047801	1.052935

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER BULLION, AND VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE, EACH MONTH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce, British standard .925.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce with exchange at par \$4.8665.	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce, based on average monthly price and average rate of exchange.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1890.	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>				
January	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44.502	\$0.97554	\$4.8612	\$0.97448	\$0.97510
February	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44.042	.96545	4.8674	.96582	.96668
March	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43.908	.96251	4.8550	.96025	.96149
April	48	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.451	.96634	4.8722	.99747	1.00538
May	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46.971	1.02966	4.8596	1.02862	1.04890
June	49	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47.727	1.04623	4.8737	1.04780	1.05750
July	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{8}$	49.201	1.07854	4.8852	1.08367	1.08942
August	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	52.707	1.15540	4.8718	1.15643	1.16995
September	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	53.123	1.16452	4.8504	1.15946	1.16560
October	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49.708	1.08966	4.8599	1.08821	1.10315
November	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	47.305	1.03698	4.8615	1.03404	1.04022
December	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48.135	1.05518	4.8388	1.04939	1.05906
Average			47 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04633+	4.8631—	1.04547	1.05329—

At the lowest price of silver during the fiscal year the value of the silver contained in a silver dollar was \$0.75; at the highest price, \$0.936; at the average price, \$0.814.

The price of silver at the date of the passage of the act of February 28, 1878, which remonetized the silver dollar, and required the purchase and coinage monthly of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver, was 55 pence, equivalent to \$1.205 per fine ounce, at which price the commercial value of the silver in the silver dollar was \$0.93 $\frac{1}{2}$.

From that date the decline was, with some slight intermissions, uniform until May 19, 1888, when silver reached its lowest price, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence (\$0.912), at which price the commercial value of the silver in the dollar was \$0.705.

The commercial value of the pure silver contained in the silver dollar has been annually since 1873, at the average price of each year, as follows:

BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR, 1873-1890.

Calendar years.	Average price.	Calendar year.	Average price.
1873	\$1.004	1882	\$0.878
1874 .....	.988	1883 .....	.858
1875 .....	.964	1884 .....	.861
1876 .....	.894	1885 .....	.823
1877 .....	.929	1886 .....	.769
1878 .....	.891	1887 .....	.758
1879 .....	.868	1888 .....	.727
1880 .....	.886	1889 .....	.724
1881 .....	.881	1890 .....	.809

The following table exhibits the value of the pure silver in a silver dollar, reckoned at the commercial price of silver bullion from \$0.90 to \$1.2929 (parity of our coining rate) per fine ounce:

VALUE OF THE SILVER IN A SILVER DOLLAR, RECKONED AT THE COMMERCIAL PRICE OF SILVER BULLION, FROM 90 CENTS TO \$1.2929 (PARITY) PER FINE OUNCE.

Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of the pure silver in a silver dollar.	Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of the pure silver in a silver dollar.	Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of the pure silver in a silver dollar.
\$0.90	\$0.696	\$1.04	\$0.804	\$1.18	\$0.913
.91	.704	1.05	.812	1.19	.920
.92	.712	1.06	.820	1.20	.928
.93	.719	1.07	.828	1.21	.936
.94	.727	1.08	.835	1.22	.944
.95	.735	1.09	.843	1.23	.951
.96	.740	1.10	.851	1.24	.959
.97	.750	1.11	.859	1.25	.967
.98	.758	1.12	.866	1.26	.975
.99	.766	1.13	.874	1.27	.982
1.00	.773	1.14	.882	1.28	.990
1.01	.781	1.15	.889	1.29	.998
1.02	.789	1.16	.897	*1.2929	1.00
1.03	.797	1.17	.905		

*Parity.

The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months of the present calendar year, that is, from January 1, 1891, to October 8, 1891, were £3,093,626, against £6,591,156 in the same period of 1890, a falling off of £3,497,530 (\$17,020,730), over 50 per cent.

The exports of silver from London to India, China, and the Straits each year since 1881 have been as follows:

EXPORTS OF SILVER TO THE EAST.

Years.	India.	China.	Straits.	Total.
1881.....	\$12,375,612	\$3,898,860	\$3,577,729	\$19,852,201
1882.....	18,604,945	1,584,318	7,354,255	27,543,518
1883.....	18,040,140	4,212,574	11,189,631	33,442,345
1884.....	26,073,909	5,018,714	8,136,097	39,228,720
1885.....	30,913,667	3,160,315	3,108,146	37,182,128
1886.....	21,159,591	1,769,425	2,892,064	25,821,080
1887.....	19,798,328	1,427,179	2,766,946	23,992,453
1888.....	21,162,116	1,153,002	3,219,321	25,534,439
1889.....	28,392,786	2,731,861	8,181,141	39,305,788
1890.....	35,673,177	1,284,498	4,441,197	41,398,872
1891 (first nine months)	15,032,258	670,857	6,896,526	22,599,641
Total	247,226,529	26,911,603	61,763,053	335,901,185

The net imports of silver into British India, and the amount of council bills sold, during the last seventeen English official years (ended March 31, of each year), have been as follows:

Years.	Net imports of silver.	Amount of council bills sold.	Years.	Net imports of silver.	Amount of council bills sold.
1874-'75	\$22,580,560	\$52,760,715	1884-'85	35,282,125	66,946,731
1875-'76	7,543,075	60,294,052	1885-'86	56,500,065	51,212,637
1876-'77	35,038,800	61,784,106	1886-'87	34,844,140	54,296,577
1877-'78	71,440,220	49,319,325	1887-'88	45,307,115	73,220,790
1878-'79	19,320,005	67,880,692	1888-'89	45,000,525	69,218,337
1879-'80	38,299,355	74,271,598	1889-'90	43,798,500	76,890,700
1880-'81	18,930,685	74,163,888	1890-'91	51,926,717	77,713,304
1881-'82	26,181,770	89,604,086	Total	619,589,342	1,158,811,004
1882-'83	36,401,420	73,584,015	Annual average	36,446,431	68,165,353
1883-'84	31,194,265	85,649,451			

DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The number of silver dollars distributed from the mints during the last fiscal year was 13,208,794, an increase of 1,784,925 over the preceding fiscal year.

The distribution during the fiscal year, and the number of silver dollars in the mints at the commencement and close of the year, are exhibited in the following table:

Period.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.	Total.
In mints July 1, 1890	39,448,758	28,987,782	8,459,974	1,270,233	78,166,747
Coinage of the fiscal year	14,902,475	9,350,373	9,870,913	2,109,041	36,232,802
Total	54,351,233	38,338,155	18,330,887	3,379,274	114,399,549
In mints July 1, 1891	51,163,675	36,362,220	10,884,500	2,880,360	101,290,755
Distributed from mints	3,187,558	1,975,935	7,446,387	498,914	13,108,794

CIRCULATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The following comparative statement exhibits the total number of silver dollars coined, the number held by the Treasury for the redemption of certificates, the number held in excess of outstanding certificates, and the number in circulation, on November 1, of each of the last six years:

COINAGE, OWNERSHIP, AND CIRCULATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Date.	Total coinage.	In the Treasury.		In circulation.
		Held for payment of certificates outstanding.	Held in excess of certificates outstanding.	
Nov. 1, 1886	244,433,386	100,306,800	82,624,431	61,502,155
Nov. 1, 1887	277,110,157	160,713,957	53,461,575	62,934,625
Nov. 1, 1888	309,750,890	229,783,152	20,196,288	59,771,450
Nov. 1, 1889	343,638,001	277,319,944	6,219,577	60,098,480
Nov. 1, 1890	380,988,466	308,206,177	7,072,725	65,709,564
Nov. 1, 1891	409,475,368	321,142,642	26,197,265	62,135,461

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINAGE.

The subsidiary silver coinage, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 18,560,371 pieces, of the nominal value of \$2,039,218.35, consisting of \$82,637.50 in half-dollars, \$195,118.75 in quarter-dollars, and \$1,761,462.10 in dimes.

Of this coinage, \$1,211,400 were manufactured from trade-dollar bullion and \$403.75 from purchased bullion.

As the act of March 3, 1891, directed that the trade-dollar bullion should be coined into silver dollars, whereas the act of March 3, 1887, providing for the redemption of the trade dollars, had left the recoinage into standard dollars or subsidiary coin discretionary with the Secretary, the use of this stock of silver for the coinage of subsidiary silver was discontinued.

Worn and uncurrent silver coin, mostly subsidiary pieces, were transferred from the Treasury to the mints for recoinage during the year of the nominal value of \$910,046.69.

Upon melting, these coins produced 692,575.67 ounces of standard silver, which would manufacture in subsidiary silver coins \$861,680.41, showing a loss of \$48,366.28, or about 5 per cent., of which sum \$19,851.55 was reimbursed the Treasury from the appropriation for recoinage of uncurrent gold and silver coin, contained in the sundry civil bill, approved August 30, 1890, and the balance, \$28,514.73, from the appropriation for recoinage contained in the act of March 3, 1891.

The stock of silver used for subsidiary coinage during the fiscal year is exhibited in the following table:

SILVER FOR SUBSIDIARY COINAGE, 1891.

Stock.	Mint at Philadelphia.		Mint at San Francisco.		Total.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Silver bullion on hand July 1, 1890	2, 302, 404. 45	\$2, 645, 942. 34	.....	.....	2, 302, 404. 45	\$2, 645, 942. 34
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury ...	522, 245. 57	649, 761. 21	170, 330. 10	\$211, 919. 20	692, 575. 67	861, 680. 41
Melted assay coins purchased	136. 58	169. 93	.....	.....	136. 58	169. 93
Total stock	2, 824, 786. 60	3, 295, 873. 48	170, 330. 10	211, 919. 20	2, 995, 116. 70	3, 507, 792. 68
Used in coinage, fiscal year 1891	1, 468, 691. 70	1, 734, 864. 67	170, 330. 10	211, 919. 20	1, 639, 021. 80	1, 946, 783. 87
Trade-dollar bullion withdrawn from this account (act March 3, 1891)	1, 326, 751. 50	1, 524, 828. 61	.....	.....	1, 326, 751. 50	1, 524, 828. 61
Silver bullion on hand June 30, 1891	29, 343. 40	36, 180. 20	.....	.....	29, 343. 40	36, 180. 20

The seigniorage on the subsidiary silver coinage during the year was \$92,434.48, derived as follows:

From trade dollars melted.....	\$92, 374. 42
From silver bullion purchased.....	60. 06
Total.....	\$92, 434. 48

In my last annual report attention was directed to the large stock—\$19,545,362.71—of subsidiary silver coins in the Treasury of the United States, which, through abrasion or mutilation, were unfit for circulation, or else of denominations for which there was no popular demand, and a recommendation made that authority be given to recoin the same into such denominations of subsidiary coins as there was a demand for, and that the loss of metal incident to such recoinage be paid from the profits which had been made on silver coinage.

Such a provision was inserted by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress in the sundry civil act for 1892, but the provision was stricken out in the Senate, and in lieu thereof an appropriation of \$150,000 was made for "recoinage of the uncurrent fractional silver coins, abraded below the limit of tolerance, in the Treasury."

Under this liberal appropriation a large amount of uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury have been recoined into dimes and quarter-dollars, and such recoinage is still in progress.

The nominal value of the silver coins transferred from the Treasury to the mints for recoinage from July 1, 1890 to November 1, 1891, has been \$4,277,917.74, upon which the loss of metal, representing the abrasion from wear, has been \$134,676.10 or an average of about 3 per cent. The actual coinage of the same into new silver coins has aggregated \$3,226,414.60.

It was estimated from previous recoinages that the loss would be about 5 per cent, and that the appropriation of \$150,000 would enable the Department to recoin about \$3,000,000. By careful and economical work the loss has been reduced considerably below this figure, and it is believed that the present appropriation will recoin nearly \$5,000,000.

The beneficial results of this appropriation are shown by the fact that the amount of subsidiary silver coin in the Treasury at the commencement of the last fiscal year, all of which was classed in Treasury statements as an "asset not available," was \$22,805,225, while the amount in the Treasury at the present date (November 1, 1891) is \$15,196,379, a reduction of \$7,608,846.

In view of the importance of relieving the Treasury of this incubus of uncurrent coin, as well as to provide change money in an attractive and desirable form, I renew the recommendation made in my previous report that either a permanent annual appropriation for recoinages be made, or that authority be given to reimburse the Treasurer for the loss of metal incident to the recoinage of silver coins, from the large profits which have been made by the Government in the first instance in the manufacture and issue of such coins. It seems to me that instead of

depending upon the caprice of Congress for small annual appropriations for recoinage, that a permanent appropriation would be eminently proper and desirable. If, however, this does not meet with favor at the hands of Congress, I most urgently recommend an immediate appropriation of \$100,000 for continuing the recoinage of uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury.

TRADE-DOLLAR RECOINAGE.

The total number of trade dollars redeemed under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, was 7,689,036, containing 6,687,690.61 standard ounces of silver, of the coining value in silver dollars of \$7,782,040. From this there were coined up to the close of the fiscal year 1891, \$2,889,011 in subsidiary silver coins, containing 2,322,042.62 standard ounces, costing \$2,668,654.88. In addition there was transferred from trade dollars remelted at the San Francisco mint to silver dollar bullion, 16.97 standard ounces, costing \$19.51, making the total disposed of up to June 1, 1891, 2,322,059.59 standard ounces, costing \$2,668,674.39, leaving on hand 4,365,631.12 standard ounces, costing \$5,020,361.61.

Of this amount there were stored, at the Philadelphia mint, 1,326,751.51 standard ounces, costing \$1,524,828.61, and, at the New Orleans, mint 3,038,879.61 standard ounces, costing \$3,495,533.

The act of March 3, 1891, directed the "Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable, coin into standard silver dollars the trade-dollar bullion and trade dollars now in the Treasury, the expense thereof to be charged to the silver profit fund."

As soon as the mandatory coinage of silver dollars required by the act of July 14, 1890, ceased by limitation of law, the conversion of the trade-dollar bullion into standard silver dollars was commenced at the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans.

The total number of silver dollars coined from trade-dollar bullion to November 1, 1891, has been \$3,260,100, upon which seignorage has been \$40,834.19. The coinage of trade-dollar bullion into standard silver dollars will be completed during the present calendar year.

The number of trade dollars redeemed under the act of March 3, 1887, the amount used in the subsidiary silver coinage to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and the uncoined balance on hand are exhibited in the following table:

TRADE DOLLARS RECOINED INTO SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

Institutions.	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Trade dollars redeemed at Treasury and subtreasuries and transferred to—						
Mint at Philadelphia..	2,475,462.00	\$2,844,813.00	506,702.00	\$582,556.00		
			*1,626.90	1,871.00		
Mint at San Francisco.	524,636.70	603,000.00	140,383.50	161,263.00		
Assay office at New York	†2,781,877.21	3,200,000.00	257,002.40	295,533.00		
Total	5,781,975.91	6,647,813.00	905,714.80	1,041,223.00		
Recoined—						
Mint at Philadelphia..	206,563.75	237,386.32	338,378.75	388,897.88	131,200.37	\$150,787.90
Mint at San Francisco.	40,187.50	46,190.18	409,848.45	471,007.25	214,967.28	247,046.06
Mint at New Orleans..						
Transferred to silver-dollar bullion account, San Francisco					16.97	19.51
Total recoined	246,751.25	283,576.50	748,227.20	859,905.13	346,184.62	397,853.47
Institutions.	1890.		1891.		Total.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Trade dollars redeemed at Treasury and subtreasuries and transferred to—						
Mint at Philadelphia..					2,983,790.90	\$3,429,240.00
Mint at San Francisco.					665,020.20	764,263.00
Assay office at New York					*3,038,879.61	3,495,533.00
Total					6,687,690.71	7,689,036.00
Recoined—						
Mint at Philadelphia..	7,233.75	\$8,313.71	973,662.77	\$1,119,025.58	1,657,039.39	1,904,411.39
Mint at San Francisco.					665,003.23	764,243.49
Mint at New Orleans..						
Transferred to silver-dollar bullion account, San Francisco					16.97	19.51
Total recoined	7,233.75	8,313.71	973,662.77	1,119,025.58	2,322,059.59	2,668,674.39
Uncoined June 1, 1891—						
Mint at Philadelphia..					1,326,751.51	1,524,828.61
Mint at New Orleans					3,038,879.61	3,495,533.00
Total					4,365,631.12	5,020,361.61

* Transferred from mint at New Orleans.

† Transferred to the mint at New Orleans.

The following table exhibits the amount of trade-dollar bullion coined, the cost of same, number of dollars coined therefrom and the seigniorage thereon, under act of March 3, 1891, at the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, to November 1, 1891:

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS FROM TRADE-DOLLAR BULLION.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Months.	Coined.		Sold in sweeps.		Total employment.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
1891.								
June.....								
July.....	300,781.25	\$345,686.33			300,781.25	\$345,686.33	\$350,000	\$4,313.67
August.....	429,687.50	493,837.61			429,687.50	493,837.61	500,000	6,162.39
September.....	171,960.94	197,633.81			171,960.94	197,633.81	200,100	2,466.19
October.....	214,843.75	246,918.80			214,843.75	246,918.80	250,000	3,081.20
Total.....	1,117,273.44	1,284,076.55			1,117,273.44	1,284,076.55	1,300,100	16,023.45

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

1891.								
June.....	171,875.00	\$197,702.71			171,875.00	\$197,702.71	\$200,000	\$2,297.29
July.....	429,687.50	494,256.77			429,687.50	494,256.77	500,000	5,743.23
August.....	481,250.00	553,567.58			481,250.00	553,567.58	580,000	6,432.42
September.....	343,750.00	395,405.42	570.19	\$655.87	344,320.19	396,061.29	400,000	4,594.58
October.....	429,687.50	494,256.78			429,687.50	494,256.78	500,000	5,743.22
Total.....	1,856,250.00	2,135,189.26	570.19	655.87	1,856,820.19	2,135,845.13	2,180,000	24,810.74
Grand total.....	2,973,523.44	3,429,265.81	570.19	655.87	2,974,093.63	3,419,921.68	3,460,100	40,834.19

SEIGNIORAGE ON SILVER.

The balance of silver profits on hand, at the four coinage mints, at the commencement of the fiscal year, was \$302,659.51.

The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars during the fiscal year aggregated \$6,221,333.42, and on subsidiary silver coinage \$92,434.48, a total of \$6,313,767.90.

From the gross seigniorage there was paid for the transportation of silver coins the sum of \$52,904.16, and for reimbursement of wastage and loss on sale of sweeps \$6,530.90, a total of \$59,435.06, leaving as the net seigniorage for the year the sum of \$6,254,332.84.

The total amount of seigniorage covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year aggregated \$6,404,677, leaving on hand in the coinage mints at the close of the year the sum of \$152,315.35.

The net profit on the coinage of silver during the thirteen years ended June 30, 1891, including the balance in the coinage mints on July 1, 1878, has aggregated \$71,952,390.25.

In the Appendix will be found the usual tables showing the seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary silver separately, and the distribution of the profits.

A table will also be found exhibiting the expenditures from silver profits on account of distribution of silver coins.

MINOR COINAGE.

During the fiscal year 63,340,550 minor coin pieces were struck at the mint at Philadelphia, of the face value of \$1,166,936.50, as follows :

MINOR COINAGE, 1891.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Five-cent nickel	13, 338, 275	\$666, 913. 75
One-cent bronze.....	50, 002, 275	500, 022. 75
Total.....	63, 340, 550	1, 166, 936. 50

The amount and cost of blanks purchased for minor coinage during the year was as follows :

Blanks purchased.	Pounds avoirdupois.	Cost.
One-cent bronze blanks	339, 500	\$67, 696. 30
Five-cent nickel blanks	143, 000	46, 444. 20
Total	482, 500	114, 140. 50

The demand for minor coins has been pressing, taxing to the utmost the capacity of the mint at Philadelphia, but there has been no delay upon the part of the mint in supplying such coins. The blanks used in the manufacture of these pieces were purchased, ready for striking, under contract, the rate paid being \$0.1995 per pound for the one-cent blanks and \$0.3194 for the five-cent nickels.

No recoinage of minor coinage metal was executed during the year.

The accompanying statement shows the balance of coinage metal on hand at the commencement of the year, the amount transferred, and the cost of metal necessary to recoin the same and the loss in melting.

MINOR COINAGE METAL.

Character.	Amount.
Balance on hand July 1, 1890.....	\$28, 012. 46
Transferred to mint by Treasurer of United States	34, 049. 00
In order to make the proper alloy for the recoinage of the 1-cent nickel coins into 5-cent nickel coins, it was necessary to add new nickel, costing	334. 21
In order to make the proper alloy for the recoinage of the old copper cents into bronze 1-cent coins, it was necessary to add tin and zinc, costing.....	10. 12
In order to recoin the 3-cent nickel coins into 5-cent nickel coins it was necessary to add metal of the same alloy, costing.....	255. 76
Making the total amount available for recoinage.....	62, 601. 55
Deduct from same wastage for the year.....	1, 186. 71
Leaving the net amount available, at the close of the year, June 30, 1891, for recoinage, to be	61, 474. 84

The following table exhibits the distribution of minor coins during the fiscal year 1891:

MINOR COINS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

State or Territory.	5-cent nickel.	1-cent bronze.	State or Territory.	5-cent nickel.	1-cent bronze.
Alabama	\$9, 375	\$1, 890	Nebraska	\$14, 395	\$5, 819
Arizona	540	60	New Hampshire	4, 525	3, 785
Arkansas	2, 120	240	New Jersey	22, 290	16, 345
California	10, 440	760	New Mexico Territory	940	
Colorado	5, 345	1, 040	New York	82, 195	105, 630
Connecticut	14, 450	8, 980	North Carolina	11, 445	4, 760
Delaware	4, 450	2, 940	North Dakota	650	650
District of Columbia	100	340	Ohio	43, 610	30, 460
Florida	4, 560	1, 410	Oklahoma Territory	220	20
Georgia	17, 975	7, 325	Oregon	4, 810	100
Idaho	140		Pennsylvania	85, 680	48, 060
Illinois	86, 125	68, 950	Rhode Island	9, 300	9, 450
Indian Territory	220		South Carolina	11, 100	3, 090
Indiana	18, 685	12, 165	South Dakota	1, 985	1, 045
Iowa	31, 700	14, 050	Tennessee	14, 920	4, 740
Kansas	10, 725	7, 870	Texas	36, 965	1, 300
Kentucky	29, 755	9, 630	Utah Territory	1, 960	25
Louisiana	13, 180	80	Vermont	3, 720	2, 800
Maine	4, 340	4, 030	Virginia	21, 320	7, 400
Maryland	11, 875	5, 745	Washington	8, 405	395
Massachusetts	37, 590	36, 020	West Virginia	4, 610	2, 100
Michigan	25, 480	17, 310	Wisconsin	22, 175	17, 290
Minnesota	10, 875	12, 325	Wyoming	500	
Mississippi	2, 970	345			
Missouri	22, 475	9, 000	Total	\$789, 150	\$188, 874
Montana	4, 940	1, 105			

The several types and denominations of minor coins issued by the Philadelphia Mint since its establishment, the amount remelted by the mint, and the amount apparently outstanding June 30, 1891, are set forth in the following table:

Denominations.	Coined.	Remelted.	Outstanding June 30, 1891.
Copper cents	\$1, 562, 887. 44	\$376, 300. 44	\$1, 186, 587. 10
Copper half-cents *	39, 926. 11		
Copper nickel cents	2, 007, 720. 00	763, 782. 78	1, 243, 937. 22
Bronze cents	6, 172, 897. 17	39, 871. 73	6, 133, 085. 44
Bronze 2-cent pieces	912, 020. 00	318, 926. 82	593, 093. 18
Nickel 3-cent pieces	905, 768. 52	230, 684. 74	675, 083. 78
Nickel 5-cent pieces	11, 545, 224. 55	111, 145. 60	11, 430, 483. 95
Total	23, 146, 443. 79	1, 840, 712. 11	21, 262, 270. 67

* There is no record of the melting of any old copper half-cents, but it is believed that few, if any, are in circulation.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The amounts specifically appropriated by Congress for the support of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year

ended June 30, 1891, aggregated \$1,030,351.50, against \$1,094,650 appropriated for the preceding fiscal year.

From specific appropriations there was expended \$1,022,806.28, leaving unexpended \$7,545.22.

In addition, there was expended at the four coinage mints from the general appropriations contained in the act of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890, the sum of \$312,191.72.

There was also expended from the latter appropriations at the Treasury Department the sum of \$912 for cablegrams from London giving the daily price of silver.

The total expenditures, therefore, for the mint service for the last fiscal year aggregated \$1,335,910.

The appropriations and expenditures for the mint service, exclusive of the amount paid by the Treasury Department for cablegrams, are exhibited in the following table:

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1891.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages.	Contingent.	Appropriation for the coinage of the standard silver dollar, act February 28, 1878.	Appropriation for the coinage of silver bullion, act July 14, 1890.	Total.
MINTS.						
Philadelphia.....	\$41,550.00	\$293,000.00	\$80,000.00	.....	.....	\$414,550.00
San Francisco.....	41,100.00	170,000.00	40,000.00	.....	.....	251,100.00
Carson.....	29,550.00	30,000.00	12,500.00	.....	.....	72,050.00
New Orleans.....	31,950.00	74,000.00	35,000.00	.....	.....	140,950.00
ASSAY OFFICES.						
New York.....	39,250.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	74,250.00
Denver.....	10,950.00	13,750.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	30,700.00
Helena.....	7,700.00	12,701.50	5,000.00	.....	.....	25,401.50
Boisé City.....	3,200.00	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	10,700.00
Charlotte.....	2,750.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	4,750.00
St. Louis.....	3,500.00	.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	5,900.00
Total.....	211,500.00	618,451.50	200,400.00	.....	.....	1,030,351.50

EXPENDITURES.

MINTS.						
Philadelphia.....	41,364.56	292,987.02	79,790.27	11,682.84	126,519.20	552,343.80
San Francisco.....	41,100.00	169,987.88	39,430.39	204.60	48,862.44	299,585.31
Carson.....	29,550.00	30,000.00	11,905.28	33,103.76	30,397.65	134,956.69
New Orleans.....	31,908.77	73,993.21	33,840.55	39,609.70	21,811.53	201,163.76
ASSAY OFFICES.						
New York.....	39,250.00	24,636.75	10,000.00	.....	.....	73,886.75
Denver.....	10,950.00	13,706.25	2,431.48	.....	.....	27,087.73
Helena.....	7,571.75	12,587.00	4,478.07	.....	.....	24,636.82
Boisé City.....	3,200.00	.....	7,487.90	.....	.....	10,687.90
Charlotte.....	2,750.00	.....	1,999.76	.....	.....	4,749.76
St. Louis.....	3,500.00	.....	2,399.39	.....	.....	5,899.39
Total.....	211,145.08	617,898.11	193,763.09	84,600.80	227,590.82	1,334,998.00

The unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1891 are shown in detail in the following table:

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
MINTS.				
Philadelphia.....	\$185.44	\$12.98	\$209.73	\$408.15
San Francisco.....		12.12	569.61	581.73
Carson.....			594.72	594.72
New Orleans.....	41.23	6.79	1,159.45	1,207.47
ASSAY OFFICES.				
New York.....		363.25		363.25
Denver.....		43.75	3,568.52	3,612.27
Helena.....	128.25	114.50	521.93	764.68
Boisé City.....			12.10	12.10
Charlotte.....			.24	.24
St. Louis.....			.61	.61
Total.....	354.92	553.39	6,636.91	7,545.22

The expenses of the office of the Director of the Mint, embracing the salaries of the Director and clerical force, the examination of mints and assay offices, the purchase of books and periodicals, the maintenance of the laboratory, the expenses of collecting and compiling the statistics of the precious metals, and all incidental and contingent expenses, aggregated \$34,636.90, leaving unexpended of appropriations for these purposes \$2,073.10.

The appropriations and expenditures were as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Purposes for which appropriated.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Salaries.....	\$28,960.00	\$28,164.08	\$795.92
Examination of mints.....	2,500.00	1,560.18	939.82
Mining statistics.....	4,000.00	3,696.95	303.05
Laboratory.....	750.00	723.00	27.00
Books, pamphlets, and incidental expenses.....	500.00	492.69	7.31
Total.....	36,710.00	34,636.90	2,073.10

The appropriations made for the support of the mints and assay offices for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1892, are as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, 1892.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages of workmen.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
MINTS.				
Philadelphia	\$41,550.00	\$293,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$414,550.00
San Francisco	41,100.00	170,000.00	40,000.00	251,100.00
Carson	29,550.00	60,000.00	25,000.00	114,550.00
New Orleans	31,950.00	74,000.00	35,000.00	140,950.00
ASSAY OFFICES.				
New York	39,250.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	79,250.00
Denver	10,950.00	13,750.00	6,000.00	30,700.00
Helena	7,700.00	12,700.00	5,000.00	25,400.00
Boisé City	3,200.00	.....	9,000.00	12,200.00
Charlotte	2,750.00	.....	2,500.00	5,250.00
St. Louis	3,500.00	.....	2,400.00	5,900.00
Total	211,500.00	653,450.00	214,900.00	1,079,850.00

On the 28th of September, 1891, I had the honor to submit for your consideration estimates of appropriations required for the support of the mint service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

These estimates, including the usual appropriation for "freight on bullion and coin," aggregated \$1,126,711.50, against appropriations for the same purposes for the current fiscal year aggregating \$1,126,761.50, a slight reduction.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE REFINERIES OF THE COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

The amount collected from depositors during the fiscal year 1891 at the coinage mints and assay office at New York, as charges for parting and refining bullion, was \$199,946.79.

The law requires that the charges collected of depositors shall be used to defray the expenses of the operations of the refinery.

The total amount expended was \$215,767.63.

There was realized, however, during the year, from the sale of by-products from the refinery (blue vitriol and spent acid) the sum of \$19,480.42, a legitimate gain to the refinery, which gains prior to the fiscal year 1885 were used in offsetting payments for acids.

Since that date, under a decision of the First Comptroller, the proceeds of the sale of blue vitriol and spent acids, the by-products of the acid refinery, have not been available for reducing the expenses of the refinery, but are covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.

Deducting from the gross expenditures the amount realized from the sale of these by-products, the *net* expenditures for parting and refining bullion were \$196,287.14, or \$3,659.65 less than the charges collected.

In my fiscal report attention was directed to the advisability of changing existing law, as construed by the accounting officers of the Department, so as to permit the use of moneys arising from the sale of refinery by-products in reducing the expenses of the refineries.

The purpose of the law was to make the refineries self-supporting, and this purpose is partly defeated by diverting legitimate gains, which in any metallurgical establishment would be used to offset losses and expenses.

Under a separate heading in this report I invite attention to the propriety and advisability of changing the law in this respect.

The total receipts for parting and refining bullion since July 1, 1876, the date at which the refineries were made self-supporting, have exceeded the *gross* expenditures for the same period by the sum of \$114,727.02, the latter amount standing to the credit of the appropriation for parting and refining bullion on July 1, 1891.

The receipts and expenses of the refineries for the fiscal year 1891 are exhibited in the following table:

CHARGES COLLECTED AND EXPENDITURES FOR PARTING AND REFINING BULLION,
1891.

Institutions.	Charges collected.	Gross expenditures.	Net expenditures.
Mint at Philadelphia	\$18,510.74	\$19,419.83	\$19,419.83
Mint at San Francisco	49,492.63	64,987.08	63,916.40
Mint at Carson	37,960.28	35,735.92	31,661.92
Mint at New Orleans	772.17	312.70	312.63
Assay office at New York	93,210.97	95,312.10	80,976.36
Total	199,946.79	215,767.63	196,287.14

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The total earnings of the mints and assay offices during the last fiscal year aggregated \$7,650,529.62, of which \$6,221,333.42 arose from seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars, \$92,434.48 from seigniorage on subsidiary silver coins, and \$1,050,144.31 from seigniorage on minor coinage.

The remainder of the earnings were derived from charges collected from deposits, profits on the sale of medals and proof coins, from surplus bullion returned by the operative officers and recovered from the deposit melting room, and from the sale of old material and by-products.

The total expenditures and losses of all kinds, including the entire expenses for the support of the mints and assay offices and the acid refineries, the wastage of the operative departments and losses on the sale of sweeps, the expenses of distributing silver dollars, subsidiary silver, and minor coins, aggregated \$1,661,139.83, leaving a net profit of earnings over expenditures for the fiscal year of **\$5,989,389.79.**

In the appendix will be found the usual table exhibiting in detail the earnings and expenditures under each classification and at each institution.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

The following table exhibits the expenditures for the different classes of supplies (as well as for salaries and wages) at the institutions comprising the mint service during the fiscal year 1891, the expenses of the acid refineries being separated from the ordinary expenses of the mints.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

Supplies.	Ordinary.	Refinery.	Total.
Acids.....	\$1,965.09	\$47,272.86	\$49,237.95
Advertising.....	348.33		348.33
Adjusting and repair of balances.....	233.00		233.00
Assayer's materials.....	1,239.83		1,239.83
Barrels and tiersos.....		1,037.45	1,037.45
Belting.....	1,016.55	36.87	1,053.42
Brick, fire.....		228.52	228.52
Bullion balance.....	1,800.00		1,800.00
Charcoal.....	5,650.66	2,195.16	7,845.82
Chemicals.....	5,242.38	435.40	5,677.78
Coal.....	17,858.49	8,129.86	25,988.35
Coke.....	5,568.62	279.53	5,848.15
Copper.....	27,841.00	16,258.91	44,099.91
Crucibles.....	6,654.86	3,440.48	10,095.34
Dry goods.....	2,111.18	1,726.94	3,838.12
Electric motor.....	865.15		865.15
Flags.....	10.00		10.00
Fluxes.....	137.80	2,736.66	2,874.46
Freight and drayage.....	3,484.79	2,503.25	5,988.14
Gas and electric lighting.....	15,508.18	2,005.12	17,513.30
Gas furnaces.....	112.50	347.50	460.00
Gloves and gauntlets.....	10,026.53	834.90	10,861.43
Hardware.....	4,555.66	1,689.31	6,244.97
Ice.....	3,246.92	325.53	3,572.45
Iron and steel.....	1,733.61	127.14	1,860.75
Labor and repairs.....	10,745.20	3,953.29	14,698.49
Loss on sale of sweeps.....	534.26	674.96	1,209.22
Lumber.....	3,438.22	946.52	4,384.74
Machinery and appliances.....	21,729.91	755.01	22,484.92
Metal work and castings.....	4,781.39	1,409.68	6,191.07
Oils.....	1,836.29	352.35	2,188.64
Rent.....	480.00		480.00
Salt.....	7.05	681.71	688.76
Sewing.....	2,573.37	985.65	3,559.02
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	2,110.69		2,110.69
Steam.....	802.69	6,815.51	7,678.20
Sundries.....	42,666.92	1,917.94	44,584.86
Telegraphing and telephone service.....	441.42		441.42
Tools.....	329.81		329.81

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES
OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Supplies.	Ordinary.	Refinery.	Total.
Water	\$4, 313. 34	\$700. 25	\$5, 013. 59
Washing	1, 460. 31	60. 00	1, 520. 31
Wood	15, 117. 14	976. 68	16, 093. 82
Zinc		3, 784. 61	3, 784. 61
Lead	236. 64	855. 02	1, 091. 66
Total	230, 875. 78	116, 480. 67	347, 356. 45
Salaries	211, 145. 08		211, 145. 08
Wages of workmen	892, 977. 14	99, 286. 96	992, 264. 10
Aggregate	1, 334, 998. 00	215, 767. 63	1, 550, 765. 63

MOVEMENT OF GOLD FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In the report of this Bureau for the fiscal year 1889, attention was directed to the heavy export of gold from the United States, commencing in May, 1888, and continuing, with some interruption, to the end of July, 1889, aggregating \$61,435,989.

In considering this movement it was mentioned that in addition to the bars consigned directly to France, the bulk of the other gold shipments were intended for the Bank of France, and the causes which seemed to operate in producing this drain of gold were enumerated, among others the large expenditures by Americans at the Paris Exposition.

In the summer of 1890 a movement of gold from this country occurred, which, while by no means as serious in amount as its predecessor, was somewhat remarkable as a monetary transaction, considering the low rate of sight sterling exchange which obtained during the period.

This movement aggregated in a period of less than two months the sum of \$15,672,982.

In February of the present year another movement of gold to Europe commenced which did not cease until near the close of July, exceeding in amount the exports of the fiscal year 1889, and causing by far the most serious loss of gold which this country has sustained for many years.

The total amount exported from the port of New York was \$70,223,494.31.

The following table, which has been prepared with great care and research by the superintendent of the assay office at New York, exhibits the dates and value of the shipments, the names of the shippers, and the destination of the specie, and prevailing rates of sterling exchange:

GOLD BARS AND GOLD COIN SHIPPED FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO EUROPE
FROM FEBRUARY 13 TO JULY 24, 1891.

Date.	Name of shipper.	Value.	Rate of exchange.	Destination.
UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE BARS.				
Feb. 13	Lazard Frères	\$1,027,378.57	4.88-4.88½	Germany.
13	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.....	762,709.13	4.88-4.88½	Do.
20	do	601,830.72	4.87-4.87½	Do.
27	do	602,611.48	4.87-4.87½	Do.
Mar. 5	do	601,622.41	4.88½	Do.
	Total United States Assay Office bars ..	3,596,152.31		
UNITED STATES COIN.				
Mar. 21	Lazard Frères	500,005.00	4.88½	France.
	do	1,000,000.00	4.88½	Germany.
21	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	1,278,000.00	4.88½	Do.
27	Lazard Frères	700,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	France.
Apr. 4	do	800,000.00	4.88½	Do.
	Ladenburg, Thalman & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Germany.
8	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	1,001,500.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
8	A. Belmont & Co	300,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
11	Ladenburg, Thalman & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
11	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
11	L. Von Hoffmann & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
11	Kidder, Peabody & Co	250,000.00	4.88½	Do.
11	Lazard Frères	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
11	do	500,000.00	4.88½	France.
18	Ladenburg, Thalman & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Germany.
18	L. Von Hoffman & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
18	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	100,000.00	4.88½	Do.
18	Kidder, Peabody & Co	1,000,000.00	4.88½	Do.
18	Lazard Frères	1,150,000.00	4.88½	France.
25	L. Von Hoffman & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Germany.
25	A. Belmont & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
25	Kidder, Peabody & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
28	Lazard Frères	1,800,000.00	4.89	France.
29	do	700,000.00	4.89	England.
29	L. Von Hoffman & Co	500,000.00	4.89	Do.
29	Kessler & Co	250,000.00	4.89	Do.
29	Heidelbach Ickelheimer & Co.....	500,000.00	4.89	Do.
29	A. Belmont & Co	500,000.00	4.89	Do.
May 2	Lazard Frères	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
2	do	1,400,000.00	4.88½	France.
6	Baring, Magoun & Co	1,000,000.00	4.88½-4.89	England
6	A. Belmont & Co	500,000.00	4.88½-4.89	Do.
6	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	500,000.00	4.88½-4.89	Do.
6	Lazard Frères	650,000.00	4.88½-4.89	Do.
6	L. Von Hoffman & Co	500,000.00	4.88½-4.89	Do.
9	Baring, Magoun & Co	600,000.00	4.88½	Do.
9	A. Belmont & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.

GOLD BARS AND GOLD COIN SHIPPED FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO EUROPE,
ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Name of shipper.	Value.	Rate of exchange.	Destination.
UNITED STATES COIN—continued.				
May 9	L. Von Hoffman & Co	\$500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
9	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
9	Lazard Frères	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
9	do	1,150,000.00	4.88½	France.
12	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	England.
13	do	500,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
13	Lazard Frères	750,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
14	do	750,000.00	4.88	Do.
14	L. Von Hoffman & Co	1,000,000.00	4.88	Do.
14	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	500,000.00	4.88	Do.
16	do	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
16	Lazard Frères	1,250,000.00	4.88½	Do.
16	L. Von Hoffmann & Co	1,000,000.00	4.88½	Do.
16	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
16	do	500,000.00	5.88½	France.
20	Baring, Magoun & Co.	1,000,000.00	4.87½	England.
20	Lazard Frères	750,000.00	4.87½	Do.
20	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	500,000.00	4.87½	Do.
20	Brown Bros. & Co	750,000.00	4.87½	Do.
20	L. Von Hoffman & Co	250,000.00	4.87½	Do.
20	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	970,000.00	4.87½	Do.
23	Baring, Magoun & Co	1,000,000.00	4.87½	Do.
23	L. Von Hoffman & Co	300,000.00	4.87½	Do.
23	Lazard Frères	1,000,000.00	4.87½	Do.
23	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	500,000.00	4.87½	France.
27	Kuhn, Loeb & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	England.
27	Baring, Magoun & Co	250,000.00	4.88½	Do.
27	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
27	L. Von Hoffmann & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
30	do	350,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
30	Lazard Frères	750,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
30	do	1,250,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	France.
30	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	500,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
June 2	Lazard Frères	1,000,000.00	4.88½	England.
3	do	750,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
3	Baring, Magoun & Co	500,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
3	L. Von Hoffman & Co	500,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
3	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	500,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
4	do	600,000.00	4.88½	Do.
4	Kuhn, Loeb & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Do.
6	do	500,000.00	4.87½	Do.
6	Lazard Frères	500,000.00	4.87½	Do.
6	do	1,000,000.00	4.87½	France.
9	A. Belmont & Co	500,000.00	4.87½	England.
19	Lazard Frères	1,250,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
19	do	1,250,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	France.
22	do	600,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	England.
24	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	500,000.00	4.88½	Germany.
26	do	500,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
26	L. Von Hoffmann & Co	750,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
26	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	750,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	Do.
26	Lazard Frères	1,000,000.00	4.88½-4.88½	England.

GOLD BARS AND GOLD COIN SHIPPED FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO EUROPE,
ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Name of shipper.	Value.	Date of exchange.	Destination.
UNITED STATES COIN—continued.				
June 26	Lazard Frères	\$1, 250, 000. 00	4. 88½-4. 88½	France.
30	.....do	500, 000. 00	4. 88½	England.
30	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	500, 000. 00	4. 88½	Germany.
July 1	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	200, 000. 00	4. 87½-4. 87½	Do.
3	Lazard Frères	500, 000. 00	4. 87½-4. 87½	England.
3	.....do	1, 100, 000. 00	4. 87½-4. 87½	France.
6	.....do	500, 000. 00	4. 87 -4. 87½	England.
17	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	300, 000. 00	4. 86½-4. 86½	Germany.
20	Lazard Frères	600, 000. 00	4. 86½-4. 87	England.
24	.....do	500, 000. 00	4. 86½	Do.
24	.....do	1, 000, 000. 00	4. 86½	France.
Total coin		66, 399, 505. 00		
Add United States Assay Office bars.		3, 596, 152. 31		
Total		69, 995, 657. 31		
May —	Lazard Frères (Selby bars)	227, 837. 00		
Grand total		70, 223, 494. 31		

An examination of the above table discloses the very singular fact that of this large amount all but \$9,300,000 was shipped when the rate of sterling exchange was below the point (about \$4.886) at which gold shipments can be made without loss. The movement, therefore, must have been artificially stimulated by banks and bankers in Europe paying a premium on gold or making discounts to bill-drawers for cash remittances.

This was the result of a condition of affairs very unusual in the mercantile world.

Ordinarily, large banking houses in New York, at certain seasons, can draw on correspondents in the financial centers of Europe sight and time exchange to a large amount in advance of expected commercial bills drawn against shipments of produce, etc.

The heavy losses incurred by European capitalists in South American countries, and the resulting financial disturbances and uneasiness produced thereby, not only greatly restricted this credit, but led to a continuous pressure, more or less strong, for gold to strengthen the reserves of the banks in England, France, and Germany.

For reasons connected with loan difficulties, Russia at the same time withdrew from the depositories of Western Europe large quantities of gold, thus adding greatly to the drain and increasing the pressure for the import of gold from the United States, this country being the only outside source from which gold in large amounts could be readily drawn.

The usual encouragement to the import of gold by the banks of Paris and Berlin in giving credit to importers for money on the day of shipment from New York, was, of course, in operation.

It is a well-known fact that the Bank of England paid a premium for American gold coin, and increased that premium from time to time as the financial crisis grew more threatening.

The rate of interest for money being above the normal price in Europe, investments in American securities were discouraged. Indeed, large amounts of the latter were returned in exchange for gold, some holders being doubtless influenced by the fear of the advent of a silver standard here.

The amount of silver exported was also greatly reduced by the increased monthly purchases by this Government, and gold took its place.

The relative amounts of exports and imports of produce and merchandise generally were such as to make our indebtedness larger than usual.

The gold carried out of the country to meet the expenses, by sea and land, of Americans spending their summers abroad, must have nearly if not quite equaled the year of the Paris Exposition, when such expenditures were estimated at over \$92,000,000.

The balance of trade, for these reasons, being against us, and the pressing need for gold in London, Paris, and Berlin, account very largely for the very heavy exports of gold during these five months.

Desultory quantities of gold were returned to this country from Europe in the month of July of the present year, but by September the return movement was well under way and has continued to the present time. The following table exhibits the importations of gold (over half our own coin returned), from July 1 to November 1, 1891:

IMPORTS OF GOLD COIN AND GOLD BULLION AT NEW YORK FROM JULY 1, 1891, TO OCTOBER 31, 1891.

Month.	Country.	United States coin.	Foreign coin.	Foreign bullion.	Total.
July	England		\$267,658.00		\$267,658.00
	France		120,625.00		120,625.00
	Germany		306,590.00	\$13.00	306,603.00
September	England		339,825.00		339,825.00
	France	\$2,614,200.00	935,980.00		3,550,180.00
	Germany	976,225.00	1,032,745.00	48,665.00	2,057,635.00
October	England	4,144,417.00	3,108,991.00	866,445.00	8,119,853.00
	France	3,323,430.00	439,243.00	*1,549,081.00	5,311,754.00
	Germany	511,200.00	243,325.00	34,572.00	789,097.00
Total		11,569,472.00	6,794,982.00	2,498,776.00	20,863,230.00
During the same period there were received at the port of New York the following amounts of gold coin and bullion from Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, viz :					
Total		939,886.00	187,341.00	333,316.00	1,460,543.00
Grand total		12,509,358.00	6,982,323.00	2,832,092.00	22,323,773.00

* Includes \$20,967.07 United States assay office bars.

With the return of confidence in Europe, investors and others there have bought heavily in American securities, and these investments, together with the large exports of breadstuffs and other materials from the United States this fall and winter, must necessitate additional shipments of gold to this country, and it is believed that the movement of specie to our shores now in progress will continue, with some interruptions, for some months yet and in increasing amounts.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Gold.—The value of the gold bullion imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1891—all foreign gold—was \$2,105,034, of which \$1,073,243 came from Mexico, \$399,472 from British Columbia, \$324,010 from Colombia, \$145,995 from Great Britain, and the remainder from countries of Central America and South America.

Gold was contained in imported silver-lead ores of the value of \$68,742.

Foreign gold ores, of the invoiced value of \$214,803, were imported into the United States for reduction, all except a small amount coming from Mexico.

Foreign gold coins were imported of the value of \$13,303,387, of which \$5,851,526 were from Australia, \$2,447,901 from Great Britain, \$2,375,133 from Cuba, \$1,410,385 from Germany, \$472,850 from France, \$328,208 from San Domingo, \$154,592 from Mexico, and the remainder from various countries.

United States gold coins were returned to this country during the year of the value of \$2,824,146.

The total imports of gold into the United States during the fiscal year may be summed up as follows:

GOLD IMPORTS, 1891.

Items.	Amount.
Foreign bullion.....	\$2, 105, 034
Foreign coin.....	13, 303, 387
Foreign ores.....	214, 803
Foreign gold in silver-lead ores.....	68, 742
Total foreign	15, 691, 966
United States coin.....	2, 824, 146
Total imports.....	18, 516, 112

The exports of domestic gold bullion aggregated \$17,234,651, of which \$15,118,702 were United States bars and \$2,115,949 private bars.

Of the gold bullion exported, \$12,901,547 were consigned to Great Britain, \$4,100,877 to Germany, \$209,010 to France, \$13,217 to Hong-kong, and \$10,000 to British West Indies.

In addition \$11,770 in foreign gold bullion was reexported to Great

Britain, while \$34,542 represented the invoiced value of the exports of domestic gold ores, and \$209 of the gold in foreign ores exported.

United States gold coin was exported of the value of \$67,704,900, of which \$35,285,950 was consigned to Great Britain, \$14,450,005 to France, \$12,429,500 to Germany, and the remainder to various countries.

Foreign gold coins were re-exported during the year of the value of \$1,411,333, of which \$1,027,196 went to Cuba, \$327,889 to Venezuela, and the remainder to various countries.

The movement of gold from the United States during the last fiscal year may be summed up as follows:

GOLD EXPORTS, 1891.

Items.	Amount.
United States bars.....	\$15, 118, 702
Other domestic bullion.....	2, 115, 949
Domestic coin.....	67, 704, 900
Gold contained in copper matte.....	65, 475
Domestic ores.....	34, 542
Total domestic.....	85, 039, 568
Foreign bullion re-exported.....	\$11, 770
Foreign coin re-exported.....	1, 411, 333
Foreign ores re-exported.....	209
Total foreign.....	1, 423, 312
Total gold exports.....	86, 462, 880

From the above tables it will be seen that there was a *net* loss of gold to the United States, by excess of exports over imports, of \$67,946,768.

Silver.—The commercial value of the foreign silver bullion imported into the United States during the fiscal year was, as registered at the custom-houses, \$6,321,977, of which \$4,848,771 consisted of unparted bars from Mexico, \$838,992 commercial bars from Germany, \$388,304 commercial bars from England, and the remainder small lots from various countries of this continent.

In addition to the imports of silver bars, silver ores were imported into the United States for reduction, of the invoiced value of \$8,953,608.

As usual, the bulk of these ores, \$8,679,845 came from Mexico, \$254,-270 from the British Possessions in North America, and the remainder in small lots from other countries of this continent.

The silver ores imported into the United States were what is known as silver-lead ores, containing in addition to the silver contents large quantities of metallic lead and some gold and copper.

The following valuable table, compiled by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics from special statements furnished by collectors of customs, exhibits approximately the quantity and value of the different metals contained in these ores.

SILVER ORE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891, WITH THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER CONTAINED, IN THE ORE, AS FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED.

Customs districts.	Total ore.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.
Arizona	15,520,656	\$1,527,018	.....	.....	.....	†\$1,462,434
Champlain, N. Y. ....	.....	* 800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.	34,486,045	1,424,089	1,905	\$36,226	1,443,792	1,285,756
Montana and Idaho.	397,323	40,294	.....	.....	.....	35,074
New Orleans, La.	637,720	48,453	.....	.....	.....	48,453
New York, N. Y.	1,212,000	* 358,457	.....	.....	.....	.....
North and South Dakota. .	85	* 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswegatchie, N. Y.	391,578	217,893	.....	.....	.....	217,893
Paso del Norte, Tex. and N. Mex.	187,019,844	5,349,671	.....	.....	.....	4,169,502
Puget Sound, Wash.	62,000	2,395	.....	.....	1,050	1,050
Saluria, Tex.	19,359,558	713,644	1,778	32,516	595,775	516,246
San Diego, Cal. ....	.....	4,250	.....	.....	.....	4,205
San Francisco, Cal. ....	.....	511,070	.....	.....	.....	511,070
Superior, Mich. ....	.....	1,260	.....	.....	346	353
Total	239,086,809	10,199,344	3,683	68,742	2,040,963	8,252,036

Customs districts.	Lead.		Copper.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Arizona	1,430,295	\$50,060	242,667	\$12,181
Corpus Christi, Tex.	693,262	24,264	.....	.....
Montana and Idaho.	11,988	420	64,270	4,800
Paso del Norte, Tex., and N. Mex.	34,134,681	1,194,714	161,447	8,148
Puget Sound, Wash.	24,542	859	.....	.....
Saluria, Tex.	3,962,066	138,672	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.	744	26	.....	.....
Superior, Mich.	32,225	1,128	.....	.....
Total	40,289,803	1,410,143	468,384	25,129

*No details obtainable.

†Includes value of gold and silver.

NOTE.—The data in this table have been obtained from special reports by the collectors of customs, and although necessarily incomplete in some details are believed to be valuable. This table will not in the total value of ore compare with the stated publications which latter represent only the value of free silver ore and exclude dutiable contents, such as copper, and, since October 5, 1890, lead. The value of the lead is estimated at $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, the average value of bar lead at New York less 1 cent.

From the above table it will be seen that the approximate value of the silver contained in these ores was \$8,252,036 and of the gold \$68,742, while they contained in addition 40,289,803 pounds of metallic lead, of the invoiced value of \$1,410,143 (against \$905,470 in the previous fiscal year), and 468,384 pounds of copper, of the value of \$25,129.

Foreign silver coins were imported of the value of \$11,379,663, of which \$8,187,918 were Mexican dollars and the remainder principally South American coins.

Our own silver coins, principally subsidiary pieces, were returned during the year of the value of \$325,240.

The imports of silver into the United States during the fiscal year may be summed up as follows:

IMPORTS OF SILVER, 1891.

Items.	Amount.
Foreign bullion (commercial value)	\$6, 321, 977
Silver in foreign ores (commercial value)	8, 252, 036
Foreign silver coin	11, 379, 663
Total foreign	25, 953, 676
United States silver coin	325, 240
Total silver imports	26, 278, 916

Domestic silver bars of the value of \$13,797,391 were exported from the United States during the fiscal year, of which \$12,722,398 were consigned to England.

In addition to exports of domestic silver bullion, copper matte was exported from the port of Baltimore to England, for reduction, containing silver of the commercial value of \$838,388.

The following letter from the collector of the port of Baltimore in regard to the character of this matte and where it was produced will be found interesting:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.,
Collector's Office, September 8, 1891.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th instant requesting me to furnish you a statement of the amount of gold and silver contained in silver ores, copper matte, and argentiferous matte exported from the port of Baltimore, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, I inclose a transcript, showing the amount in copper, silver, and gold.

I would say that the "Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company," the principal exporters of copper ores, now make no distinction between copper matte and silver-copper matte, it being all exported from this custom-house as silver-copper matte, at the uniform basis of 60.5 per cent pure copper, 35 ounces pure silver, and 0.14 of pure gold.

The locality from which the ore is received is the Anaconda mine, State of Montana.
Very respectfully,

H. LINGENFELDER,
Special Deputy Collector.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

TRANSCRIPT OF THE EXPORTATION OF COPPER MATTE AND SILVER-COPPER MATTE
FROM THE PORT OF BALTIMORE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

[Silver-copper matte calculated on a basis of 60½ per cent fine copper, 35 ounces pure silver, and 0.14 ounce gold per ton.]

Year.	Pounds.	Tons.	Pounds fine copper.	Ounces of silver.	Ounces of gold.
1890.					
July	3,602,915	1,831.46	2,216,066	64,101.1	256.40
August	3,823,297	1,911.64	2,313,080	66,907.4	267.63
November	3,382,625	1,691.32	2,046,488	59,196	236.78
December	5,934,000	2,967	3,590,070	103,845	415.38
1891.					
January	4,033,281	2,017	2,440,570	70,595	282.38
February	6,005,042	3,003	3,633,630	105,105	420.42
March	8,828,000	4,414	5,340,940	154,490	617.96
April	5,224,000	2,612	3,160,520	91,420	365.68
May	2,222,000	1,111	1,344,310	38,885	155.54

[Copper matte calculated on a basis of 60½ per cent fine copper, 32 ounces silver, and 0.10 ounce pure gold per ton.]

Year.	Pounds.	Tons.	Pounds fine copper.	Ounces of silver.	Ounces of gold.
1890.					
July	1,216,000	608	735,680	19,456	60.8
August	1,304,000	652	788,920	20,864	65.2
September	464,000	232	280,720	7,420	23.2

The quantity of gold contained in this matte was approximately 3,167.37 fine ounces, of the value of \$65,475, and the quantity of silver 802,285 fine ounces, worth, at the average price of silver for the year, \$838,388.

United States silver coins were exported of the value of \$236,323.

Foreign silver bullion was reexported of the value of \$29,914, and foreign silver ores of the value of \$104,175.

Foreign silver coin was reexported of the value of \$8,527,360.

The exports of silver during the last fiscal year may be recapitulated as follows:

EXPORTS OF SILVER, 1891.

Items.	Amount.
Domestic bars (commercial value)	\$13,797,391
Silver contained in copper matte	838,388
United States subsidiary silver coin	236,323
Total domestic	14,872,102
Foreign silver coin reexported	\$8,527,360
Silver in foreign ores reexported	104,175
Foreign silver bullion reexported	29,914
Total foreign	8,661,449
Total silver exports	23,533,551

From the above table it will be seen that there was a *net* gain of silver to the United States during the year, by excess of imports over exports, of the value of \$2,745,365.

In the Appendix will be found the usual tables exhibiting the movements of the precious metals to and from the United States each month during the year, and also tables showing the countries from which the precious metals were shipped to the United States and the countries to which the precious metals exported from the United States were consigned.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has been the practice to present in the reports of this Bureau an estimate, based upon official tabulations, of the stock of gold and silver coin in the country.

The foundation of these estimates was the *actual* amount of gold in the Treasury and in National banks on June 30, 1872, with an addition of \$20,000,000 as the minimum amount of gold coin in circulation in the States of the Pacific slope. No allowance was made for the amount in circulation in the States east of the Rocky Mountains.

Since that date the official estimates, presented from year to year, have been prepared, by adding to the *actual* stock June 30, 1872, the annual coinage of the mints (less the amount of our own coin melted for recoinage), and the gain (or loss) by import and export of our own coin, with an annual allowance for melting of United States coin for use in the arts and industries.

In continuation of previous tabulations, the following estimate of the stock of United States coin in the country on July 1, 1891, is presented:

OFFICIAL TABLE OF STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1891.

Items.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Estimated stock of coin July 1, 1890	\$629,932,449	\$446,251,771	\$1,076,184,220
Coinage, fiscal year 1891	24,172,202	38,272,020	62,444,222
Net imports of United States coin, fiscal year 1891		88,917	88,917
Total	654,104,651	484,612,708	1,138,717,359
Loss:			
Net exports of United States coin for fiscal year 1891	64,880,754		64,880,754
United States coin melted for recoinage, fiscal year 1891	583,847	904,740	1,488,587
United States coin used in the arts, fiscal year 1891	3,500,000	200,000	3,700,000
Total	68,964,601	1,104,740	70,069,341
Estimated stock of coin July 1, 1891	585,140,050	483,507,968	1,068,648,018

In addition to the gold and silver coin in the country July 1, 1891, gold and silver bullion belonging to the Government was stored in the mints and assay offices, at that date, valued as follows:

BULLION IN MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, JULY 1, 1891.

Metals.	Value.
Gold	\$61, 442, 802
Silver (cost)	33, 094, 234
Total	94, 537, 036

The stock of silver bullion outside Government vaults, is not known except the bars with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company in New York City, which, according to the report of that company to the New York Stock Exchange, contained, at the close of business June 30, 1891, to 5,605,470 ounces of fine silver, of the market value of \$5,675,538.

Adding the value of the silver bullion in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company and the value of the gold and silver bullion in Government institutions to the stock of coin, the total metallic stock of the United States, July 1, 1891, was as follows:

METALLIC STOCK, JULY 1, 1891.

Coin and bullion.	Value.
Gold	\$646, 582, 852
Silver (bullion in mints and Mercantile Safe Deposit Company)	522, 277, 740
Total	1, 168, 860, 592

While the total metallic stock was increased during the year by the sum of \$10,085,644, there was a loss of gold of \$48,980,177, and a gain of silver of \$59,065,821, as compared with the stocks of these metals respectively at the commencement of the year.

This loss of gold was due to the heavy export of United States gold coin during the spring and summer of 1891.

The *ownership* of the stock of United States coin and gold and silver bullion in the country is exhibited in the following table:

OWNERSHIP OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1891.

Ownership.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver coin and bullion.				Total gold and silver coin and bullion.
		Silver dollars.	Subsidiary silver coin.	Silver bullion.	Total silver.	
United States Treasury	*\$119,200,620	†\$39,597,123	\$19,629,480	\$33,094,234	\$92,320,837	\$211,521,457
National banks (July 9, 1891)	‡158,311,452	\$27,434,165	5,023,920	.....	32,458,085	190,769,537
Private banks and individuals	369,070,780	338,627,980	53,195,300	5,675,538	397,498,818	766,569,598
Total	646,582,852	405,659,268	77,848,700	38,769,772	522,277,740	1,168,860,592

* Gold coin and bullion in Treasury exclusive of \$120,003,009 gold certificates outstanding.

† Silver dollars in Treasury, exclusive of \$307,235,966 silver certificates outstanding.

‡ Includes \$70,616,310 Treasury and clearing-house gold certificates.

§ Includes \$19,802,695 silver certificates held by national banks.

The following table exhibits the stock of metallic and paper money in the United States and the location of the same July 1, 1891:

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1891.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	In national banks (July 9, 1891).	In other banks and general circulation.	Total.
METALLIC.				
Gold bullion	\$61,442,802	.....	.....	\$61,442,802
Silver bullion	33,094,234	.....	5,675,538	38,769,772
Gold coin	177,820,887	*94,401,142	312,918,021	585,140,050
Silver dollars	346,833,089	7,631,470	51,194,709	405,659,268
Subsidiary silver coin	19,629,480	5,023,920	53,195,300	77,848,700
Total	638,820,492	107,056,532	422,983,568	1,168,860,592
PAPER.				
Legal-tender notes (old issue)	25,348,656	100,399,811	220,932,549	346,681,016
Legal-tender notes (act July 14, 1890) ..	9,879,713	.....	40,348,704	50,228,417
Gold certificates	32,423,360	63,910,310	56,152,759	152,486,429
Silver certificates	7,479,219	19,802,695	287,433,271	314,715,185
National-bank notes	5,706,928	†24,710,899	137,510,147	167,927,974
Currency certificates	1,905,000	21,875,000	.....	23,780,000
Total	82,742,876	230,698,715	742,377,430	1,055,819,021

* Includes \$6,706,000 gold clearing-house certificates.

† Includes \$3,291,922 of their own notes held by different national banks.

The number of silver dollars in circulation—that is, outside of Treasury vaults—was, on July 1, 1891, \$58,826,179, against \$56,278,749 at the commencement of the year, an increase of \$2,547,430; while the number of silver dollars *owned* by the people—that is, silver dollars and silver certificates in actual circulation—aggregated \$366,062,145, against \$353,834,987 at the commencement of the year, an increase of \$12,227,158 in the silver circulation of the United States.

The number of silver dollars *owned* by the Treasury on July 1, 1891,

was \$39,597,123, against \$15,591,479 at the commencement of the fiscal year.

The total metallic and paper money in the United States July 1, 1891, exclusive of the holdings of the United States Treasury and of the silver bullion in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, was \$1,497,440,707, against \$1,429,307,302 at the commencement of the fiscal year, an increase of \$68,133,405.

The following table exhibits, approximately, the stock of United States gold and silver coins in the country on November 1, 1891:

STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

Date.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.			Total gold and silver coin.
		Silver dollars.	Subsidiary.	Total silver coin.	
Stock July 1, 1891.....	\$585, 140, 050	\$405, 659, 268	\$77, 848, 700	\$483, 507, 968	\$1, 068, 648, 018
Gain since that date	11, 246, 222	3, 816, 100	—547, 185	3, 268, 915	14, 515, 137
Stock, November 1, 1891.	596, 386, 272	409, 475, 368	77, 301, 515	486, 776, 883	1, 083, 163, 155

The value of the gold and silver bullion in the mints and assay offices at the same date was as follows:

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION IN MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

Metals.	Cost value.
Gold	\$74, 753, 259
Silver.....	48, 482, 492
Total	123, 235, 751

The market value of the silver bullion reported by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company to the Stock Exchange as in its vaults at the close of business October 31, 1891, was \$3,982,249.

Adding the visible stock of bullion—that is, gold and silver bullion in the mints and silver bullion in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company—to the stock of coin, the total metallic stock on November 1, 1891, was approximately as follows:

METALLIC STOCK, NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

Coin and Bullion.	Amount.
Gold	\$671, 139, 531
Silver (bullion in mints and Mercantile Safe Deposit Company).....	539, 241, 624
Total	1, 210, 381, 155

The following table exhibits the amount of paper and metallic money in the United States and the location of the same on November 1, 1891:

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	Outside of Treasury.	Total.
METALLIC.			
Gold bullion	\$74, 753, 259		\$74, 753, 259
Silver bullion	48, 482, 492	\$3, 982, 249	52, 464, 741
Gold coin	189, 615, 905	406, 770, 307	596, 386, 272
Silver dollars	347, 339, 907	62, 135, 461	409, 475, 368
Subsidiary silver coin	15, 196, 379	62, 105, 136	77, 301, 515
Total	675, 387, 942	534, 993, 213	1, 210, 381, 155
PAPER.			
Legal-tender notes, old issue	14, 127, 027	332, 553, 989	346, 681, 016
Legal-tender notes (act July 14, 1890)	2, 251, 786	66, 473, 484	68, 725, 270
Gold certificates	20, 790, 420	136, 100, 319	156, 890, 739
Silver certificates	2, 525, 759	321, 142, 642	323, 668, 401
National-bank notes	5, 738, 795	166, 445, 763	172, 184, 558
Currency certificates	330, 000	10, 765, 000	11, 095, 000
Total	45, 763, 787	1, 033, 481, 197	1, 079, 244, 984

From an examination of this table it will be seen that the amount of metallic and papermoney in circulation, that is outside of the Treasury vaults, and exclusive of the stock of silver bullion in New York City, was \$1,564,492,161 against \$1,499,004,121 at the same date last year, showing an increase in the amount of money in actual circulation in the United States of \$65,488,040.

The following table exhibits, approximately, the stock of gold and silver and "uncovered" paper money in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States at the present time, and the amount per capita.

The stocks of gold and silver are of course estimates made by the best recognized authorities. In the case of Great Britain the estimate is that of the deputy master of the royal mint, and in the case of Germany it is based upon one by Dr. A. Soetbeer.

ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER AND ACTUAL AMOUNT OF "UNCOVERED" PAPER MONEY, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Population.	Gold stock.	Silver stock.	Uncovered notes.	Total metallic stock and uncovered notes.
United Kingdom	38,000,000	\$550,000,000	\$107,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$697,000,000
France	39,000,000	900,000,000	700,000,000	88,000,000	1,688,000,000
Germany	49,500,000	540,000,000	220,000,000	150,000,000	910,000,000
United States	64,000,000	671,000,000	539,000,000	409,764,000	1,619,764,000

	Per capita.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United Kingdom	\$14.47	\$2.81	\$1.05	\$18.33
France	23.08	17.95	2.26	43.29
Germany	10.91	4.44	3.03	18.38
United States	10.48	8.42	6.40	25.30

In this table the gold certificates outstanding are embraced in the gold stock, and the silver certificates and Treasury notes in the silver stock, and the same amounts have been deducted from the amount of paper money outstanding. From the legal tender notes outstanding have been deducted \$100,000,000 gold held in the Treasury.

The following table, from the "Bulletin de Statistique," shows the metallic stock of the principal banks of issue of Europe, and the division of the same between gold and silver, and the notes in circulation; and the ratio of reserve to circulation, on the 1st of April of the present year:

THE METALLIC RESERVES AND CIRCULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS OF ISSUE OF EUROPE, APRIL 1, 1891.

[From the "Bulletin de Statistique," May, 1891.]

Name of bank.	Metallic reserve.	Composition of the reserve.		Notes in circulation.	Ratio of reserve to circulation.
		Gold.	Silver.		
					<i>Per cent.</i>
Imperial Bank of Germany	\$201,782,000			\$251,151,000	80
Austro-Hungarian Bank	106,208,000	\$26,209,000	\$79,999,000	194,197,000	55
National Bank of Belgium	21,384,000			74,247,000	29
National Bank of Bulgaria	676,000			251,000	270
Bank of Denmark	13,722,000			20,014,000	69
Bank of Spain	49,717,000	29,239,000	29,477,000	143,148,000	35
Bank of France	475,629,000	235,055,000	240,382,000	601,986,000	79
Great Britain:					
Bank of England	111,940,000			119,178,000	94
Banks of Scotland	21,076,000	17,428,000	3,648,000	28,429,000	74
National Bank of Greece	695,000			21,018,000	3
Italy:					
National Bank	38,658,000	33,370,000	5,346,000	111,786,000	34
Institutions of issue	41,939,000	36,284,000	5,655,000	93,065,000	45
Bank of Norway	5,211,000			13,163,000	40
Bank of Netherlands	47,864,000	20,458,000	27,406,000	78,184,000	61
Bank of Portugal	3,995,000	1,949,000	2,046,000	8,318,000	48
National Bank of Roumania	9,785,000			21,114,000	46
Imperial Bank of Russia	212,532,000	207,128,000	5,404,000	693,874,000	30
Royal Bank of Sweden	5,327,000	4,651,000	676,000	10,808,000	50
Swiss banks	15,730,000	11,927,000	3,802,000	30,108,000	52

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

The following table exhibits the quantity and value of the gold and silver bars furnished manufacturers and jewelers by the United States assay office at New York during the calendar year 1890, and the material employed:

BARs MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1890.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Domestic bullion	420,432.621	\$8,815,145	2,554,689.02	\$3,203,032
United States coin	47.998	992	613.01	793
Foreign material	17,514.745	362,062	963,018.21	1,245,114
Old plate, jewelry, etc	103,743.207	2,144,562	308,966.10	399,471
Total	547,738.571	11,322,761	3,827,286.40	4,948,410

The following table exhibits the value of the gold and silver bars furnished for industrial use by the mint at Philadelphia during the calendar year 1890, and the material employed in the composition of such bars:

BARs MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1890.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Domestic bullion	34,998.325	\$723,479	102,649.09	\$114,055
United States coin	1,657.026	34,254	409.54	455
Foreign material			274.93	305
Old plate, jewelry, etc	3,228.079	66,730	12,604.54	14,005
Total	39,883.430	824,463	115,938.10	128,820

For the purpose of ascertaining the value of gold and silver bars furnished by private works for industrial purposes, a circular letter, inclosing a form of report, was addressed to thirty-nine firms in the United States, believed to comprise all the private works engaged in the business of making gold and silver bars.

Replies have been received from thirty-eight of the thirty-nine firms addressed, of which number sixteen reported that they had not manufactured any bars for industrial use during the year, while twenty-two furnished a statement in detail showing the value and composition of the bars so furnished.

The returns on the part of private works are more complete than for any previous inquiry, showing that much popular interest is taken

in this important subject. The thanks of the Bureau are due, and are hereby extended, to the officers in charge of private works in the United States who have so courteously furnished the information asked for.

The result of this inquiry upon the part of private works is exhibited in the following table:

BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE FURNISHED GOLDSMITHS AND OTHERS BY PRIVATE REFINERIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

Material used.	Gold bars manufactured.		Silver bars manufactured.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Domestic bullion (exclusive of United States bars)	57,026.800	\$1,178,848	2,882,251.97	\$3,726,548
United States bars	100,773.687	2,083,177	371,479.71	480,297
United States coin	20,060.870	414,695	600.18	776
Old plate, jewelry, and other old material	41,850.857	865,134	175,279.50	226,624
Total	219,712.214	4,541,854	3,429,611.36	4,434,245

Number of firms addressed	39	Number not manufacturing	16
Number replying	38	Number manufacturing	22

Of the bars furnished by private works to goldsmiths and others for industrial uses \$2,083,177 in gold, and \$480,297 in silver, were what are known as "United States bars," that is, bars bearing the stamp of a mint or Government assay office. As these are included in the bars reported by Government institutions as issued for the same purpose, to prevent duplication the value of these bars must be deducted from the totals reported by private works.

Eliminating, therefore, the value of "United States bars" furnished by private works, the following table exhibits the work of private refineries in this line during the calendar year 1890:

BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE (EXCLUSIVE OF GOVERNMENT BARS), FURNISHED GOLDSMITHS AND OTHERS BY PRIVATE REFINERIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

Material used.	Gold bars manufactured.		Silver bars manufactured.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Domestic bullion	57,026.800	\$1,178,848	2,882,251.97	\$3,726,548
United States coin	20,060.870	414,695	600.18	776
Old plate, jewelry, and other old material	41,850.857	865,134	175,279.50	226,624
Total	118,938.527	2,458,677	3,058,131.65	3,953,948

The following is a summary of the work of Government and private institutions in the preparation of bars for industrial use during the calendar year 1890:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Domestic bullion	\$10,717,472	\$7,143,635	\$17,861,107
United States coin	449,941	2,024	451,965
Foreign bullion and coin	362,062	1,245,419	1,607,481
Old material	3,076,426	640,100	3,716,526
Total	14,605,901	9,031,178	23,637,079

For the purpose of comparison, a table exhibiting the work of Government institutions and private refineries in this line during the calendar year 1889 is here presented:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States coin	\$426,879	\$2,373	\$429,252
Domestic bullion	9,686,827	7,297,933	16,984,760
Foreign coin and bullion	291,258	657,997	949,255
Old material	3,218,971	611,015	3,829,986
Total	13,623,935	8,569,318	22,193,253

Comparing the totals for the two years, it will be seen that the quantity of both gold and silver employed for industrial purposes is steadily increasing in the United States.

The value of the gold bars reported as furnished for industrial use during the calendar year 1889 was \$13,623,935, and in 1890, \$14,605,901, an increase of \$981,966, and silver, \$9,031,178 in 1890 against \$8,569,318 in the preceding year.

The amount of gold coin reported as used in the composition of bars for industrial uses was only \$449,941, against an estimated melting down annually of \$3,500,000 of our gold coin for industrial uses, based upon four censuses taken for different years by this Bureau as to the direct employment of the precious metals by goldsmiths and others in the manufacture of watches, jewelry, and gilding. The amount of United States silver coin reported as melted in the composition of bars for industrial use during the last year was only \$2,024, against a reported melting down of silver coin by jewelers and others, based upon the censuses referred to, of \$200,000 annually.

As is well known, the melting of coin for industrial uses is principally

upon the part of jewelers, and not by private works manufacturing bars. If, therefore, there has been no falling off in the amount of coin used in repairs and jewelry, the value of the precious metals used in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1890 approximated \$18,105,901 gold, and \$9,231,178 silver (coining value), of which \$10,717,472 gold and \$7,143,635 silver was new bullion.

It has been the practice of the Bureau to solicit information from private refineries as to the preparation of bars of gold and silver only for calendar years. The information covering the last fiscal year is therefore confined to Government institutions.

The following tables exhibit the quantity and value of the bars of gold and silver issued by Government institutions for industrial uses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

BARs ISSUED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States coin.....	74.157	\$1,532.96	559.90	\$723.92
Domestic bullion.....	410,081.200	8,477,132.01	2,849,616.22	3,684,352.28
Foreign material.....	18,060.379	373,341.16	862,345.36	1,114,951.58
Old plate, jewelry, etc.....	109,880.777	2,271,437.22	321,858.44	416,140.21
Total.....	538,096.573	11,123,443.35	4,034,379.92	5,216,167.99

BARs ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States coin.....	1,731.775	\$35,798.97	177.30	\$229.23
Domestic bullion.....	50,796.859	1,050,064.26	2,978.23	3,850.62
Foreign material.....	.....	.....	1,336.58	1,728.09
Old plate, jewelry, etc.....	2,823.745	58,371.99	17,433.81	22,540.67
Total.....	55,352.379	1,144,235.22	21,925.92	28,348.61

BARs ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States coin.....	1,805.932	\$37,331.93	737.20	\$953.15
Domestic bullion.....	460,878.119	9,527,196.27	2,852,594.45	3,688,202.90
Foreign material.....	18,060.379	373,341.16	863,681.94	1,116,679.67
Old plate, jewelry, etc.....	112,704.522	2,329,809.21	339,292.25	438,680.88
Total.....	593,448.952	12,267,678.57	4,056,305.84	5,244,516.60

Comparing the totals of the above tables with the work of the preceding fiscal year, it appears that the gold bars paid out at these two institutions for use in the industrial arts during the fiscal year 1891 aggregated \$12,267,678.57 against \$11,639,980 in the preceding fiscal year, an increase of \$627,698 in gold. For silver, the amount for the fiscal year 1891 was \$5,244,516.60 against \$5,312,349 in the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of \$67,833.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The statistics of the product of gold and silver in the United States were presented for the calendar year 1890 in a special report to Congress.

These statistics are collected only for calendar years.

The product of gold and silver from the mines of the United States, exclusive of foreign bullion and ores reduced in this country, was as follows:

PRODUCT OF MINES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1890.

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
Gold	1, 588, 880	\$32, 845, 000	\$32, 845, 000
Silver	54, 500, 000	57, 225, 000	70, 464, 645
Total		90, 070, 000	103, 309, 645

The following tables exhibit, approximately, the product of gold and silver from the mines and smelters of the United States during the calendar year 1890, including the amount obtained from foreign material treated.

GOLD PRODUCT OF REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890.

Items.	Fine ounces (troy).		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Reported product of private refineries in the United States.....	867, 584	44, 078	911, 662
Unrefined gold deposited at Government institutions.....	716, 156	210, 548	926, 704
Total	1, 583, 740	254, 626	1, 838, 366

SILVER PRODUCT OF REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890.

Items.	Fine ounces (troy).		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Reported product of private refineries in the United States.....	50, 132, 421	9, 304, 036	59, 436, 457
Unrefined silver deposited at Government institutions	3, 101, 246	2, 383, 224	5, 484, 470
Total	53, 233, 667	11, 687, 260	64, 920, 927

The distribution of the product of our own mines among producing States and Territories was, approximately, as follows:

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION, BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Alaska	36,886	\$762,500	7,500	\$9,697	\$772,197
Arizona	48,375	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,292,929	2,292,929
California	604,687	12,500,000	900,000	1,163,636	13,663,636
Colorado	200,756	4,150,000	18,800,000	24,307,070	28,457,070
Georgia	4,837	100,000	400	517	100,517
Idaho	89,494	1,850,000	3,700,000	4,783,838	6,633,838
Michigan	4,354	90,000	55,000	71,111	161,111
Montana	159,638	3,300,000	15,750,000	20,363,636	23,663,636
Nevada	135,450	2,800,000	4,450,000	5,753,535	8,553,535
New Mexico	41,119	850,000	1,300,000	1,680,808	2,530,808
North Carolina	5,732	118,500	6,000	7,757	126,257
Oregon	53,213	1,100,000	75,000	96,969	1,196,969
South Carolina	4,837	100,000	400	517	100,517
South Dakota	154,800	3,200,000	100,000	129,292	3,329,292
Texas			300,000	387,878	387,878
Utah	32,895	680,000	8,000,000	10,343,434	11,023,434
Washington	9,869	204,000	70,000	90,505	294,505
Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming	1,935	40,000	2,000	2,585	42,585
Total	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	70,485,714	103,330,714

In the Appendix will be found a table showing the annual product of gold and silver from the mines of the United States since 1792.

A table will also be found, compiled principally from information furnished at the instance of this Bureau by foreign governments through our diplomatic representatives abroad, and revised from the latest returns at hand, exhibiting the quantity and value of the gold and silver product of the principal producing countries of the world for the calendar years 1888, 1889, and 1890.

In the preparation of this table, in cases where official estimates or reports were not at hand, either the product officially reported for the preceding or some near year has been used by way of estimate, or the product as ascertained from other reliable sources; but in cases where the product credited a producing country is not an official estimate this fact, as well as the data upon which the estimate is based, has been stated in a footnote.

The value of silver in this table, as in similar tables for preceding years, published in the reports of this Bureau, has, for the purpose of uniformity, been reckoned at the coining rate in silver dollars, viz, \$1.2929 per fine ounce.

The following table exhibits the product of the precious metals in the world for each calendar year, since 1873. The silver product is given at its commercial value, calculated at the average market price of silver each year, as well as at its coining value:

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD, CALENDAR YEARS 1873-1890.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.		
		Fine ounces (troy).	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1873.....	\$36,200,000	63,267,000	\$82,120,000	\$81,800,000
1874.....	90,750,000	55,300,000	70,673,000	71,500,000
1875.....	97,500,000	62,262,000	77,578,000	80,500,000
1876.....	103,700,000	67,753,000	78,322,000	87,600,000
1877.....	114,000,000	62,648,000	75,240,000	81,000,000
1878.....	119,000,000	73,476,000	84,644,000	95,000,000
1879.....	109,000,000	74,250,000	83,383,000	96,000,000
1880.....	106,500,000	74,791,000	85,636,000	96,700,000
1881.....	103,000,000	78,890,000	89,777,000	102,000,000
1882.....	102,000,000	86,470,000	98,230,000	111,800,000
1883.....	95,400,000	89,177,000	98,986,000	115,300,000
1884.....	101,700,000	81,597,000	90,817,000	105,500,000
1885.....	108,400,000	91,652,000	97,564,000	118,500,000
1886.....	106,000,000	93,276,000	92,772,000	120,600,000
1887.....	105,775,000	96,124,000	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888.....	110,197,000	108,827,000	102,185,000	140,706,000
1889.....	122,438,500	123,500,000	115,487,000	159,678,000
1890.....	116,009,000	128,914,000	134,886,000	166,677,000

WORLD'S COINAGE.

In the Appendix will be found a table exhibiting the coinage of each nation, so far as reported, during the calendar years 1888, 1889, and 1890.

The following summary is presented:

WORLD'S COINAGE.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.
1888.....	\$134,828,855	\$134,922,344
1889.....	168,901,519	138,444,595
1890.....	149,009,772	149,405,099

It should be remembered that the coinage executed does not represent the amount of new gold and silver, of current production, made into coins during the year, for the reason that the coinages reported include the value of domestic and foreign coins melted for recoinage as well as old material, plate, etc., used in coinage.

Governments were requested to report, in addition to the coinage of gold and silver, the data covering recoinages, but failed to do so in many instances.

The following table of recoinages for the calendar years 1889 and 1890 has been prepared from information furnished by foreign governments.

RECOINAGES REPORTED BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

Countries.	1889.		1890.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	\$4,666,442	\$1,173,526	\$8,840,150	\$3,373,000
Great Britain	2,937,084	1,129,476	15,808,519	1,444,844
Australasia	658,982		373,669	
India (British)	1,148	4,731,944		2,942,450
France	1,596,801		2,315,919	
Switzerland		217,125		279,850
Spain			467,716	1,479,152
Italy		60,208		1,091
Portugal			407,160	540,000
Netherlands		132,660		84,420
Germany	7,946,065	177,079	2,191,691	
Austria-Hungary	9,229		922,417	928,653
Denmark		27,607		
Norway		23,718		20,368
Sweden		127,389		253,867
Russia		762,480	433,752	
Colombia		65,156		
Japan	15	23,539		1,125
Total	17,815,766	8,651,907	31,760,993	11,348,820

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

The law requires:

That the value of foreign coins as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act and thereafter quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October in each year.

In accordance with the above requirement the values of foreign coins were estimated by me, and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, 1891, to be as follows:

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1891.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$4.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary...	Silver.....	Fiorin .....	.38, 1	Gold: 4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7), and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.77, 1	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold.....	Milreis .....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions North America (except Newfoundland).	Gold.....	Dollar	1.00	
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.77, 1	Silver: peso and divisions.
Guatemala.....				
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua.....				
Salvador.....				
Chili	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver.....	Tael { Shanghai.. H a i k w a n (customs).	1.13, 9 1.27	
Colombia	Silver.....	Peso.....	.77, 1	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver.....	Sucre.....	.77, 1	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 50 piasters, 20 piasters, 10 piasters, and 5 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	Gold	Mark .....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93).

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1891—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
France.....	Gold and silver.	Franc	\$0.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire....	Gold	Mark .....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Gold	Pound sterling ..	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.	Drachma .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti.....	Gold and silver.	Gourde .....	.96, 5	Silver: gourde.
India.....	Silver.....	Rupee .....	.36, 6	Gold: mohur (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan	Gold and silver.*	Yen { gold .....	.99, 7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
		{ silver .....	.83, 1	Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Silver.....	Dollar .....	.83, 7	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin .....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Newfoundland.....	Gold	Dollar	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02, 7+).
Norway	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol .....	.77, 1	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver.....	Rouble .....	.61, 7	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8), and $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial (\$3.86, 0).† Silver: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta .....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Silver.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.69, 5	
Turkey.....	Gold	Piaster .....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela	Silver.....	Bolivar .....	.15, 4	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.98, 6.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, APRIL 1, 1891.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$4.82, 4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary ..	Silver	Florin .....	.36, 3	Gold: 4 florins (\$1.92, 9), 8 florins (\$3.85, 8), ducats (\$2.28, 7) and 4 ducats (\$9.15, 8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano .....	.73, 5	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis .....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A. (except New- foundland).	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Central American States—				
Costa Rica	Silver	Peso .....	.73, 5	Silver: peso and divisions.
Guatemala				
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
Chili	Gold and silver.	Peso .....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82, 4), doubloon (\$4.56, 1), and condor (\$9.12, 3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Shanghai ..	1.08, 5	
		Haikwan (Customs).	1.20, 9	
Colombia	Silver	Peso .....	.73, 5	Gold: condor (\$9.64, 7) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso .....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01, 7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre .....	.73, 5	Gold: condor (\$9.64, 7) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters.	4.94, 3	Gold. pound (100 piasters), 50 piasters, 20 piasters, 10 piasters, and 5 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark .....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85, 9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France	Gold and silver	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold	Mark .....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling ..	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold and silver.	Gourde .....	.96, 5	Silver: gourde.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, APRIL 1, 1891—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
India	Silver	Rupee	\$0.34, 9	Gold: mohur (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan	Gold and silver.*	Yen { Gold ....	.99, 7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
		{ Silver....	.79, 2	Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar .....	.80	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin .....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02, 7+).
Norway	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Silver	Sol .....	.73, 5	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver	Rouble .....	.58, 8	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8) and ½ imperial † (\$3.86, 0). Silver: ½, 1, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta .....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Silver	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.66, 3	
Turkey	Gold	Piaster .....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela	Silver	Bolivar .....	.14, 7	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.98.6.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS JULY 1, 1891.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso	\$0.96, 5	Gold: Argentine (\$4.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary...	Silver	Florin .....	.36, 3	Gold: 4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7), and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano .....	.73, 6	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis .....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland).	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Central American States—				
Costa Rica....	Silver	Peso .....	.73, 6	Silver: peso and divisions.
Guatemala ...				
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
Chili	Gold and silver.	Peso .....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael. { Shanghai. Haikwan (customs).	1.08, 7 1.21	
Colombia	Silver.....	Peso .....	.73, 6	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso .....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver.....	Sucre .....	.73, 6	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 50 piasters, 20 piasters, 10 piasters, and 5 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland	Gold.....	Mark .....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold.....	Mark .....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling...	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti.....	Gold and silver.	Gourde .....	.96, 5	Silver: gourde.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS JULY 1, 1891—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
India	Silver.....	Rupee	\$0.35	Gold: mohur (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan	Gold and silver.*	Yen... { Gold .....	.99, 7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
		{ Silver .....	.79, 3	Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold.....	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar .....	.80	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin .....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold.....	Dollar	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02, 7).
Norway	Gold.....	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Silver.....	Sol .....	.73, 6	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold.....	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver.....	Rouble .....	.58, 8	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8), and ½ imperial †(\$3.86). Silver: ½, ½, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta .....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold.....	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Silver	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.66, 4	
Turkey	Gold.....	Piaster .....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela	Silver	Bolivar .....	.14, 7	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half imperial = \$3.98, 6.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, OCTOBER 1, 1891.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso	\$0.96, 5	Gold: Argentine (\$1.82, 4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary ...	Silver	Florins .....	.35, 7	Gold: 4 florins (\$1.92, 9), 8 florins (\$3.85, 8), ducat (\$2.28, 7), and 4 ducats (\$9.15, 8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano .....	.72, 3	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis .....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland).	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Central American States—				
Costa Rica	Silver	Peso .....	.72, 3	Silver: peso and divisions.
Guatemala				
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
Chili	Gold and silver.	Peso .....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82, 4), doubloon (\$4.56, 1), and condor (\$9.12, 3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael {Shanghai ..	1.06, 8	
		{Haikwan (customs).	1.18, 9	
Colombia	Silver	Peso .....	.72, 3	Gold: condor (\$9.64, 7) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso .....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01, 7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre .....	.72, 3	Gold: condor (\$9.64, 7) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 50 piasters, 20 piasters, 10 piasters, and 5 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark .....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85, 9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold	Mark .....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling ..	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold and silver.	Gourde .....	.96, 5	Silver: gourde.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, OCTOBER 1, 1891—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
India	Silver.....	Rupee	\$0.34, 3	Gold: mohur (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold and silver.	Lira .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan.....	Gold and silver.*	Yen. { Gold..... Silver .....	.99, 7 .77, 9	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold.....	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Silver.....	Dollar .....	.78, 5	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin .....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02, 7).
Norway	Gold.....	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol .....	.72, 3	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Silver.....	Rouble .....	.57, 8	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8), and ½ imperial †(\$3.86). Silver: ½, ¾, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta .....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold.....	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli.....	Silver.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.65, 2	
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster .....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela	Silver.....	Bolivar.....	.14, 5	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.98, 6.

In estimating the value of foreign coins the same practice has been followed as heretofore. The value of the monetary unit of countries having a gold or double standard was ascertained by comparing the amount of pure gold in such unit with the pure gold in the United States dollar, and the silver coins of such countries were given the same valuation as the corresponding gold coins with which they are interchangeable by law.

In countries having a silver standard, the values of the silver coins were fixed at the commercial value of the pure silver contained in such coins.

SPECIAL TESTS OF COINS.

The regulations governing the mint service provide for special assays of current coinage of the mints, as follows:

SEC. 9. From the first and two subsequent deliveries in each week of gold and silver coins of each denomination of coin delivered by the coiner, specimen pieces, two in number, shall be taken, certified, and inclosed by the superintendent and assayer in the same manner as above prescribed for trial by the annual assay commission, when they shall be promptly forwarded to the Director of the Mint by registered mail for assay by the assayer of the Bureau of the Mint.

SEC. 10. The value of the special assay coins shall be returned at the end of each six months (June 30 and December 31) to the proper mints.

In order to enable the Director to know from day to day that the coins being issued at the mints conform in all respects to the requirements of law, a laboratory was established in 1878 on the fourth floor of the Treasury Department, which has proved a valuable adjunct to the Bureau.

Special examinations are also made in the laboratory, for the Treasury Department, of coins and other material for the purpose of detecting and preventing counterfeiting, and for custom requirements.

During the calendar year 1890 there were tested in the laboratory of this Bureau 196 gold coins and 1,010 silver coins, all of which were found to be within the legal requirements in regard to weight, fineness, and mechanical perfection.

Tables will be found in the appendix showing the fineness of the coins assayed and the percentage of coins of various degrees of fineness.

ANNUAL TRIAL OF COINS.

The following commissioners were appointed under the provisions of section 3547 of the Revised Statutes, to test the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins of the coinage of the calendar year 1890, reserved for that purpose by the coinage mints, viz: Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, United States Senate; Hon. Thomas H. Carter, House of Representatives; Messrs. B. A. Gould, Massachusetts; Cabell Whitehead, Virginia; Nelson F. Evans, Pennsylvania; Frank A. Leach, California; G. R. Metten, Montana; John H. Appleton, Rhode Island; C. W. Moore, Idaho; E. S. Willcox, Illinois; Irwin Shepard, Minnesota; H. W. Cannon, New York; J. M. Bailey, jr., South Dakota; W. D. Ewing, Indiana; Charles W. Pavey, Illinois; Daniel M. Houser, Missouri.

The Commission met in Philadelphia on February 11, 1891, with the exception of Hon. N. W. Aldrich and W. D. Ewing, all of the commissioners appointed being present, together with the following *ex officio* commissioners: Hon. William Butler, United States judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, Hon. E. S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, and Herbert G. Torrey, assayer of the United States assay office at New York.

The committee on counting reported:

The packages containing the pieces reserved by the several mints for the trial of coins, in accordance with section 3539, Revised Statutes, were delivered to us by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia.

The number of coins corresponded with the record kept by the Director of the Mint, of all transcripts sent him by the several superintendents.

The coins reserved were as follows:

PIECES RESERVED FOR ANNUAL TEST, 1890.

Mints.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Philadelphia.....	167	\$2,357.50
San Francisco.....	804	16,080.00
New Orleans.....		
Carson.....	165	2,310.00
	1,136	20,747.50
SILVER.		
Philadelphia.....	13,416	8,915.25
San Francisco.....	4,831	4,189.30
New Orleans.....	5,351	5,351.00
Carson.....	1,155	1,155.00
	24,753	19,610.55
Total gold and silver.....	25,889	40,358.05

The committee on assaying reported:

No coin among those examined was found to deviate from the standard fixed by law beyond the legal tolerance, but they were in all cases far within the legal allowance.

The committee on weighing reported:

The committee on weighing pronounces the examination of the weights of the coinage of the several mints during the year 1890 to be satisfactory.

The result of the annual test is contained in the following resolution adopted by the Commission:

Resolved, That the Assay Commission, having examined and tested the reserved coins of the several mints for the year 1890, and it appearing that these coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial is considered and reported satisfactory.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

On the 28th of September, 1891, an order was issued, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, increasing the charge for small gold bars at the United States assay office at New York from 4 to 5 cents per hundred dollars in value.

Heretofore it has been the practice to charge 4 cents per hundred dollars in value for the manufacture of fine gold bars, and to give de-

positors, in payment of their deposits, gold bars as nearly approximating the value of their deposits as possible, the smallest being about \$5,000 in value.

In many cases these bars were redeposited for small bars for jewelry and manufacturing purposes, and it has been customary to charge for this exchange, that is, for furnishing small gold bars in the place of large ones, the same amount as the original bar charge, 4 cents per hundred dollars in value.

Under the new regulations small gold bars will be furnished depositors originally when they desire it, and the charge will be 1 cent more per hundred dollars in value than for large bars, to cover the additional cost of manufacturing small bars.

On the 29th of September, 1891, the following regulation was issued:

In cases of deposits of foreign gold coin or foreign gold bars at the United States assay office at New York, such approximation of the value of the bullion delivered as, in the discretion of the Superintendent, may be regarded safe and proper, not to exceed 90 per cent of the value, will be paid, pending melt and assay.

The purpose of this regulation was to encourage the importation of foreign gold by allowing depositors approximate spot cash value for foreign gold as soon as received at the counter of the assay office, thus saving interest on the value of the deposit pending melt and assay.

NEW DESIGNS OF UNITED STATES COINS.

In my last annual report attention was directed to the inelegance of the designs upon some of the coins of the United States and the absence of any authority of law to change an existing design.

The following bill, introduced at my request in the Fifty-first Congress, and which met with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, became a law September 26, 1890:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-five hundred and ten of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3510. The engraver shall prepare from the original dies already authorized all the working dies required for use in the coinage of the several mints, and, when new coins, emblems, devices, legends, or designs are authorized, shall, if required by the Director of the Mint, prepare the devices, models, hubs, or original dies for the same. The Director of the Mint shall have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause new designs or models of authorized emblems or devices to be prepared and adopted in the same manner as when new coins or devices are authorized. But no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the same coin: *Provided*, That no change be made in the diameter of any coin: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall prevent the adoption of new designs or models for devices or emblems already authorized for the standard silver dollar and the five-cent nickel piece as soon as practicable after the passage of this act. But the Director of the Mint shall, nevertheless, have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to en-

gage temporarily for this purpose the services of one or more artists, distinguished in their respective departments of art, who shall be paid for such service from the contingent appropriation for the mint at Philadelphia."

Approved, September 26, 1890.

In pursuance of the authority contained in this act, the following circular was addressed to artists and relief designers in the United States inviting designs for the obverse and reverse of the silver dollar, and for the obverse only of the half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime, and offering a reward not to exceed \$500 for each design accepted.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO ARTISTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1891.

Under the provisions of the act of September 26, 1890, authorizing the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause new designs or models of authorized emblems or devices to be prepared and adopted for the coins of the United States, it has been decided to invite designs for the obverse and reverse of the silver dollar, and for the obverse only of the half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime.

The following are the conditions under which designs will be considered:

1. They must be presented in the form of models or medallions in plaster, the models to be from 4 to 8 inches in diameter; a separate design to be submitted for the obverse and reverse of the silver dollar, and separate designs for the obverse of the half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime.
2. The models must be in what is known as "low relief," suitable for coins.
3. Each model submitted must be complete, with the denomination of the coin, and only such inscriptions as are required by law, together with the date (year).
4. The models must be submitted under seal to the Director of the Mint on or before June 1, 1891.
5. An award not to exceed \$500 will be made for each design accepted.

Full facilities will be afforded at the Mint at Philadelphia to artists who may desire to examine coins belonging to the cabinet of that institution.

The following is a list of the coins for which new designs are proposed, with the diameter and thickness of each:

DIAMETER AND THICKNESS OF THE FOLLOWING SILVER COINS.

Denominations.	Diameter (20ths of an inch).	Thickness (1,000ths of an inch).
Standard dollar	30	80
Half dollar	24	57
Quarter dollar	19	45
Dime	14	32

Extracts from the laws prescribing the devices and legends are attached hereto.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD O. LEECH,
Director of the Mint.

Approved:

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STATUTORY LAWS IN RESPECT TO THE DEVICES AND EMBLEMS UPON THE COINS OF
THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 3517, R. S. Upon the coins there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the dime, five, three, and one cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted.

(Applicable to the half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime.)

SEC. 13, act approved January 18, 1837. That upon the coins struck at the Mint there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side of each of said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription "United States of America," and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the reverse of the dime and half dime, cent and half cent, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted.

(Applicable to the silver dollar.)

SEC. 18, act approved February 12, 1873. The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may cause the motto "In God we trust" to be inscribed upon such coins as shall admit of such motto, and any of the foregoing inscriptions may be on the rim of the gold and silver coins.

NOTE.—The motto "In God we trust" will be inscribed upon the silver dollar, the half dollar, and quarter dollar, but not upon the dime.

By invitation of the Secretary of the Treasury the following gentlemen met in the office of the Director of the Mint, in Washington, on June 3, 1891, and passed upon the designs submitted, viz: Augustus St. Gaudens, sculptor, of New York City; Henry Mitchell, engraver, of Boston, and Charles E. Barber, engraver, United States Mint at Philadelphia.

The following is the report of the committee:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1891.

DEAR SIR: We would respectfully report that in conformity with your written request we have opened in the presence of the Director of the Mint the new designs or models submitted for the silver coins of the United States, under Department circular of April 4, 1891, and have carefully examined the same.

We are of the opinion that none of the designs or models submitted are such a decided improvement upon the present designs of the silver coins of the United States as to be worthy of adoption by the Government.

We would respectfully recommend that the services of one or more artists distinguished for work in designing for relief be engaged at a suitable compensation to prepare for the consideration of the Department new designs for the coins of the United States.

Very respectfully,

HENRY MITCHELL.
AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS.
CHAS. E. BARBER.

I concur in the findings.

EDWARD O. LEECH,
Director.

Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

New designs for the subsidiary coins—the half dollar, quarter dollar and dime—have been prepared, under my direction, by Mr. Charles E. Barber, the engraver of the mint at Philadelphia, and with your approval have been adopted.

The consideration of the subject of changing the designs upon our coins naturally calls forth some thought upon the subject of coinage generally, a subject full of interest.

Coinage may be defined as consisting in the division of a monetary metal into pieces of uniform dimensions and weight, and in the stamping of them by public authority, in order to certify the quantity of fine metal contained in each; while a coin is one of the pieces so stamped.

Coinage is of very great antiquity. Its invention is generally ascribed to Pheidon of Argos, who reigned in the eighth century before Christ.

When we consider the great antiquity of some of the coins now in a perfect state of preservation, dating back many hundred years before the birth of Christ, they open a vast field of thought.

These metallic monuments, having the portraits and names of the great heroes of the age in which they were struck, bear unequivocal witness to the truth of the historical records which have come down to us, and from which we learn of the wars, religions, and superstitions of past ages.

The earliest specimens of coins of which we have knowledge bore the impression of a die only on the face, the reverse showing the marks of the rude punch used to force the piece of metal into the die. Following this, the first improvement seems to have been an attempt to make the punch conform somewhat to the shape of the die.

This improvement was carried on until we find the punch almost identical with the design of the die, the result being coins with an impression in relief on one side and an intaglio on the other, or, as these pieces are called, incused coins.

This was a great step in coinage and contributed largely to the production of the high relief which we find in antique coins. After these come the coins with separate designs for both the obverse (or face) and reverse (or back), both sides telling their story; in many cases beautifully executed, considered as works of art.

The idea of relief and abrasion was never considered in connection with antique coinage. The artist indulged his fancy and taste to the fullest extent, and the coins were struck as medals are now, without regard to the amount of pressure required or the number of blows from the hammer or press necessary to perfect the impression in high relief.

The coins of antiquity were for the most part like those of modern times, round, the form best suited to them. Quadrangular, hexagonal, and octagonal, spherical, and spheroid pieces were seldom employed even then.

The names of the oldest coins known, and of many modern ones,

point to the connection existing between coins and their weight. Thus the ancient as well as the modern Greek drachma, the pound sterling in England, the pfund in Germany, the livre in France, the lira in Italy.

During historical times and in civilized countries, since the first invention of coinage, gold and silver have been employed whenever governments were rich enough to obtain them, almost exclusively, in the manufacture of all save token coins. Russia at one time coined platina, but as that substance was not well adapted for coinage purposes the stamping of it was stopped and the pieces issued retired by the Government of the Czar.

The beauty of their appearance, hardness, malleability, susceptibility to the receiving of an impression, fusibility, homogeneity, divisibility, rarity, and the relative stability of their value, during limited periods of time, are the qualities that have insured the choice of gold and silver as the monetary metals of the world during so many centuries, and in all countries in which they have been obtainable, either by mining or in exchange for other objects of value.

With the growth of technical knowledge, and in order to meet the increased demands of trade, a proportion of base metal was early added to the gold or silver, and coins now are universally manufactured with an alloy of copper.

The object of mixing gold and silver with a proportion of some other metal, generally copper, in coinage, is to give the pieces greater resistance to wear and tear. This proportion is called the alloy. The proportion of pure metal in the coin is called its fineness. The proportion of alloy should not be allowed to exceed certain limits.

Michel Chevalier laid it down as a rule that *that* proportion of alloy was best which gave the precious metals the greatest resistance to friction. Experience has shown that Chevalier's rule should be modified thus: The best alloy in coinage is that which, in the higher finenesses, offers the greatest resistance to *abrasion*. It has been clearly demonstrated that the proportion of nine parts of gold or silver to one part of copper best accomplishes this result.

The multiples or submultiples of the monetary unit should be such as to render it easy for the public to make up any sum out of the pieces issued by the Government. They should be of such weight and size as to make their use convenient, and to reduce to a minimum the action of abrasion and the possibility of alteration.

The mechanical part of the manufacture of coins at the present day is all that can be desired. The same, however, can not be said of the artistic part of the coinage.

To help make the coins of the United States worthy, from the point of view of the beautiful, of our country, at the beginning of the second century of its existence, is the object of my recommendations as to new and improved designs.

In modern coinage the designs in monarchical governments consist, as a rule, of the portrait of the sovereign for its obverse and the coat of arms or seal for the reverse, thus simplifying the question of design. Republican nations have generally ignored the idea of having the portrait of their Chief Magistrate upon their coins, but have generally used some ideal head or representative; hence our coinage laws prescribe, "Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word 'Liberty' * * * and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle."

The design first adopted was a female head representing liberty for the obverse and an eagle for the reverse.

Without reviewing all the changes which have taken place in the designs upon our coins it may be interesting, now that a change in the designs upon our subsidiary silver coins (the half dollar, quarter dollar and dime) has been decided upon, to enumerate the changes which have been made in these particular pieces.

The present obverse of the subsidiary coins first appeared on the dollar of 1836, dime and half dime of 1837, half dollar and quarter dollar of 1838, and all the silver coins of 1840. It was designed by Sulley and engraved by Mr. Christian Gobrecht. The present reverse, with the exception of some minor differences, first appeared on the half dollar of 1807, dime of 1809, quarter dollar of 1815, and half dime of 1829. The dies were prepared by Mr. John Reich, who was appointed assistant engraver in 1807 by the Director of the Mint, Robert Patterson.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES AND VARIETIES OF THE HALF DOLLAR, FROM THE YEAR OF ITS FIRST ISSUE (1794) TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, 892.4. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains, and again by act of February 12, 1873 to 12½ grams or 192.9 grains.

1794-'95. Obverse: Liberty head facing right, flowing hair, 15 stars; above, "Liberty;" beneath, the date. Reverse: An eagle with raised wings, encircled by branches of laurel, "United States of America." On the edge, "Fifty cents or half a dollar." Size, 21.

1796-'97. Obverse: Bust of Liberty, facing right, hair bound by a ribbon, shoulders draped, 15 stars. Some were struck with 16 stars. Reverse: An eagle with expanded wings standing upon clouds, within a wreath of palm and laurel; "United States of America." 1797, same, with 16 stars.

1798 to 1800, inclusive; none coined.

1801 to 1806 inclusive. Obverse: Same. Reverse: The heraldic eagle bearing the United States shield upon its breast; in beak a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." A bundle of 13 arrows in the right talon and an olive branch in the left; above are clouds and 13 stars; "United States of America."

1807. No. 1, same. No. 2. Obverse, Liberty head facing left, wearing a cap shaped like a turban, with "Liberty" inscribed on the band; thirteen stars and date. Reverse: An eagle with expanded wings pointing downwards, bearing upon its breast the United States shield, and olive branch in its right talon and 3 arrows in its left; above, in the field, a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum;" beneath "50 C," legend; "United States of America."

1808 to 1815, inclusive, same as No. 2 of 1807.

1816, none coined.

1817 to 1835, inclusive, same as No. 2 of 1807.

1836. No. 1, same as No. 2 of 1807. No. 2. Obverse: Same. Reverse: Same, with reeded edge, the omission of the motto "E Pluribus Unum;" "50 cents" for "50 C." and size 19.

1837. Same as No. 2 of 1836.

1838. No. 1. Obverse same as No. 2 of 1836. Reverse, same; "half dol." for "50 cents." No. 2. Obverse: Liberty seated upon a rock, supporting with her right hand the United States shield, across which floats a scroll inscribed "Liberty," and with her left hand the staff and Liberty cap; beneath, the date. Reverse same as No. 1.

1839 to 1852, inclusive, same as No. 2 of 1838.

1853. Obverse: Same with, an arrow on each side of date. Reverse: Same, with a halo of rays around the eagle.

1854 and 1855, same, without the rays.

1856 to 1865, same, without arrow heads.

1866 to 1872, same, with a scroll above the eagle inscribed "In God we trust."

1873. No. 1, same. No. 2, same, with an arrow head on each side of the date.

1874. Same.

1875 to the present date, same, without the arrow heads.

QUARTER DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, 892.4. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103½ grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains, and weight changed to 6¼ grams or 96.45 grains by the act of February 12, 1873.

1796 same, type as half dollar.

1797 to 1803, inclusive, none coined.

1804 to 1807, same as half dollar of 1801.

1808 to 1814, none coined.

1815, same as No. 2 half dollar of 1807.

1816 and 1817, none coined.

1818 to 1825, same as No. 2 half dollar of 1807.

1829 and 1830, none coined.

1831 to 1837, same as No. 2 half dollar of 1807, with the diameter re-

duced from size 17 to size 15 and a corresponding increase in the thickness and decrease in the size of devices; the omission of the scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum."

1838. No. 1, same: No. 2, same as half dollar of 1839.

1839 to the present time, same as the half dollar.

DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, 892.4. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41½ grains, and fineness changed by the same act to 900. The weight was again changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains.

1796, same type as half dollar.

1797. No. 1, same, with 16 stars; No. 2, same, with 13 stars.

1798. No. 1, same type as half dollar of 1801 with 16 stars; No. 2, same, with 13 stars.

1799, none coined.

1800 to 1805, inclusive, same.

1806, none coined.

1807, same type as half dollar of 1801.

1808, none coined.

1809, same type as half dollar of 1807.

1810, none coined.

1811, same type as half dollar of 1807.

1812 and 1813, none coined.

1814, same type as half dollar of 1807.

1815 to 1819, none coined.

1820 to 1825, same type as half dollar of 1807.

1826, none coined.

1827 to 1836, same type as half dollar of 1807.

1837. No. 1, same. No. 2. Obverse: Liberty seated; no stars. Reverse: "One dime" within a wreath of laurel; "United States of America."

1838 No. 1 same as No. 2 dime of 1837. No. 2 same, with thirteen stars.

1839 to 1852 same.

1853 No. 1 same. No. 2 same, with an arrow on each side of the date.

1854 and 1855 same.

1856 to 1859 same, without arrowheads.

1860 to 1872. Obverse: Same, with "United States of America" instead of stars. Reverse: "One dime" within a wreath of cereals.

1873 No. 1 same. No. 2 same, with an arrowhead on each side of the date.

1874 same.

1875 to present time same, without arrowheads.

The new designs which have been adopted for the subsidiary coins may be briefly described as follows: On the obverse is a female head,

representative of liberty, looking right, expression calm and dignified, with olive wreath around the head and Phrygian cap on back. On a band over front of head the word "Liberty," and over the head the motto "In God we trust"; around the medallion are thirteen stars, and under, the date of coinage. On the reverse appears the seal of the United States as adopted 1782, and is thus described: An eagle displayed, charged on the breast with a shield argent, six pallets gules, a chief azure, holding in the dexter claw an olive branch of thirteen leaves; in the sinister claw a sheaf of thirteen arrows; in the beak a scroll with the motto "E Pluribus Unum," ensigned above and about the head with thirteen stars. This will be the design of the half dollar and quarter dollar, while the dime will have for obverse same head as half dollar and quarter dollar, but in place of the stars the inscription "United States of America," while the motto "In God we trust" will be omitted. The reverse of the dime will be the same as in present use.

From the description given of the coins of the early issue of this Government it will be seen that the first-described reverse which it is proposed to supersede the old with is a return to the design of almost the first coinage. It has often been said that the design of our early coinage was superior to some more modern. This would seem a case in point, as what can be more appropriate for the design of a coin than the great seal, carrying with it, as it undoubtedly does, the mark of its genuineness and worth.

As the volume of coinage in modern time is so vast, great numbers of dies are required, and as the work of engraving a die is of necessity a slow and tedious process and would be sure to have some variations if each separate die was engraved, hubs are made from which the working dies are transferred, thus making it possible to produce a large number of dies in a comparatively short time, and also insure perfect similarity. The question, What is a hub? is sure to arise in the minds of many. A hub is a piece of tempered steel, on which is the perfect design in relief of the coin it represents. This hub being hard can be forced by great pressure into a finely annealed piece of steel, thus producing a die for coinage. The work of producing a new coin or series of coins is a very delicate operation. First a design is suggested, then models are made, molds are then prepared and electrotypes are made. The question of curve to be given the face of the die is very important, as this varies with each coin and requires careful adjustment to area and design. Although modern coins look flat, the fact is quite the contrary, as none are so, they being struck from dies the surface of which is always curved. From the electrotypes reductions are made by a beautiful machine most delicate in its actions. These reduced copies of the model are in steel and require the skill of the engraver to give them the delicate finish that coins are expected to have. The engraving department of the United States Mint is at present employing all its energy to have the dies with the new designs ready by January 1, 1892.

THE NEW MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

In my last fiscal report, as well as in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, attention was directed to the crowded condition of the building now occupied by the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, and the inadequacy of the present ground area for the erection of a suitable building, and the sale of the present site and the purchase of a new site and the erection of a suitable building for the mint at Philadelphia, was strongly recommended.

On January 6, 1890, a bill (H. R. 3910) was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, providing for the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new building for the mint at Philadelphia.

On May 2, 1890, the following bill (H. R. 9957), introduced by the same member for the same purpose, was substituted for the bill originally introduced by him:

A BILL to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States Mint, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of two million dollars.

So much of the appropriation as may be necessary to defray traveling expenses and other expenses incident to the selection of the site, and for necessary survey thereof, shall be immediately available.

So much of said appropriation as may be necessary for the preparation of sketch plans, drawings, specifications, and detailed estimates for the building by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department shall be available immediately upon the selection of the site by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No money appropriated shall be available, except as hereinbefore provided, until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Pennsylvania shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

After the said site shall have been paid for and the sketch-plans and detailed drawings for the buildings shall have been prepared by the Supervising Architect, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint, the balance of appropriation shall be available for the erection and completion of the building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, and such balance of the appropriation as may remain available after the building shall have been completed shall be applied to and used in the purchase of apparatus for the purposes of the mint.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further directed, when

the new building herein authorized to be erected shall have been completed, to dispose of the present United States Mint building in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, at private or public sale, and to give a quit-claim deed to the purchaser thereof, and to deposit the proceeds of the sale to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the manner prescribed by sections thirty-six hundred and seventeen and thirty-six hundred and eighteen, United States Revised Statutes.

The original bill (H. R. 3910) having been referred by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to the Treasury Department for report, the following communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury were transmitted to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on February 18, 1890:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, asking for the views of the Department upon bill H. R. 3910, a copy of which is inclosed, providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new building for the mint at Philadelphia.

In reply, I desire to call attention to the statements made in the accompanying papers from the Director of the Mint, the Supervising Architect, and the principal mint officers at Philadelphia, showing the total inadequacy of the present quarters and setting forth specifically the reasons, which are apparent to those most familiar with the subject, for an enlargement of the present facilities for coining purposes. Every consideration bearing upon an effective and correct working of the mint service points to the necessity of providing at once a sufficient and suitable building. While our legislators of over half a century ago no doubt attempted to make provision for the then immediate future, they never for a moment intended to erect a building which would accommodate itself to the needs and purposes of the present time, when the number of coins struck at this particular mint is eight times as great as it was then. Every department of the building is crowded to its utmost capacity with machinery and employes. It is impossible to put in force systematic methods, and much confusion and delay are occasioned by the want of space in which to arrange, in an orderly and natural relation, the several processes of the different operations through which the metal has to go in order to produce the perfect coin. The very limited area that can be assigned to the furnaces and other branches requiring the employment of artificial heat makes the temperature at all times almost unbearable, and the upper floor, the ceiling of which is in close proximity to the roof, is filled with lady operatives, who in the summer find in the stifled condition of the atmosphere abundant cause for absence and ill health.

Upon a recent personal inspection of the premises I was fully convinced of the serious difficulties under which all the employes labored, and I am sure that anyone who visits the mint can not fail to be impressed in the same way. In this connection I beg to refer to the recommendation of the assay commission in resolutions herewith transmitted. The members of this commission were gentlemen of high professional attainments and prominent in matters kindred to coinage. They have made manifest the results of their personal observations and have unanimously expressed the opinion that the only remedy for the present disabilities lies in the erection of a more spacious building. An appropriation from last year is available for the enlargement of the present building, but it would be very doubtful economy, if not altogether waste, to expend any large amount in attempting to make the present structure meet the requirements of the service. The walls are of marble, very heavy, and cover nearly all of the ground at that point which belongs to the Government. The heavy machinery and large amount of metal to be handled, as well as the deli-

cate operations connected with the finer work of coinage, makes it impracticable to use a building many stories in height, and it is very doubtful if any good results would follow the placing of additional stories on the present building. Good public policy at once suggests facilities to be had only in a building of ample proportions, and I most earnestly recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress. I think it would be better, however, to amend the proposed bill in such a way as to make a specific appropriation of \$2,000,000 to purchase a site and erect the building, and after it is finished to provide for the sale of the present site and building, the proceeds of such sale to be covered into the Treasury under the head of "Miscellaneous receipts."

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM WINDOW,
Secretary.

Hon. S. L. MILIKEN,
*Chairman of Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,
House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1890.

SIR: Referring to House bill 3910, authorizing the sale of the present site of the mint at Philadelphia and the purchase of a new site, and the erection of a new building for the mint in that city, I have the honor to present herewith my views in regard to the necessity and expediency of enacting the same into law.

The act establishing the Mint of the United States was approved by President Washington, April 2, 1792. The same year the structure for the mint, a plain brick edifice, was erected on Seventh street near Arch, in the city of Philadelphia. The following October the building was occupied for coinage purposes, and was so used for a period of over forty years. This was the first public building erected in the United States under the authority of the Federal Government.

By act of May 19, 1829, the mint was permanently located in Philadelphia, and the present mint edifice, which stands at the corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets, on a lot fronting 150 feet on Chestnut street and extending back 204 feet to Penn Square, was authorized. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1829, and the building was completed and occupied for coinage purposes in 1833. This building has been used continuously, without any material enlargement, for a period of fifty-seven years, as the principal coinage institution of the United States, although the growth and coinage requirements of the country have long since outgrown its capacity. It will be remembered that this building was planned and erected twenty years before the discovery of gold in California and nearly forty years before the immense silver discoveries of Nevada. The product of the precious metals in the United States in 1833 was insignificant, the total product for the ten years 1834-'44 being only \$7,750,000. The present product approximates annually \$100,000,000.

The coinage executed at the mint in 1833 was 10,370,700 pieces of the value, of \$3,765,710; the coinage of the same institution for the last calendar year (1889) aggregated 94,012,194 pieces, of the value of \$24,804,854.84.

In addition to the coinage of gold and silver in common with the other mints of the United States, the mint at Philadelphia is the only institution in the United States authorized by law to execute minor coinage, the demand for which has become so pressing that for several years past the Government has been obliged to buy the blanks ready for stamping, and for several months past nine large presses have been used exclusively in the stamping of minor coin.

Moreover, the mint at Philadelphia is the only one in the country which has connected with it an engraving department, where, by statutory requirement, the de-

vices for our coins are engraved, and the dies, both original and working, for all our mints are made, and medals of a national character are executed.

The building was not planned with any idea of adaptation for many of the mechanical and metallurgical operations at present carried on in it. When it was erected many of the processes of metallurgy now employed were unknown. The area in the center of the mint, originally intended for a stack through which the fumes of acid, smoke, etc., could pass off, is now filled to the very roof with wooden structures, which are not only objectionable in themselves, but increase the liability to fire, and take away ventilation and light, while the erection in the immediate vicinity of much higher buildings prevents the free escape of the fumes from the acid refinery, to the great annoyance of the public.

The process of striking coin was by the screw-press worked by hand, and the introduction of steam for coinage purposes did not take place until 1836, three years after the building was completed.

It is not my purpose to enumerate in detail the insufficiency of the present building for the proper and safe execution of the immense amount of work now turned out. For detailed information on this point reference is made to the letters of the superintendent and operative officers inclosed. Certain it is that no private manufacturing establishment would have worked continuously for fifty-seven years in the same building, with an increase of 800 per cent in its annual output (as shown by the coinage of pieces at this mint in 1889 as compared with 1833), without largely increasing its capacity.

It has not been practicable to remedy the inadequacy of working space in the mint at Philadelphia by alterations and enlargements of the present building, owing to the fact that there is not sufficient area.

It is essential for the efficient execution of the delicate and important processes of coinage that the mechanical operations of each department be conducted on the same floor. The work rooms of the coiner's department, for instance—that is, all the rooms for cutting, rolling, milling, and the other coinage operations—should be on one floor.

In 1882 the attention of Congress was directed to the insufficiency of the ground area for the business of the mint, and a bill was favorably reported from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures authorizing the purchase of adjoining property covering a surface of 100 feet on Chestnut street and extending north 204 feet on Broad street.

Unfortunately this bill failed to become a law, and the magnificent building now occupied by the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, valued at \$1,000,000, has been built upon it, thus precluding the Government from obtaining possession of it. Nor is there any other property adjoining which it is possible for the Government now to secure; so that it is impracticable to extend the area of the mint in its present location.

If therefore anything is to be done in the way of providing enlarged facilities for the mint at Philadelphia the matter resolves itself into one of two alternatives: either the enlargement of the present building by an attic story or an extension of the building to the line of the portico, or both; or, as the other alternative, the erection of a new mint.

In accordance with estimates prepared by the Supervising Architect an appropriation of \$220,000 was included in the sundry civil bill, approved October 2, 1888, "for the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.; for an additional story to and enlarging the building, including vault, alterations, and other necessary work." Of this appropriation the sum of \$43,399.70 has been expended for the construction of new vaults, leaving \$176,600.30 available for the enlargement contemplated.

Since this appropriation was made further plans and drawings have been prepared by the Supervising Architect contemplating an extension of the floor area by extending the building front to the line of the portico,

In my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, I had the honor to recommend that the appropriation available, viz, \$176,600.30, be increased to the sum of \$420,000, that being the estimate of the Supervising Architect of the cost of the extension designated in the last plans. If, then, the mint remain on its present site, an immediate expenditure of \$420,000 will be necessary to afford proper room for its business. The expenditure of even this large sum will remedy the existing state of things to only a limited extent, but will not accomplish the main purpose desired, viz, sufficient ground area for the location of the work rooms of the mechanical departments on one floor.

The objections to an additional story are so forcibly pointed out in the letter of Superintendent Bosbyshell that I shall not repeat them.

The present time is opportune for the purchase of a convenient site for a new mint building in Philadelphia. It is believed that a suitable one, in a convenient section of the city, on one of its most prominent streets, can be procured at a cost not exceeding \$500,000 and that the present site and edifice will sell for a sum approximating \$800,000; so that if this bill should become a law about \$300,000, the probable excess of the amount received for the present site above the cost of a new site, would be available towards the erection of a new mint.

Estimates as to the cost of a new building suitable for the requirements of the mint at Philadelphia will of course be furnished by the Supervising Architect, but I may remark that the mint at San Francisco, finished in 1873, which is a large granite building, one of the most beautiful in that city, perfectly adapted to its purposes, was erected at a cost of \$2,130,512.15 (not including the cost of site, \$100,000). Making allowance for the reduced cost of labor and material at the present date as compared with 1873, and especially in Philadelphia, as compared with San Francisco, it would seem reasonable to say that \$1,500,000 would be the outside cost of a suitable building in Philadelphia, or a net cost of \$1,200,000, against an appropriation of \$420,000 already asked for the enlargement of the mint if it remains in its present location.

I can not too strongly urge upon Congress the advisability of purchasing a new site and erecting a new mint, especially as the opportunity which now presents itself for securing a convenient and suitable location for a reasonable consideration may not soon occur again.

Surely this great Government, with its growing wealth and population, producing annually from its mines \$100,000,000 of the precious metals, can afford to have the very finest buildings as well as the best appliances and machinery for the important and delicate operations of coining money, and it would seem as if an appropriation of \$1,200,000 for the erection of a suitable structure for its most important mint should not be considered a piece of extravagance, but rather as an act demanded by our national character.

I inclose herewith letters from the superintendent and operative officers of the mint at Philadelphia, to which attention is invited.

Trusting this matter will receive your favorable recommendation,

I am, very respectfully,

E. O. LEECH,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by reference from you of the letter of the 13th instant, addressed to you by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, House of Representatives, requesting to be informed as to the present

condition of the United States Mint building at Philadelphia, Pa., in regard to size, convenience, etc., for transacting the public business, the need of a new building for the purposes of the United States Mint, and such other information in regard to the subject as may be deemed of use to said committee in connection with H. R. bill 3910, introduced January 6, 1890, by Hon. Henry H. Bingham, to provide for the sale of the present United States Mint building and site, the purchase of land suitable for a site, and the erection thereon of a new public building for carrying on the business of the mint in Philadelphia, Pa., the proceeds of the sale of the present United States Mint property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used for the purpose of purchasing a new site and erecting thereon a new building for said purpose, and to submit the following:

I invite attention to the statements made on pages 62 and 63 of the Annual Report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, 1889.

The mint building in Philadelphia has been changed in arrangements and enlarged by minor additions from time to time to meet the demands of the present public business, and practically all of the available ground within the metes and bounds of the site is now occupied by the building.

With the appropriation made by act of Congress approved October 2, 1888, viz, \$220,000, and the additional appropriation of \$200,000 asked for in the annual estimates, it is proposed to build a third story to the present building and extend the wings on each side of the entrance portico out to the street front as further additions to the structure.

By making a new assignment of the old portion of the structure with the additional floor area to be obtained by such improvements there would be better facilities for the conduct of the business of the mint than there is now afforded in the building.

These improvements, however, would not provide the convenience needed for the proper conduct of the work of the mint, nor secure full economy in the management that could be applied if a structure with sufficient ground area was erected that would enable the work of the coinage of metals to be done continuously on one floor without the necessity of irregular transfers of the metals during the process of its coinage between working rooms not contiguously arranged, and would prevent the inconvenience and delay incident to the necessary use of elevator service between the different stories of the building.

The metals should be delivered at one station and pass regularly from that point through the several apartments contiguously arranged, properly equipped with the necessary furnaces, machines, plants, etc., and assigned to the different branches of the work incident to its completion, so that after the metals shall have reached the apartment in which the last branch of work thereon is to be done the coins will be perfected and ready for storage or distribution.

The actual cost of the present United States Mint building in Philadelphia, including the cost of alterations and repairs to June 30, 1889, is \$432,871.48 plus the cost of site—\$31,666.67—which aggregates \$464,538.15, in connection with which must be considered the work now being done under the appropriation of \$220,000 made by act of Congress approved October 2, 1888, and the appropriation asked for in the annual estimates.

From computations made in the office of the Supervising Architect of this Department based upon information received, it is found that, to construct such a building, with proper lighting, ventilating, and heating facilities, that would afford proper accommodations for the present and prospective needs of the mint in said city, \$1,500,000 will be required in addition to such amount as may be needed for the purchase of land suitably and adaptably located for the purpose.

After duly considering the subject, I am of the opinion that the convenience of the public business done at the mint and the economy of the public service would be best consulted by the acquisition of a new site and the erection thereon of a new suitable building for the exclusive use of the United States Mint.

I would therefore suggest that, to facilitate a speedy compliance with the provisions of the bill, should it become a law, said H. R. bill should be so modified as to make a specific appropriation for the purchase of land for a site and the erection of the building in addition to the sale of the present site and building, after the completion of the new building, and that the proceeds from such sale be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts derived from the sale of Government property.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES H. WINDRIM,
Supervising Architect.

HON. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

On June 5, 1890, Mr. Darlington, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following report:

[House Report No. 2326, Fifty-first Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9957) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Philadelphia, submits the following report:

The necessity for the enlargement and improvement of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, for which this bill provides, has been a matter of consideration by Congress since 1880. The House and Senate committees of the Forty-sixth Congress reported favorably upon a similar measure, and the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the Forty-seventh Congress unanimously reported a bill which had originated in the Senate of like import. The necessity for increasing the facilities of the Philadelphia Mint has never been questioned, but from various causes the bills to which reference is made failed of final action in the House.

In considering the bill submitted, your committee has been greatly aided by information furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, reinforced by the clear, concise, and intelligent statement of the superintendent and operative officers of the Philadelphia Mint, as well as by a memorial signed by the commissioners appointed by the President to conduct the annual trial of the pyx for the coinage of all the mints during the year 1889. From these various authorities, all in substantial agreement as regards the embarrassments to which the officers in charge are subjected by reason of confined quarters, entailing lack of machinery, imperfect ventilation and sanitation, your committee is clearly of the opinion that the provision for the enlargement of the present mint building included in the sundry civil bill of 1888 (\$220,000) signally fails to meet the requirements of effective public service. That provision was "for an additional story to and enlarging the building, including vaults, alterations, and other necessary work." Of this proposed enlargement of the building Supervising Architect J. H. Windrim says that, while it would afford somewhat better facilities for the conduct of business than at present exist it would not provide the conveniences needed nor secure economy in management that could be secured by a structure with proper ground area. Nor can the enlargement already authorized be made without an additional appropriation.

The present mint was erected and completed for coinage purposes in 1833, and has been used, without material enlargement, fifty-seven years. The coinage executed in 1833, at which time the production of the precious metals in the United States was insignificant, was 10,370,700 pieces, of the value of \$3,765,710, and the total value of the gold and silver product for the ensuing ten years was only \$7,750,000. The present annual product of the precious metals in the United States approximates \$100,000,000, and the coinage of the Philadelphia Mint for the calendar year 1889 aggregated 94,012,194 pieces, of the value of \$24,804,854.84. In addition to the coinage of gold and

silver the mint at Philadelphia is the only institution designated by law to execute minor coinage, for which the demand for small exchanges is cumulative and pressing. So great is the demand for these small coins that the Government has been obliged to purchase the blanks ready for stamping, while 9 presses have been kept busy for many months in the execution of this coinage to supply public demand. The work demanded of this mint has increased 800 per cent since the completion of the present building in 1833, as is shown by its annual output.

Your committee finds a consensus of opinion among the officers familiar with coinage matters as respects the remedy, which is increased ground area. This is necessary for the efficient and proper conduct of the delicate and important processes of coinage, which, whether scientific or mechanical, are to be ranked as works of precision. The entire mechanical operation should be on a single floor, the subdepartments of each operative officer being contiguous and continuous. In default of this the work is hindered and the risk greatly increased. This is particularly true in the coinage department, where the various processes for converting the ingot into coin have to be carried on in rooms often widely separated, however related the processes may be, the metal in its several stages passing from ground floor to second story, from second story to basement, and thence to the presses on the ground floor. It is evident that processes so important and so necessarily connected with national credit should be divested of all unnecessary risks. That is a desideratum; and it can be secured only by such an arrangement of the coining department as will admit of the carrying forward of the work continuously in rooms contiguous and at grade, so that the officer in charge may have the metal in its various stages under his eye.

Such necessary supervision of the processes of coining can not be secured in the present structure, even if the entire available ground space should be given up to the coiner. But the processes through which the metals pass before they can go to the coiner are many, and necessarily of absolute accuracy. The coinage laid upon this mint requires the melter and refiner to melt daily from 5 to 7 net tons of silver. This important work, on the accuracy of which the integrity of our coin largely depends, has to be carried on in cramped quarters and at a disadvantage that greatly increases the labor and risk of that officer. The entire Treasury purchases of bullion assigned to this mint for conversion into coin have to be passed in at a window of a department not under control of the melter and refiner, and no modification of the structure yet proposed would remove this difficulty. The room referred to is the deposit melting room, where the bullion of depositors is melted, a room that should be absolutely isolated from every other and from the public. The melter and refiner is, by courtesy and necessity, allowed to receive the Treasury purchases through the window of this room, and through the same window must be taken the fuel for its furnaces. This involves constant interruptions of the processes, and more or less confusion, alike unjust and detrimental to the operative officers concerned, the efficiency of public service, and to depositors, whose deposits are there prepared for assay.

The exigencies of the other operative departments of this mint confine the melter and refiner to a single room, in which he is required to melt and prepare ingots of gold, silver, nickel, and bronze. It is believed that conditions so incompatible with work that must be absolutely accurate or fail altogether do not exist in any mint of modern structure. No subdivision of any space available in the building can remedy this disability. Beyond these defects the chimney-stacks of the melter and refiner's department are overtopped by the walls of the adjoining buildings to the extent of five stories. This leaves the draft of the melting-furnaces at the caprice of the winds, which from the west impair the draft and from the east drive the fumes and product of combustion into the windows of neighboring residents. It may be regarded as merely a question of time when the neighboring residents will complain of this annoyance as a nuisance.

When the present structure was planned many of the processes of metallurgy now employed were unknown. Some improved machinery, operated by steam, was introduced in 1836. Improved appliances have been added from time to time, until now this mint lags behind a quarter of a century in the race of improvement simply because every inch of available space has been exhausted. Machinery of the most advanced order has become a necessity, and it awaits the purchaser who has space for its accommodation and operation. The mint at Philadelphia can not avail itself of such desirable and necessary appliances because its ground space is fully occupied already. The central area, originally intended for ventilating purposes and working space, has, from time to time, as the exigency demanded, been occupied by structures that impair ventilation and lighting and endanger the health, as they decrease the comfort and convenience, of the working force. The high modern structures on either hand prevent the escape and diffusion of the acid fumes from the refinery and cause them to pervade the entire building.

It is proper to note that certain operations by law authorized to be performed at the Philadelphia mint are not performed at any of the other mints. The dies for the coinage of all the mints and for national medals are all designed and prepared at this mint, and all medals of a national character are executed in the same institution. The engraving department, one of the most important of all, because it must maintain uniformity of design in coinage, at present is indifferently accommodated. It can not be relieved by any modification of the present structure. The assayer and the melter and refiner perform intimately related functions, yet they are necessarily located on different floors at present; nor would alterations of the structure enable them to occupy communicating apartments. The assay department of the Philadelphia mint enjoys, and has from an early day enjoyed, an enviable repute for accuracy throughout the commercial world. Such repute is of incalculable value to the nation, since it goes to establish the very foundation of national credit through the known and invariable integrity of its coinage.

Your committee finds that it is impossible to put systematic methods in force in the present structure. Yet such methods are undoubtedly necessary to secure the highest results at a minimum risk and with economy. It is the parent mint, established early in the nation's career, and located at Philadelphia for reasons quite obvious. The location is near the seaboard, yet not exposed to the hazards of invasion; in a great commercial and manufacturing metropolis, and within easy communication of the trade centers of the Atlantic slope. The location is in itself a guaranty of safety for the treasure that naturally flows to the mint. And this is the foremost and richest nation of the world, the greatest producer of the money metals of all, and now, as for years, requiring more service from its mints than any other nation. Your committee submits that the parent mint of the foremost nation on the globe should not be second to any either in working space, appliances, or in that structural excellence and design which conjoined crystallize the history of national progress in adamant. While your committee fully discriminates between what is necessary and appropriate, and what is extravagant and lavish in expenditures, it recommends such a reconstruction of the parent mint at Philadelphia as shall respond to public exigencies and redound to the credit of the nation.

In this connection it is proper again to refer to the fact that the commission appointed by the President to conduct the annual assay last February, was composed of men eminent in the business, political, and scientific world, many of them distinguished physicists and metallurgists, and that this commission, becoming impressed with the crowded condition of the mint building and its processes, unanimously memorialized Congress in favor of a new structure with greater ground space and approved modern appliances. The gentlemen of that commission represented every section of the Union, from Maine to California, and their unanimous testimony has value accordingly.

After giving full consideration to the facts submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, and

his operative officers, together with the statements of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the committee is enabled to conclude—

First. The present mint building at Philadelphia is entirely inadequate to the service required both as regards area and appliances.

Second. No enlargement of ground area is possible; to increase height will not remove the disadvantages under which the operations are performed.

Third. To remedy the disabilities so clearly set forth, a new site with ample ground area is absolutely necessary, and a new building on modern lines, with such modern appliances as experience has proved necessary for good work and precision, be erected and equipped.

The Director of the Mint states that of the sum of \$220,000 appropriated by the sundry civil bill of 1888 for improvements the sum of \$176,600.30 remains available, and that he has recommended, upon an estimate of the Supervising Architect, an increase of this balance to \$420,000. If then the mint remains at its present location, an immediate expenditure of \$420,000 will be necessary.

The bill submitted with this report provides for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new building at Philadelphia, at a cost not exceeding \$2,000,000, and the sale of the present building and site. The committee believes that a new site with ample ground space and in a desirable location can be procured at a cost of \$500,000, and that the property now occupied can be sold for at least \$800,000. The net cost therefore of the property would be \$1,200,000, against an appropriation of \$420,000 already asked and in part appropriated for the enlargement of the mint if it remains at its present location. It is probable that the Government can at this time purchase a desirable site at a less cost than at any future time. It failed to avail itself of the option of the entire area from its western foundations to Broad street at a moderate price some years ago, and again in 1882, when the land might have been had for \$400,000, and probably less. The same land can not be purchased to-day for less than \$2,000,000 with the improvements.

The committee assumes that the mint will be permanently located at Philadelphia, and as enlargement is a certainty, true economy points at the present as the proper time to provide therefor. The Philadelphia Mint was the first public building erected in the United States under Federal authority, and the act creating it was approved by President Washington. Its history and the coinage of the nation is one of the many historical associations that cluster around the city of Philadelphia—memorable in every patriotic impulse and action.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments: In line 12 strike out all after the word "dollars" down to and including line 15, which is the appropriating clause.

In line 26 strike out the words "by this act."

In line 38 strike out the word "said."

In line 41 strike out the word "said."

No action was taken, during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, by the House of Representatives, on the favorable report, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on the bill providing for the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new mint at Philadelphia.

During the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, Senate bill No. 5110 (being identical with the bill favorably reported from the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Philadelphia, was taken from the Calendar and passed the Senate February 26, 1891.

In the House of Representatives, on March 2, 1891, on motion of Mr. Bingham, the rules were suspended and Senate bill 5110 was passed.

The bill was approved by the President the next day.

The following is the text of the law:

A BILL to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States Mint, in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of two million dollars.

So much of the appropriation as may be necessary to defray traveling expenses and other expenses incident to the selection of the site, and for necessary survey thereof, shall be immediately available.

So much of said appropriation as may be necessary for the preparation of sketch plans, drawings, specifications, and detailed estimates for the building by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department shall be available immediately upon the selection of the site by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No money appropriated shall be available, except as hereinbefore provided, until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Pennsylvania shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

After the said site shall have been paid for and the sketch plans and detailed drawings for the buildings shall have been prepared by the Supervising Architect, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint, the balance of appropriation shall be available for the erection and completion of the building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, and such balance of the appropriation as may remain available after the building shall have been completed shall be applied to and used in the purchase of apparatus for the purposes of the mint.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further directed, when the new building herein authorized to be erected shall have been completed, to dispose of the present United States Mint building in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, at private or public sale, and to give a quitclaim deed to the purchaser thereof, and to deposit the proceeds of the sale to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the manner prescribed by section thirty-six hundred and seventeen and thirty-six hundred and eighteen, United States Revised Statutes.

Soon after the passage of this law the question was raised as to whether it contained any appropriation for carrying into effect its provisions.

The question was submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

The following is the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1891.

SIR: By letter of the 7th instant you invited the attention of the Attorney-General to an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania," and requested his opinion "whether or not said bill carries the appropriation of \$2,000,000 mentioned therein for the purchase of the site named in the bill and the erection of a building thereon." You inclosed a copy of the act, the important part of which for this discussion is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States mint in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of \$2,000,000.

"So much of the appropriation as may be necessary to defray traveling expenses and other expenses incident to the selection of the site, and for necessary survey thereof, shall be immediately available.

"So much of said appropriation as may be necessary for the preparation of sketch plans, drawings, specifications, and detailed estimates for the building by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department shall be available immediately upon the selection of the site by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"No money appropriated shall be available, except as hereinbefore provided, until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Pennsylvania shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

"After the said site shall have been paid for, and the sketch plans and detailed drawings for the building shall have been prepared by the Supervising Architect and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint, the balance of appropriation shall be available for the erection and completion of the building including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, and such balance of the appropriation as may remain available after the building shall have been completed shall be applied to and used in the purchase of apparatus for the purposes of the mint."

In my opinion no money is appropriated by this act for the purposes therein mentioned. Its language, just quoted, if taken alone, would probably by implication carry an appropriation; but when we consider it in connection with the rule of construction laid down in the section of the sundry civil act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stats., 305), referred to by you, together with the parliamentary history of this act, and others of the same character passed by the same Congress, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Congress did not intend by the language above quoted to take the sum of money therein mentioned out of the Treasury. The section in the sundry civil act of 1882 is as follows:

"*Provided*, That no act passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site and erect a public building thereon shall be held and construed to appropriate money, unless the act in express language makes such appropriations."

Though this is a proviso in an appropriation bill, its language is so general as to affect all future legislation. The act under consideration, therefore, must contain an express appropriation of money. There certainly is no express appropriation of \$2,000,000. There is a reference in the second paragraph of the act to an appropriation. In the third paragraph the reference is repeated, with the words "said ap-

propriation." The word "appropriated" occurs in the fourth paragraph, and "balance of the appropriation" twice in the fifth. It would be natural to refer these words to the express authority conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury in the first paragraph—to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building not to exceed the sum of \$2,000,000, and to give to that authority the effect of an appropriation. Such a construction, however, would be an appropriation by implication, forbidden by the section of the sundry civil act of 1882, quoted above.

The parliamentary history of the act will show that the words "appropriation" and "appropriated," wherever they occur in the act, must have reference to a future appropriation to be made in another act, and must be construed to limit the expenditure under such appropriation. It appears that on May 2, 1890 (Congressional Record, vol. 21, part 5, p. 4172), a bill (H. R. 9957) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon, at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, was introduced by Mr. Bingham, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. On June 5, 1890 (Congressional Record, vol. 21, part 6, p. 5670), Mr. Darlington, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported this bill with amendments, and it was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed. The bill, as originally introduced by Mr. Bingham, was exactly like the act under consideration except that at the end of the first paragraph were the following words: "Which said sum of two million dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and that in the fourth paragraph after the words "no money appropriated" were the words "by this act," and in the fifth paragraph, before the word "appropriation" as it occurs twice therein, was the word "said." The bill as reported back by the committee was accompanied by a report (Report No. 2326) which recommended the passage of the bill, with the following amendments:

"In line twelve, strike out all after the word "dollars" down to and including line fifteen, *which is the appropriating clause*. In line twenty-six, strike out the words "by this act." In line thirty-eight, strike out the word "said" In line forty-one, strike out the word "said."

Nothing else was done with the bill in the first session. On February 19, 1891, Mr. Spooner, for Mr. Cameron, introduced in the Senate a bill exactly in the words of the bill which we have followed in the House, as amended by the Committee on Public Buildings. The bill was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and on February 26, 1891, was reported back and passed. February 28, 1891, in the House the Senate bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, by whom, on the same day, it was reported with the recommendation that, as it was identical with the House, bill, it be taken as a substitute for the same and passed (H. R. 4025). It was passed in this form, and was approved on March 3, 1891. The Senate bill is the same bill as the amended House bill, and was introduced as an original bill in the Senate merely to facilitate its passage. The history of the House bill must therefore affect the construction of the Senate bill which finally became the law. The amendments to the original House bill conclusively established the intention on the part of Congress to eliminate the appropriation.

A reference to the Congressional Record, vol. 21, part 5, pp. 2040 to 2049, will disclose an extended debate as to the policy to be pursued by the House of Representatives on bills for the erection of public buildings and will throw light on the purpose of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in striking out the appropriating clause in the bill under discussion. It will there be found that the conclusion reached was, that no public building bill should be allowed to pass containing an appropriation; that the matter of appropriations for the buildings whose construction was authorized should be left to the Appropriations Committee, to be

included in the sundry civil bill. The Senate concurred in that plan as will be found by reference to the Congressional Record, vol. 21, part 5, pp. 4188 and 4189, where, in discussion over the passage of a bill authorizing the erection of a public building at Lima, Ohio, Mr. Payne, in support of his amendment to the bill, striking out the appropriating clause, in answer to Mr. Sherman's remark that "the words of appropriation ought to be left in" said: "No, the committee of conference have agreed, on the demand of the other House, to strike out all the appropriations in public building bills, and all the bills that go to the House are amended in that way."

Mr. SHERMAN. "And providing for the appropriations in a separate general bill."

Many of the public building bills passed by the Fifty-first Congress were prepared with an appropriating clause, and when this was stricken out in accordance with the policy just adverted to, care was not always taken to strike out also in subsequent clauses of the same bills references to the eliminated appropriation. These clauses usually fixed the time at which parts of the appropriation should become available. The only effect which can be properly given to such references in public building acts, is to make them apply to appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the act to be thereafter made.

A consideration of other bills passed by this same Congress for the erection of public buildings, in connection with the appropriations therefor in the sundry civil bill, leaves no doubt of the correctness of this construction. On page 66 of the Pamphlet Laws of the first session, Fifty-first Congress, is an act authorizing the construction of a public building at Baton Rouge, La. The third clause of that bill is: "So much of the appropriation herein made as may be necessary to defray the expenses of advertising for proposals, etc., shall be immediately available."

The third clause is: "So much of said appropriation as may be necessary for the preparation, etc., shall be available immediately upon the report of the commissioners selecting the site."

Other clauses of a similar character follow. Nevertheless, we find on page 371 of the sundry civil act for the same year an appropriation "for post-office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; for purchase of site and commencement of building under present limit, thirty thousand dollars." It would be absurd to contend that the bill, authorizing the construction and fixing the limit of \$100,000, contained an appropriation of that amount, and that this appropriation of \$30,000 in the sundry civil bill was in addition thereto. The two acts are only to be reconciled, therefore, on the theory that the first was not intended to carry an appropriation, as its parliamentary history will show, and that the reference to the appropriation made in the original act must be given effect by applying it to the appropriation under the sundry civil bill. The same thing is true of the acts authorizing the construction of public buildings at Martinsburg (Pamphlet Laws, Fifty-first Congress, first session, 127), at Lafayette, Ind., and at Burlington, Iowa, by the same congress (Pamphlet Laws, pp. 111 and 107), appropriations for which will be found in the sundry civil act in the same volume (p. 371 *et seq.*) of the Pamphlet Laws.

The conclusion necessarily is, then, that there is no appropriation in the act now in question. The fact that Congress failed in the sundry civil appropriation act of 1891 to make any appropriation to which the language in this act can apply, is not material.

The presumption arising therefrom must be that the Fifty-first Congress deemed it wise to delay the time for carrying out the act until a future Congress should make an appropriation therefor.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Solicitor General.
W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney General.

It will be seen that the Attorney-General held that the act in question contained no appropriation.

On July 10, 1891, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed a communication to the following-named gentlemen, residing in Philadelphia: Hon. E. H. Fitler, Samuel Gustine Thompson, Anthony J. Drexel, William M. Singerly, James H. Windrim, Alexander K. McClure, and O. C. Bosbyshell.

The communication read:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1891.

DEAR SIR: The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon," directed "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States Mint, in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of two million dollars."

It was the very general belief of those interested in the passage of this measure that it was the intention of Congress to appropriate \$2,000,000 for carrying out the purposes of the act, but owing to the absence of express language of appropriation, it has been decided that there is no money appropriated by this act for the purposes mentioned, and consequently that no expense can be incurred in connection therewith. In order, however, that the Department may be in a position to submit for future Congressional action some definite estimate as to the cost of procuring a suitable site for the mint at Philadelphia, I have the honor to request that you will act as a member of a commission of citizens of Philadelphia, designated by me, for the purpose of recommending to the Department a suitable site for the new mint building in that city and an estimate of the probable cost.

It will be understood, of course, that such services will be gratuitous and that no expenses of any kind connected with the work of the commission can be paid by the Department, and that no contract can be made with any person for the purchase of property.

It will be a public service and I shall be personally obliged if you will act in the capacity requested.

It is desired that a report in writing should be made to me by the commission not later than November of the present year.

I am sir, very respectfully,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

On September 8, 1891, the commission designated by the Secretary of the Treasury submitted a unanimous report recommending a suitable site for the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, with an estimate of its cost, not exceeding \$800,000.

I have the honor to recommend that Congress be requested to appropriate \$800,000 for the purchase of a new site for the mint at Philadelphia, including the preparation of plans for a new mint.

AMENDMENT TO THE LAW REGARDING PARTING AND REFINING OF BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK:

In my last fiscal report attention was directed to the fact that under a decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, October 24, 1885, the receipts from the sale of spent acid and blue vitriol, by-products of

the acid refineries, which prior to that time had been used in offsetting bills for acid for the refinery, were construed to be sales of old material, and the money so derived was required to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt.

In that report letters of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, and the First Comptroller, recommending a change in the law, by which the amount received from the sale of by-products from acid refineries might be applied as formerly to the expenses of the refineries, were presented.

These letters were as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of letter of the Director of the Mint, of the 12th instant, and inclosure, recommending certain legislation in the matter of parting and refining bullion by which the sale of the by-products of acid refineries can be applied to the reduction of the expenses of such refineries.

Respectfully, yours,

D. MANNING,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1887.

SIR: Paragraph 8, page 379, of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, provides:

"And refining and parting of bullion shall be carried on at the mints of the United States and at the assay office at New York.

"And it shall be lawful to apply the moneys arising from charges collected from depositors for these operations pursuant to law, so far as may be necessary, to the defraying in full of the expenses thereof, including labor, materials, and wastage.

"But no part of the moneys otherwise appropriated for the support of the mints and the assay office at New York shall be used to defray the expenses of refining and parting bullion."

Under this provision of law, which was passed originally in the appropriation act approved August 15, 1876 (19 Stats., 156, 157), the charges for parting and refining bullion were so fixed at the several coinage mints and the assay office at New York that the receipts should equal, as nearly as possible, the expenses of the operations. The spent acid and blue vitriol resulting from the processes of refining, prior to October 24, 1885, have been credited on the bills for acid, thereby reducing the expenses of the refinery at the New York assay office some \$20,000 a year. On the 24th October, 1885, the first comptroller decided that the receipts from spent acid and blue vitriol must be considered as old material, and, under section 3618 Revised Statutes, deposited in the Treasury. In the report of this Bureau for the last fiscal year, pages 6 and 7, I have referred to the effect of this ruling in the accounts of the assay office at New York. A similar effect will be produced upon the accounts of the whole mint service, in that the expenditure will not appear to have been diminished by regular manufacturing assets.

A still more important effect of this ruling is to render the acid refineries of the mint service, under the present schedule of charges, no longer able to be self-supporting, as the law requires.

It will be necessary, therefore, either to increase the schedule of charges imposed upon depositors of bullion or modify the law so as to explicitly provide for the ap-

plication of the proceeds of the sale of the by-products of the acid refineries of the mints and assay offices of the United States to the reduction of the expenses of the operations of such acid refineries.

I have the honor to recommend the latter alternative, and beg to suggest that par. 8, p. 379, of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, be reenacted in the legislative appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1888, so as to read as follows:

"And refining and parting of bullion shall be carried on at the mints of the United States and at the assay office at New York.

"And it shall be lawful to apply, pursuant to law, the moneys arising from charges collected from depositors and from the proceeds of the sale of by-products resulting from the operations of the refinery, so far as may be necessary, to the defraying in full of the expenses thereof, including labor, materials, and wastage.

"But no part of the moneys otherwise appropriated for the support of the mints and the assay office at New York shall be used to defray the expenses of refining and parting bullion."

Hoping that you will be pleased to present this matter to the consideration of Congress,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES P. KIMBALL,
Director of the Mint.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1887.*

Respectfully referred to the First Comptroller for report.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1887.

SIR: I have examined the letter of the Hon. James P. Kimball, Director of the Mint, to you, of January 12, 1887, in regard to appending a clause to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, containing a provision similar to that which was in the bill for 1876, found in 19 Stats., 156, 157, which letter you have referred to me for report.

In reply, I will say I see no good reason why such a clause should not be appended to the bill in question.

The letter of the Director of the Mint is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

M. J. DURHAM,
Comptroller.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following bill, framed to cover the proposed change, was introduced in the Fifty-first Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph eight of chapter three hundred and twenty-seven of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires that refining and parting of bullion shall be carried on at the mints of the United States and at the assay office at New York, be amended by inserting after the word "law," in the fourth line, the following words: "and from the proceeds of the sale of by-products resulting from the operations of the refinery," so that the paragraph shall read:

"And it shall be lawful to apply the moneys arising from charges collected from depositors for these operations pursuant to law, and from the proceeds of the sale of by-products resulting from the operations of the refinery, so far as may be necessary, to the defraying in full of the expenses thereof, including labor, materials, and wastage."

I have the honor to again urge the passage of this measure.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The precious metals received at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1891 were valued at \$143,255,832, against \$92,793,958 received in the previous year, an increase of \$50,461,874.

The value of the precious metals deposited only partially represents the operations necessary for their metallurgical and mechanical treatment.

The operations of the melting and refining departments of the coinage mints and of the assay office at New York, so far as the value of the metals treated is concerned, is exhibited in the following table:

BULLION OPERATIONS OF THE MELTING DEPARTMENTS, 1891.

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	4,052,727	\$75,399,570
Silver	76,210,666	88,681,500
Total	80,263,393	164,081,070

The operations of the coining branches of the mints in the manufacture of finished coins from ingots prepared by the melting departments were, in value of the metals operated on, as follows:

BULLION OPERATIONS OF THE COINING DEPARTMENTS, 1891.

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	2,587,321	\$48,136,204
Silver	67,924,776	79,039,738
Total	70,512,097	127,175,942

The work of the minor assay offices, which consisted in the receipt and assaying of deposits and the manufacture of unparted bars of gold and silver, was as follows:

OPERATIONS OF MINOR ASSAY OFFICES, 1891.

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	188,791	\$3,512,390
Silver	63,109	73,435
Total	251,900	3,585,825

The following is a summary of the three preceding tables, intended to exhibit, as nearly as possible, the value of the precious metals treated in the operations of the mints and assay offices during the last fiscal year:

BULLION OPERATED UPON IN THE MELTING AND COINING DEPARTMENTS OF ALL THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, 1891.

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold.....	6,640,048	\$123,535,774
Silver.....	144,135,442	167,721,238
Total.....	150,775,490	291,257,012

In quantity the precious metals operated upon in the different departments of the mints and assay offices during the last fiscal year exceeded 228 tons of gold and 4,942 tons of silver.

The value of the precious metals wasted in the metallurgical and mechanical operations was \$12,287.05.

In addition to operative wastage, a loss of \$15,850.41 was incurred from the sale of sweeps, equivalent to the difference between the value of the precious metals contained in sweeps recovered and the amount realized from the sale of sweeps too base to be treated advantageously in Government refineries.

There was a similar loss of \$84.16 by the sale of leady melts, and a wastage of minor-coinage metal of the value of \$1,188.78.

These wastages and losses aggregated \$29,410.40.

Against these losses there were gains arising from the operations on bullion as follows:

Character.	Amount.
Surplus bullion returned by operative officers.....	\$39,393.14
Precious metals recovered in grains and sweepings.....	8,155.20
Gain on bullion shipped from the minor assay offices to the mint for coinage.....	4,752.33
Total gains.....	52,300.67

Deducting the value of the total operative wastage and loss on sale of sweeps from the value of the incidental gains of bullion, there was a *net* gain in the operations of the mints during the year of \$22,890.27.

The relative cost of the coinage executed at the four coinage mints is exhibited in the following table:

COST OF COINAGE AT EACH MINT, 1891.

Location of mint.	Pieces coined.	Pieces coined, exclusive of minor coins.	Expenses for salaries, wages, and incidentals.	Cost per piece, including minor coinage.	Cost per piece, exclusive of minor coinage.
Philadelphia.....	94, 749, 632	31, 409, 082	\$552, 099. 07	\$0. 00582+	\$0. 0175+
San Francisco.....	12, 542, 565	12, 542, 565	299, 585. 31	.....	. 0239—
New Orleans.....	9, 870, 913	9, 870, 913	201, 163. 76	.....	. 0203+
Carson.....	2, 384, 767	2, 384, 767	134, 667. 25	.....	. 0564+
Total and average.....	119, 547, 877	56, 207, 327	1, 187, 515. 39	0. 00992+	. 0211+

While it is inequitable to draw comparisons between the relative cost of coinage at the various mints, as exhibited in the above table, for the reason that the character and amount of the coinages executed at them are so dissimilar, it is gratifying to report that the expenses of coinage was considerably reduced as compared with prior years, the cost per piece last year being slightly less than 1 cent, against a cost per piece exceeding 1 cent the prior year, and, exclusive of minor coinage, $2\frac{1}{10}$ cents per piece during the last fiscal year against $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the preceding year.

The following table exhibits the proportion of finished coins produced from ingots operated upon at each of the coinage mints during the year:

PERCENTAGE OF GOOD COIN PRODUCED FROM INGOTS OPERATED UPON, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Coinage mints.	Gold.	Silver.
Philadelphia.....	43. 9	46. 2
San Francisco.....	52. 1	51. 1
New Orleans.....	.....	48. 8
Carson.....	50. 7	56. 1

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The value of the gold and silver received at the mint at Philadelphia during the fiscal year 1891, was:

Gold.....	\$7, 613, 486. 19
Silver.....	50, 338, 474. 33

In addition 482,500 pounds of minor coinage blanks were received.

In the assay department the number of assays made during year approximated:

Gold.....	17, 140
Silver.....	45, 200

The quantity of precious metals operated upon by the melter and refiner was:

	Standard ounces.
Gold.....	824, 873
Silver	35, 390, 724

The melter and refiner returned in settlement of his accounts a surplus of both gold and silver, as follows:

	Standard ounces.
Gold	115. 044
Silver	1, 801. 60

The number of melts made in the same department and the number condemned during the fiscal year were as follows:

MELTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1891.

Metals.	For bars.	For ingots.	
		Made.	Condemned.
Gold	309	10	0
Silver.....	769	9, 688	137
Total	1, 078	9, 698	137

The operations of the refinery of the mint at Philadelphia are exhibited in the following table:

REFINERY OPERATIONS, 1891.

Bullion.	Gold (standard ounces).	Silver (standard ounces).
Sent to refinery:		
Gross weight	415, 881	475, 119
Standard ounces by assay	241, 589	678, 833
Returned from refinery	241, 605	681, 053

The operations of the coining department, comprising gold, silver, and minor coinage metal, are exhibited in the following tables:

Metals operated on.	Ounces.
Gold	67, 560
Silver.....	31, 108, 225
Minor coinage	7, 321, 005

WASTAGE OF THE COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Description.	Standard ounces.
Gold	2. 268
Silver.....	2, 747. 74

The wastage of the precious metals in the mechanical branch of the mint was very small as compared with the large amount operated upon.

The coinage executed was as follows:

Description.	Number of pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	65,428	\$537,002.50
Silver.....	31,343,654	16,729,774.15
Minor coins.....	63,340,550	1,166,936.50
Total.....	94,749,632	18,433,713.15

The percentage of good coins produced from ingots operated upon was: Gold, 43.9 per cent; silver, 46.2 per cent.

The number of medals struck in the same department for the year was as follows:

MEDALS MANUFACTURED, 1891.

Character.	Number.
Gold.....	191
Silver.....	1,502
Bronze.....	1,600
Total.....	3,293

In my last fiscal report attention was directed to the valuable and material improvements introduced in the mint at Philadelphia, under the efficient management of the present superintendent, Mr. O. C. Bosbyshell, insuring not only greater comfort and convenience, but more efficient service.

During the last fiscal year the addition of needed improvements, the abandonment of obsolete machinery, and the reclamation of room, have added greatly to the convenience of business and the efficiency of the mint.

Aside from the purchase of new machinery, most of these improvements have been made by the mint force and at slight expense.

A commodious room has been built on the top of the steel vault in the courtyard, which is used for the redemption, sorting, and counting of minor coins, while the space formerly occupied in the basement for this purpose has been utilized for temporary vaults for the storage of silver bars.

The storage capacity has been further increased by lowering the floors of two old vaults to a level with the corridor, while vaults for the cashier and for the custody of silver coins received for recoinage have been constructed by lowering the floor of the custodian's room and removing his office to the upper corridor.

The rooms assigned the cashier and calculating clerks have been en-

larged and greatly improved by removing the walls in the east and west corridors and inserting in place thereof glass partitions and counters. This not only affords more space and light, but greater convenience to the public.

In the coining department, a new set of steel rolls with the necessary shafting has been set up.

The rolls used for finishing the strips were formerly obtained from Krupp, in Germany, but in late years he has declined to furnish them.

American steel rolls have been tried with indifferent success, and recently the shrinkage of hardened sleeves over steel mandrils were tried, but with little satisfaction.

It is therefore gratifying to report that new steel rolls, manufactured by the Tretheway Company, of Pittsburg, were secured during the past year, which have been found to do the work admirably. They are harder, and retain their face even better than the Krupp rolls, and are superior to any steel rolls yet used in the mint.

Two additional recutting presses and a self-feeding cutting press have been added to the coining department.

A new turning-up lathe has been put in place in the engraving department, and in the machine shop a cutting-off lathe, an open side-planer, a twist drill-grinder, and an emery tool-grinder, all of the most approved make.

A 25 horse-power electric motor has been introduced, so that the machine shop, engraving department, hoisting machinery, and coining presses are now independent of steam-power.

A new circular saw, with adjustable table, has been provided for the carpenter shop.

New steam pumps of the best pattern, an improved exhaust head in steam pipes, improved methods of ridding the boilers from scale and for disposing of the hot water from condensed steam, have been introduced in the engineer's department.

The furniture of the mint has been overhauled and repaired, and the entire building has been thoroughly cleaned and brightened up.

The following table exhibits approximately the value of foreign coins deposited at the mint at Philadelphia during the last fiscal year:

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS MELTED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Countries of coinage.	Value of gold coins.	Value of silver coins.	Total.
Spain	\$338. 72	.....	\$338. 72
Canada .....	.....	\$105. 60	105. 60
Mexico .....	.....	1, 640. 68	1, 640. 68
Mixed pieces	376. 55	720. 46	1, 097. 01
Total	715. 27	2, 466. 74	3, 182. 01

At the close of the fiscal year the bullion and coin in the mint at Philadelphia were weighed under the supervision of Mr. Cabell Whitehead, of this Bureau, who reported in writing that they had found on hand all the public money with which the superintendent was charged.

The following table exhibits the denominations of domestic gold coins deposited at the mint at Philadelphia, during the last fiscal year:

UNITED STATES GOLD COIN MELTED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Denominations.	Value.
Double eagles	\$51,680.00
Eagles	42,690.00
Half eagles	38,730.00
Quarter eagles	10,190.00
Three-dollar pieces	69.00
Dollars	495.00
Total	143,854.00

The following table exhibits the denominations of domestic silver coins melted at the mint at Philadelphia, during the last fiscal year:

UNITED STATES SILVER COIN MELTED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, FISCAL YEAR, 1891.

Denominations.	Value.
Dollars coined prior to 1878	\$4,254.00
Standard dollars	8,412.00
Trade dollars	970.00
Half dollars	253,183.00
Quarter dollars	323,445.00
Twenty-cent pieces	1,807.20
Dimes	85,758.60
Half dimes	13,563.90
Three-cent pieces	944.07
Total	692,337.77

The expenditures for the different classes of supplies at the mint at Philadelphia during the past fiscal year were as follows:

EXPENDITURES AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1891.

Expenditures for supplies.	General department.		Assayer's Department.	Coiner's department.	Melter and refiner's department.		Engraver's department.
	Proper.	Mechanical.			Proper.	Refinery.	
Acids.....			\$131.63			\$3,743.61	
Assayer's materials.....			144.45				
Belting.....	\$556.82			\$1.04	\$18.60		
Charcoal.....					534.93	647.63	\$174.13
Chemicals.....			101.87	1,240.36	138.43	63.89	
Coal.....	3,857.57	\$22.00		110.00	1,823.29		
Copper.....					9,695.00		
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....			6.00		2,042.23	146.97	
Dry goods.....	192.64	10.11	4.32	114.76	163.52	38.82	.11
Fluxes.....					17.70	208.63	
Freight and drayage.....	26.43			134.92			
Gas and electric lighting..	7,963.91						
Gloves and gauntlets.....			1.50	3,320.29	1,303.42	13.04	
Hardware.....	805.32	10.00	.75	97.27	56.19		
Ice.....	1,019.02					121.83	
Iron and steel.....	427.72	6.20		172.54	35.16		401.46
Labor and repairs.....	384.41			434.15	2.50		
Loss on sale of sweeps.....	244.82					238.46	
Lumber.....	2,205.18			20.51			
Machinery and appliances.....	6,936.85		380.08	6,889.63	231.00		310.00
Metal work and castings...	2,474.86	30.00		346.44	108.00	40.25	8.75
Oils.....	45.15	70.87	.40	231.83	163.15		.26
Salt.....			.68			120.70	
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	377.25			12.00	7.50		
Sundries.....	25,976.19	36.94	249.64	2,777.39	815.10	115.95	352.39
Telegraphing.....	21.37						
Washing.....	51.43		18.50				
Water.....	548.00						
Wood.....				3,840.90			
Zinc.....						1,585.61	
Total.....	54,154.94	186.12	1,039.82	19,744.93	17,155.72	7,085.39	1,247.10
Salaries.....	23,506.50		4,966.78	4,891.28	5,000.00		3,000.00
Wages of workmen.....	122,934.73	16,313.45	12,430.74	200,158.64	54,397.78	12,334.44	11,215.36
Total.....	200,596.17	16,499.57	18,437.34	224,794.85	76,553.50	19,419.83	15,462.46

EXPENDITURES AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, FISCAL YEAR 1891—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Expenditures for supplies.	Total.	Expenditures for supplies.	Total.
Acids.....	\$3,875.24	Lumber.....	\$2,225.69
Assayer's materials.....	144.45	Machinery and appliances.....	14,747.56
Belting.....	577.36	Metal work and castings.....	3,008.30
Charcoal.....	1,356.69	Oils.....	511.66
Chemicals.....	1,544.55	Salt.....	121.38
Coal.....	5,812.86	Stationery, printing, and binding.....	396.75
Copper.....	9,095.00	Sundries.....	30,323.60
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	2,195.20	Telegraphing.....	21.37
Dry goods.....	524.28	Washing.....	109.93
Fluxes.....	226.33	Water.....	548.00
Freight and drayage.....	161.35	Wood.....	3,840.90
Gas and electric lighting.....	7,963.91	Zinc.....	1,585.61
Gloves and gauntlets.....	4,638.25	Total.....	100,614.02
Hardware.....	969.53	Salaries.....	41,364.56
Ice.....	1,140.85	Wages of workmen.....	429,785.14
Iron and steel.....	1,043.08	Total.....	571,763.72
Labor and repairs.....	821.06		
Loss on sale of sweeps.....	483.28		

REMARKS.—“Assayer's materials” include matrasses, pipettes, dishes, etc.; “Dry goods” include cost of material for mittens, sleeves, toweling, coin sacks, scale covers, etc.; “Labor and repairs” includes only temporary labor on repairs; “Sundries” includes only such items as can not readily be classified.

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The weight and value of the gold and silver received at the mint at San Francisco, during the fiscal year 1891, was:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	1,159,397.979	\$21,570,194.95
Silver.....	8,756,489.60	10,189,369.71
Total.....		31,759,564.66

The melter and refiner received, during the fiscal year, bullion containing 2,283,251 standard ounces of gold.

There were made 766 melts of gold ingots, of which 3 were condemned.

The melter and refiner returned to the superintendent, at the close of the fiscal year, in settlement of his accounts, an excess of 806.219 standard ounces of gold, valued at \$14,999.42.

The same officer received, during the year, bullion containing 17,360,638 standard ounces of silver. There were made 9,625 melts of silver ingots, of which 17 were condemned.

The melter and refiner returned to the superintendent, at the close of the fiscal year, in settlement of his silver accounts, a surplus of 1,575.29 standard ounces, of the cost value of \$1,426.57.

The operations of the refinery embraced 226,147 standard ounces of gold and 1,487,305 standard ounces of silver.

There were manufactured during the year 171 fine silver bars, of the value of \$222,420.47.

The number of melts of ingots made and condemned at this mint each fiscal year since 1874 is presented in the following table:

MELTS OF INGOTS MADE AND CONDEMNED AT THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, FROM 1874 TO 1891.

Fiscal year.	Gold-ingot melts.		Silver-ingot melts.	
	Made.	Condemned.	Made.	Condemned.
1874.....	813	5	2,648	10
1875.....	925	13	4,378	15
1876.....	942	6	9,454	11
1877.....	1,141	3	13,210	8
1878.....	1,393	19	13,610	14
1879.....	981	4	12,789	14
1880.....	931	3	8,104	14
1881.....	1,033	8	12,617	38
1882.....	958	8	10,719	20
1883.....	901	5	7,509	12
1884.....	767	4	5,539	1
1885.....	677	1	2,619	
1886.....	935			
1887.....	958	2	1,080	
1888.....	890	3	2,821	4
1889.....	777	4	319	
1890.....	714	3	5,187	2
1891.....	766	3	9,625	17
Total.....	16,502	94	122,234	180
Condemned, per cent.....		.0057		.0015

The coiner received from the superintendent, during the fiscal year, 2,206,879 standard ounces of gold ingots, and manufactured \$21,460,000 in double eagles.

The proportion of finished coin produced from gold ingots operated upon was 52.1 per cent.

The wastage of gold in the mechanical operations of the mint was 47.822 standard ounces, of the value of \$889.71, a little over 4 per cent of the legal allowance.

The coiner received from the superintendent, 15,956,276 standard ounces of silver ingots, and manufactured into coin 9,350,373 silver dollars and \$211,919 in dimes, a total of 11,469,565 pieces, of the nominal value of \$9,562,292.20.

The proportion of finished coin produced from silver ingots operated upon was 51.1 per cent against 47.3 per cent in the preceding fiscal year.

The silver wastage in the mechanical operations of the mint was 2,619.30 standard ounces, of the value of \$2,372.03.

The operations of the coining branch of the mint at San Francisco for a series of years are exhibited in the following table:

OPERATIONS OF THE COINING DEPARTMENT OF THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR
THE NINE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

Fiscal years.	Coinage.	Per cent of fin- ished coin produced.	Mechanical wastage.	Gain.
GOLD.				
1882-'83	\$26,760,000.00	54.7	<i>Standard ozs.</i> 134.715	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
1883-'84	23,543,500.00	54.3	120.300	.....
1884-'85	20,857,500.00	54.7	70.337	.....
1885-'86	27,080,000.00	52.0	47.018	.....
1886-'87	22,360,000.00	47.5	.....	19.540
1887-'88	22,810,000.00	47.2	64.248	.....
1888-'89	23,358,500.00	52.1	73.942	.....
1889-'90	17,963,000.00	47.8	52.780	.....
1890-'91	21,460,000.00	52.1	47.822	.....
Total	206,192,500.00	.....	611.162	19.540
SILVER.				
1882-'83	7,350,000.00	51.5	638.76	.....
1883-'84	4,850,000.00	52.5	618.13	.....
1884-'85	2,908,799.70	53.3	192.00	.....
1885-'86	49,066.20	52.8	.58	.....
1886-'87	855,812.60	53.9	140.80	.....
1887-'88	2,891,284.80	47.8	851.91	.....
1888-'89	375,455.40	54.0	137.94	.....
1889-'90	4,694,812.40	47.3	1,602.59	.....
1890-'91	9,562,292.20	51.1	2,619.30	.....
Total	33,537,523.30	.....	6,802.01	.....

The following table exhibits the denominations of domestic gold coins melted at the mint at San Francisco during the last fiscal year:

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS MELTED AT THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO DURING
THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Denominations.	Value.
Double eagles	\$3, 160
Eagles	600
Half eagles	1, 160
Quarter eagles	205
Three-dollar pieces	48
Dollars	16
Total	5, 189

The following table exhibits the denominations of domestic silver coins melted at the mint at San Francisco during the last fiscal year:

UNITED STATES SILVER COIN MELTED AT THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO DURING
THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Denominations.	Value.
Standard dollars	\$70. 00
Trade dollars	128. 00
Half dollars	167, 204. 00
Quarter dollars	33, 145. 50
Twenty-cent pieces	1. 60
Dimes	25, 134. 00
Half dimes	8. 60
Three-cent pieces .....	. 06
Total	225, 691. 76

The expenditures at the mint at San Francisco, for the different classes of supplies during the last fiscal year, were as follows:

EXPENDITURES AT THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Expenditures for supplies.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Coiner's department.	Melter and refiner's department.		Total.
	Proper.	Mechanical.			Proper.	Refinery.	
Acids.....			770.78	280.62		16,019.77	17,071.17
Assayer's materials.....			178.68				178.68
Belting.....		121.90		7.03			128.93
Charcoal.....				15.00	1,044.86	354.13	1,413.99
Chemicals.....	232.11	405.00	66.16	633.60	218.09	250.72	1,805.68
Coal.....	401.06	8,008.16				5,395.28	13,804.50
Coke.....					2,339.87	279.53	2,619.40
Copper.....					7,000.00	1,694.00	8,694.00
Crucibles, covers, stirrers and dippers.....			15.00		1,256.94	677.04	1,948.98
Dry goods.....	231.13		3.14	77.35	188.00	678.85	1,178.47
Freight and drayage.....	1,026.02				280.99		1,307.01
Gas.....	1,591.00					839.00	2,430.00
Gloves and gauntlets.....	188.50			2,887.50	307.00	359.50	3,742.50
Hardware.....	155.86					62.00	217.86
Ice.....	433.95					101.86	535.81
Iron and steel.....		63.08		237.13	68.76	127.14	496.11
Labor and repairs.....	863.60	1,531.68	421.62	616.90	528.10	846.67	4,808.57
Lumber.....		704.86		30.50		289.77	1,025.13
Machinery and appliances.....	78.25	167.73		531.35	50.80		828.13
Metal work and castings.....		27.48	6.24	425.91	233.27	703.65	1,396.55
Oils.....	68.00	330.40		156.96	216.13	187.19	958.68
Salt.....			2.87			537.31	540.18
Sewing.....	383.38				2,087.18	780.15	3,250.71
Stationery, printing and binding.....	657.86		4.00		30.20		692.06
Sundries.....	477.99	23.00	4.45	324.93	420.04	256.61	1,507.02
Telegraphing.....	166.40						166.40
Washing.....	724.02					60.00	784.02
Water.....	400.00	333.75				285.25	1,019.00
Wood.....	318.24	224.64		2,746.00		402.48	3,691.36
Zinc.....						2,130.66	2,130.66
Lead.....			47.50	129.36	59.78	855.02	1,091.66
Tools.....		170.43	30.00	93.18	36.20		329.81
Total.....	8,397.37	12,112.11	1,550.44	9,193.32	16,366.21	34,173.68	81,793.03
Salaries.....	24,500.00		6,600.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		41,100.00
Wages of workmen.....	48,365.00	21,736.63	23,985.50	88,292.73	28,486.00	30,813.50	241,679.36
Total.....	81,262.37	33,848.74	32,135.94	102,486.05	49,852.21	64,987.08	364,572.39

REMARKS.—“Assayer's materials” include mattresses, pipettes, dishes, etc.; “dry goods” include cost of material for mittens, sleeves, toweling, coin sacks, scale covers, etc.; “labor and repairs” includes only temporary labor on repairs; “sewing” includes the making of mittens, sleeves, coin sacks, scale covers, towels, etc.; “sundries” includes only such items as can not readily be classified.

At the close of the fiscal year the bullion and coin in the mint were weighed under the supervision of Mr. William E. Morgan, of this Bureau,

who reported that he found on hand all the public money with which the superintendent was charged.

Under the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for fiscal year 1890, two steel vaults constructed under contract made February 24, 1890, have been completed.

One of the vaults is 29 feet 4 inches long, 17 feet 9 inches wide, and 11 feet 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, containing 6,199 cubic feet; and the other 20 feet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 17 feet 9 inches wide, and 11 feet 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, containing 4,288 cubic feet.

The storage capacity of these vaults is about 42,000,000 silver dollars in sacks of \$1,000 each.

The vaults are lined with three layers of three-eighths inch steel, 5-ply welded steel, and iron and Bessemer ductile steel, and furnished with outer and inner doors. The outer door is single, made of six layers of one-half inch welded steel, iron and ductile steel, fitted with bolts made of 7-ply welded chrome steel and iron. The inner door is folding, made of four layers of the same material, all hardened drill, saw, and file proof, and each fitted with four tumbler combination locks.

The total cost of the vaults was \$25,196. One of these vaults is at present used for the storage of silver dollars, and the other for the storage of silver bars.

During the past year the old sidewalks around the mint have been removed and replaced by patent cement sidewalks.

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

The precious metals received at the mint at New Orleans during the last fiscal year, were as follows:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	6,933.067	\$128,937.29
Silver.....	11,164,622.11	12,991,560.27
Total.....		13,120,547.56

The work of the assay department consisted of 14,411 silver assays and 667 gold assays, a total of 15,078 assays.

The melter and refiner received, during the fiscal year, 45,105 standard ounces of gold, melted for ingots 13,546 ounces, and returned to the superintendent at the close of the year, in settlement of his accounts, a surplus of 5,646 standard ounces of gold.

The same officer operated upon 17,642,782 standard ounces of silver. He made 2,095 melts of ingots, of which 7 were condemned.

He returned to the superintendent at the close of the year, in settlement of his silver accounts, a surplus of 1,903.65 standard ounces of silver.

The operations of the coiner's department during the fiscal year were confined exclusively to the manufacture of silver dollars.

This Department operated upon 17,382,560 standard ounces of silver ingots and delivered to the superintendent 9,870,913 silver dollars, being 48.8 per cent of finished coin produced from ingots operated upon.

The mechanical wastage was 3,417.63 standard ounces, or about 19.63 per cent of his legal allowance.

The following table exhibits the denominations of United States gold coins melted at the mint at New Orleans during the last fiscal year:

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS MELTED AT THE MINT AT NEW ORLEANS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Denominations.	Value.
Double eagles	\$4,040.00
Eagles	3,770.00
Half eagles	14,765.00
Three-dollar pieces	72.00
Quarter eagles	1,788.50
Dollars	21.00
Total	24,456.50

The following table exhibits the denominations of domestic silver coins melted at the mint at New Orleans during the last fiscal year:

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS MELTED AT THE MINT AT NEW ORLEANS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Denominations.	Value.
Trade dollars	\$26.00
Dollars	254.00
Half dollars	176.00
Quarter dollars	197.00
Twenty-cent pieces	1.00
Dimes	284.60
Half dimes	46.85
Three-cent pieces .....	.30
Total	985.75

The expenditures at the mint of New Orleans for the different classes of supplies during the last fiscal year are exhibited in the following table:

EXPENDITURES AT THE MINT AT NEW ORLEANS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Expenditures for supplies.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Coiner's department.	Melter and refiner's department.		Total.
	Proper.	Mechanical.			Proper.	Refinery.	
Acids			\$18.92	\$19.15		\$144.96	\$183.03
Assayer's materials			224.87				224.87
Belting		\$281.09					281.09
Charcoal					\$818.62		818.62
Chemicals				1,728.90	120.66		1,849.56
Coal		2,964.16					2,964.16
Coke					1,813.00		1,813.00
Copper					8,816.00		8,816.00
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers					1,072.00		1,072.00
Dry goods	\$150.12			455.90	200.10		806.12
Freight and drayage	90.69		3.65	17.19		1.50	113.03
Gas	1,684.38						1,684.38
Gloves and gauntlets				804.00	204.00		1,008.00
Hardware	392.94						392.94
Ice	410.00		63.29	528.92	271.08		1,273.29
Iron and steel		309.58					309.58
Labor and repairs		1,061.78		645.55	494.30		2,201.63
Loss on sale of sweeps						26.57	26.57
Lumber		348.79					348.79
Machinery and appliances		2,744.47		2,319.03	150.50		5,214.00
Metal work and castings		1,050.40		28.40	41.64		1,120.44
Oils		288.14		108.07	36.18		432.39
Salt						5.70	5.70
Sewing	33.05			15.00	36.00		84.05
Stationery, printing, and binding			3.50				301.85
Sundries	3,449.09			838.88	241.40	106.10	4,635.47
Washing	124.15			27.00			151.15
Water		1,500.00					1,500.00
Wood				2,698.50		19.70	2,718.20
Zinc						8.17	8.17
Total	6,632.77	10,548.41	314.23	10,234.49	14,315.48	312.70	42,358.08
Salaries	17,108.77		6,000.00	4,400.00	4,400.00		31,908.77
Wages of workmen	40,627.52	281.92	4,225.50	60,978.23	21,096.44		127,209.61
Total	64,369.06	10,830.33	10,539.73	75,612.72	39,811.92	312.70	201,476.46

REMARKS.—“Assayer's materials” include matrasses, pipettes, dishes, etc.; “Dry goods” include cost of material for mittens, sleeves, toweling, coin sacks, scale covers, etc.; “Labor and repairs” include only temporary labor on repairs; “Sewing” includes the making of mittens, sleeves, coin sacks, scale covers, towels, etc.; “Sundries” includes only such items as can not readily be classified.

J. Cecil Legaré was appointed by the President to be Melter and Refiner of the mint, *vice* Leonard Magruder, and took charge May 1, 1891.

Arsemus R. Burkdoll was appointed by the President to be Coiner of the mint, *vice* Allen Thomas, and entered upon office May 1, 1891.

The bullion in the possession of the operative officers was weighed by Mr. B. F. Butler, the computer of this Bureau, and the wastages of the outgoing officers ascertained and declared.

MINT AT CARSON.

The deposits at the mint at Carson, during the fiscal year 1891, were as follows:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	87,051.186	\$1,619,556.94
Silver.....	2,089,954.660	2,431,947.23
Total.....	2,177,005.846	4,051,504.17

The melter and refiner received, during the year, bullion containing 276,851 standard ounces of gold.

There were made 102 melts of gold ingots, of which 12 were condemned.

The melter and refiner returned to the superintendent, at the close of the fiscal year, in settlement of his gold accounts, an excess of 225.921 standard ounces.

The same officer received, during the year, bullion containing 3,965,587 standard ounces of silver, from which were made 1,688 melts of silver ingots, of which 26 were condemned, and 374 fine silver bars, valued at \$616,479.45.

There was a silver wastage of 3,458.26 standard ounces.

The wastage of silver by the melter and refiner was due in part to the large number of fine silver bars manufactured, but largely to the fact that a lot of base silver bullion, the accumulation of two years, was worked up.

The coiner received from the superintendent 230,402 standard ounces of gold ingots, from which were coined double eagles of the value of \$593,880, eagles of the value of \$702,320, and half eagles of the value of \$879,000; a total of 275,726 pieces, of the value of \$2,175,200.

The proportion of finished coin produced from ingots operated upon was 50.7 per cent.

The gold wastage in the mechanical operations was 10.101 standard ounces, valued at \$187.93, being less than 1 per cent of the legal allowance.

The coiner received from the superintendent 3,228,681 standard ounces of silver ingots.

There were coined and delivered to the superintendent, 2,109,041 standard silver dollars.

The proportion of silver coin produced from ingots operated upon was 56.1 per cent, a very large percentage.

The silver wastage in the mechanical operations was 435.21 standard ounces, costing \$390.62.

The expenditures at the mint at Carson for the different classes of supplies during the fiscal year 1891 were as follows:

EXPENDITURES AT THE MINT AT CARSON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Expenditures for supplies.	General department proper.	Assayer's department.	Coiner's department.	Melter and refiner's department.		Total.
				Proper.	Refinery.	
Acids.....		\$184.80			\$13,879.16	\$14,063.96
Charcoal.....	\$2,937.48				256.20	3,193.68
Chemicals.....	26.50	18.55		\$110.15		155.20
Coal.....	31.05			170.00		201.05
Coke.....	1,050.00					1,050.00
Copper.....	1,550.00			780.00	6,470.00	8,800.00
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	126.10	245.39	\$170.16	1,371.37		1,913.02
Dry goods.....	102.85		35.62	82.56	38.24	259.27
Freight and drayage.....	1,719.87				2,277.85	3,997.72
Gas.....	1,024.80					1,024.80
Gloves and gauntlets.....	173.00		653.47	167.00	172.54	1,166.01
Hardware.....	890.35	39.70	1,587.63	368.27	1,612.30	4,498.25
Ice.....	273.18					273.18
Iron and steel.....	5.58					5.58
Labor and repairs.....	128.60				299.00	427.60
Loss on sale of sweeps.....	289.44				409.93	699.37
Lumber.....	89.42		7.15		136.83	233.40
Oils.....	7.75	13.75	6.75	21.00		49.25
Salt.....		3.50			18.00	21.50
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	204.63			10.15		214.78
Sundries.....	1,427.79	56.40	282.29	1,695.64	638.20	4,100.32
Washing.....	411.51					411.51
Water.....	1,113.31				77.50	1,190.81
Wood.....	5,110.61				344.50	5,455.11
Zinc.....					60.17	60.17
Total.....	18,693.82	562.09	2,743.07	4,776.14	26,690.42	53,465.54
Salaries.....	29,550.00					29,550.00
Wages of workmen.....	37,488.57	5,947.00	26,212.50	8,983.50	9,045.50	87,677.07
Total.....	85,732.39	6,509.09	28,955.57	13,759.64	35,735.92	170,692.61

REMARKS.—“Dry goods” include cost of material for mittens, sleeves, toweling, coin-sacks, scale covers, etc.; “labor and repairs” includes only temporary labor on repairs; “sundries” includes only such items as can not readily be classified.

At the close of the fiscal year the bullion and coin in the mint were weighed under the supervision of Mr. William E. Morgan of the mint Bureau, who reported that he found on hand all the bullion and coin with which the superintendent was charged.

ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

The business of the United States assay office at New York during the fiscal year 1891 is exhibited in the following table:

Character.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Bullion deposited.....	1, 268, 512. 126	\$23, 600, 225. 50	6, 431, 031. 97	\$7, 483, 382. 65
Partings	84, 069. 538	1, 580, 828. 62	104, 829. 93	121, 983. 92
Total	1, 353, 481. 664	25, 181, 054. 21	6, 535, 861. 90	7, 605, 366. 57
Bars prepared by melter and refiner:				
Fine	1, 195, 803. 207	22, 247, 501. 53	4, 304, 883. 64	5, 009, 319. 14
Mint	212, 254. 275	3, 948, 916. 75	152, 868. 64	177, 883. 51
Standard	16, 773. 237	312, 060. 22	54, 695. 74	63, 645. 95
Unparted	11. 184	208. 07	1, 898, 985. 17	2, 209, 728. 20
Total	1, 424, 841. 903	26, 508, 686. 57	6, 411, 433. 19	7, 460, 576. 80

The work of the assay department for the fiscal year comprised the testing of some 13,000 melts of bullion, upward of 500 barrels of sweeps, the making of 65,000 cupels, and the stamping of nearly 70,000 bars; also many hundred special assays.

The principal improvement in this department during the year was the introduction of an electric motor plant.

The amount of bullion operated upon in the acid refinery during the fiscal year was 686,101 standard ounces of gold and 3,472,898 of silver. The result of the year's work was a surplus of 603.085 ounces of gold and 2,034.18 of silver.

A feature of the business not much regarded by the general public is worthy of attention, both as an economy, and as indicating the great progress effected, in recent years, in the refineries of gold and silver ore established in the United States. Formerly the sweepings recovered were sold at an average deduction of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound from assay value, and were shipped abroad for reduction. Not only has the shipment abroad ceased, but the average deduction from assay value, made by domestic refineries in buying, has been reduced to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. As 460 barrels of sweeps, containing nearly 200,000 pounds net, were sold from this institution alone during the year, some idea may be formed of the immense saving throughout the country effected by the improvement in refining base bars and bullion.

At the close of the year the gold and silver bullion was weighed and the coin examined by Messrs F. P. Gross, adjuster of this Bureau, and H. C. Stier, of the First Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, who reported that they found on hand all the bullion and coin with which the superintendent was charged.

The expenditures of the assay office at New York for the different classes of supplies are exhibited in the following table:

EXPENDITURES AT THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Expenditures for supplies.	General department proper.	Assayer's department.	Melter and refiner's department.		Total.
			Proper.	Refinery.	
Acids.....		\$403.95		\$13,485.36	\$13,889.31
Assayer's materials.....		545.31			545.31
Belting.....		29.17		36.87	66.04
Charcoal.....				937.20	937.20
Chemicals.....		10.31		120.79	131.10
Coal.....				2,734.58	2,734.58
Copper.....				8,094.91	8,094.91
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....		11.00		2,616.47	2,627.47
Dry goods.....	\$31.44	15.30		971.03	1,017.77
Fluxes.....				2,528.03	2,528.03
Freight and drayage.....	15.90			224.00	239.90
Gas.....	506.37	588.12		1,166.12	2,260.61
Gloves and gauntlets.....				289.82	289.82
Hardware.....	4.10	54.50		15.01	73.61
Ice.....	119.42			101.84	221.26
Labor and repairs.....	1,504.49	191.43		2,807.62	4,503.54
Lumber.....				519.92	519.92
Machinery and appliances.....	91.01	253.21		755.01	1,099.23
Metal work and castings.....				665.78	665.78
Oils.....	27.25			165.16	192.41
Fire brick.....				228.52	228.52
Sewing.....				205.50	205.50
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	214.40				214.40
Sundries.....	860.66	291.09		801.08	1,952.83
Telegraphing.....	30.65				30.65
Barrels, tierces, and cooperage.....				1,037.45	1,037.45
Water.....				337.50	337.50
Wood.....				210.00	210.00
Steam.....	862.69			6,815.51	7,678.20
Adjusting and repairing balances.....	194.00	39.00			233.00
Advertising.....	205.20				205.20
Bullion balances (large).....	1,800.00				1,800.00
Electric motors.....		862.50			862.50
Gas furnaces.....		112.50		347.50	460.00
Total.....	6,467.58	3,407.39		48,218.58	58,093.55
Salaries.....	22,550.00	11,200.00	\$5,500.00		39,250.00
Wages of workmen.....	12,116.75	12,520.00		47,093.52	71,730.27
Total.....	41,134.33	27,127.39	5,500.00	95,312.10	169,073.82

REMARKS.—“Assayer's materials” include matrasses, pipettes, dishes, etc.; “dry goods” include cost of material for mittens, sleeves, toweling, coin sacks, scale covers, etc.; “labor and repairs” includes only temporary labor on repairs; “sewing” includes the making of mittens, sleeves, coin sacks scale covers, towels, etc.; “Sundries” includes only such items as can not readily be classified.

The value and classification of the foreign gold coins deposited and melted at the assay office at New York are exhibited in the following table:

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS MELTED AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE
AT NEW YORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Country of coinage.	Gold:	Silver (coin- ing value).
Bolivia, 20-cent pieces		\$1, 717. 69
Costa Rica	\$43, 431. 55	
England	423, 365. 98	
France	214, 030. 21	
Germany	116, 723. 21	
Mexico	65, 159. 48	44, 582. 61
Mexico, dollars		1, 044, 851. 45
Peru	28, 044. 58	66, 483. 82
Spain	3, 189, 865. 84	
South America	7, 681. 23	169, 890. 99
South America, dollars		966, 869. 43
Colombia	133. 52	40, 641. 76
Colombia, half dollars		2, 103. 87
Venezuela	2, 078. 62	
Mixed	271, 132. 02	116, 406. 17
Total	4, 361, 646. 84	2, 453, 547. 79

The following table exhibits the denominations and value of the uncurrent gold coins of the United States melted at the assay office at New York during the fiscal year 1891:

UNCURRENT UNITED STATES GOLD COINS MELTED AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY
OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891:

Denomination.	Amount.
Double eagles	\$100, 040. 00
Eagles	110, 710. 00
Half eagles	163, 470. 00
Quarter eagles	19, 800. 00
Three-dollar pieces	339. 00
Dollar pieces	238. 00
Total	394, 597. 00

MINT AT DENVER.

The business of the mint at Denver, conducted as an assay office, during the last fiscal year, is exhibited for the last fiscal year in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits	\$1, 203, 614. 89
Earnings	3, 583. 88
Expenses	27, 087. 73

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 1.9.

The 5 horse-power gas engine formerly in use has been supplanted by an electric motor of 1 horse-power, which gives better satisfaction. Electric light for illuminating purposes has been introduced.

The expenses for the different classes of supplies at the mint at Denver during the fiscal year were as follows:

EXPENDITURES AT THE MINT AT DENVER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Expenditures for supplies.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Melter and refiner's department proper.	Total.
	Proper.	Mechanical.			
Acids.....			\$62.02		\$62.02
Chemicals.....			62.20	\$98.25	160.45
Coal.....	\$42.00				42.00
Coke.....	209.12				209.12
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....				140.08	140.08
Freight and drayage.....	15.17				15.17
Gas.....	19.80	\$198.30	233.70	233.70	685.50
Ice.....	29.45				29.45
Iron and steel.....				6.40	6.40
Labor and repairs.....	343.48	5.45		6.25	355.18
Machinery and appliances.....			6.00	24.00	30.00
Oils.....		3.60			3.60
Sewing.....				12.00	12.00
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	48.88				48.88
Sundries.....	393.69	.40	.90	15.82	410.81
Washing.....	13.70				13.70
Water.....	93.00				93.00
Electric lighting.....	88.87				88.87
Electric power.....			1.32	1.33	2.65
Flag.....	10.00				10.00
Advertising.....	12.60				12.60
Total.....	1,319.76	207.75	366.14	537.83	2,431.48
Salaries.....	4,800.00		3,900.00	2,250.00	10,950.00
Wages of workmen.....	4,459.50		5,803.75	3,443.00	13,706.25
Total.....	10,579.26	207.75	10,069.89	6,230.83	27,087.73

REMARKS.—“Labor and repairs” includes only temporary labor on repairs. “Sewing” includes the making of mittens, sleeves, coin sacks, scale covers, towels, etc. “Sundries” includes only such items as can not readily be classified.

ASSAY OFFICE AT HELENA.

The business of the assay office at Helena, Mont., for the fiscal year 1891 is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits.....	\$968,906.10
Earnings.....	3,251.36
Expenses.....	24,636.82

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 2.2.

The expenditures of this office for the different classes of supplies during the fiscal year were as follows:

EXPENDITURES AT THE ASSAY OFFICE AT HELENA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Expenditures for supplies.	General department proper.	Melter and refiner's department proper.	Total.
Chemicals	\$20.25		\$20.25
Coal	130.31	\$43.43	173.74
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers		28.50	28.50
Freight and drayage	66.54		66.54
Gas	802.23	267.40	1,069.63
Gloves and gauntlets		9.00	9.00
Ice	23.98		23.98
Labor and repairs	1,237.71	238.00	1,475.71
Lumber	13.09		13.09
Machinery and appliances	255.00		255.00
Oils	18.70	9.80	28.50
Stationery, printing, and binding	131.50		131.50
Sundries	728.02	227.83	955.85
Washing	14.00		14.00
Water	74.14	74.14	148.28
Wood	43.50	21.00	64.50
Total	3,558.97	919.10	4,478.07
Salaries	5,321.75	2,250.00	7,571.75
Wages of workmen	9,982.50	2,604.50	12,587.00
Total	18,863.22	5,773.60	24,636.82

REMARKS.—“Labor and repairs” includes only temporary labor on repairs. “Sundries” includes only such items as can not readily be classified.

ASSAY OFFICE AT BOISÉ CITY.

The business of the assay office at Boise City, Idaho, during the fiscal year 1891, is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits	\$698,596.06
Earnings	1,860.59
Expenses	10,687.90

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 1.2.

The expenses for the different classes of supplies during the fiscal year were as follows:

EXPENDITURES AT THE ASSAY OFFICE AT BOISÉ CITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Expenditures for supplies.	Total.
Acids.....	\$73.30
Assayer's materials.....	36.25
Coal.....	172.20
Coke.....	156.63
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	54.65
Dry goods.....	16.34
Fluxes.....	33.00
Freight and drayage.....	57.94
Gas.....	126.00
Gloves and gauntlets.....	5.85
Hardware.....	85.58
Ice.....	50.00
Labor and repairs.....	63.75
Lumber.....	13.08
Oils.....	7.50
Sewing.....	6.76
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	13.21
Sundries.....	400.76
Telegraphing.....	63.00
Washing.....	18.00
Water.....	122.00
Wood.....	54.00
Total.....	1,630.40
Salaries.....	3,200.00
Wages of workmen.....	5,857.50
Total.....	10,687.90

REMARKS.—“Assayer's materials” include matrasses, pipettes, dishes, etc. “Dry goods” include cost of material for mittens, sleeves, toweling, coin sacks, scale covers, etc. “Labor and repairs” includes only temporary labor on repairs. “Sewing” includes the making of mittens, sleeves, coin sacks, scale covers, towels, etc. “Sundries” includes only such items as can not be classified.

ASSAY OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The business of the assay office at Charlotte, N. C., for the fiscal year 1891 is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits.....	\$234,276.39
Earnings.....	1,070.35
Expenses.....	4,749.76

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 1.3.

The expenses for the different classes of supplies for the assay office at Charlotte, during the last fiscal year, are exhibited in the following table:

EXPENDITURES AT THE ASSAY OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Expenditures for supplies.	Total.
Assayer's materials.....	56.18
Charcoal.....	104.04
Chemicals.....	10.39
Coal.....	60.00
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	55.25
Dry goods.....	19.47
Fluxes.....	67.00
Freight and drayage.....	2.29
Gas.....	89.08
Gloves and gauntlets.....	2.00
Hardware.....	2.75
Ice.....	14.03
Labor and repairs.....	41.45
Oils.....	4.65
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	32.02
Sundries.....	147.51
Telegraphing and telephone.....	60.00
Washing.....	55.00
Wood.....	59.75
Total.....	882.86
Salaries.....	2,750.00
Wages of workmen.....	1,116.90
Total.....	4,749.76

REMARKS.—“Assayer's materials” include matrasses, pipettes, dishes, etc.; “dry goods” include cost of material for mittens, sleeves, toweling, coin sacks, scale covers, etc.; “labor and repairs” includes only temporary labor on repairs; “sundries” includes only such items as can not readily be classified.

ASSAY OFFICE AT ST. LOUIS.

The business of the assay office at St. Louis, Mo., during the fiscal year 1891, is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits (coining value).....	\$480,441.26
Earnings.....	1,405.09
Expenditures.....	5,899.39

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, nine-tenths of 1 per cent.

The deposits for the preceding fiscal year aggregated \$346,284.64, showing a gain in business of \$134,156.62, or 38 $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent.

Samples from twenty-seven shipments of Mexican ore were received from the United States surveyor of customs at St. Louis and were

assayed for him. These assays require the determination (in triplicate) of the gold, silver, lead, and copper in each sample, and would have cost the Government \$432 if paid for at the rates formerly charged in this office and prescribed by regulations then in force. No credit is taken for this in the earnings.

There have been added to the equipment of the office during the year one 5 horse-power Westinghouse standard automatic engine and two blowers. These are for use with the bench of gas furnaces purchased during the preceding fiscal year, and have been placed in the quarters which will be occupied by this office in the old custom-house building in this city when completed.

The expenses of the assay office at St. Louis for the different classes of supplies during the last fiscal year were as follows:

EXPENDITURES AT THE ASSAY OFFICE AT ST. LOUIS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891

Expenditures for supplies.	Total.
Acids.....	\$19.92
Assayer's materials.....	54.09
Charcoal.....	21.60
Chemicals.....	.60
Coal.....	23.26
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	60.19
Dry goods.....	16.40
Fluxes.....	20.10
Freight and drayage.....	27.19
Gas.....	90.52
Hardware.....	4.45
Ice.....	10.60
Lumber.....	5.04
Machinery and appliances.....	311.00
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	70.74
Sundries.....	150.69
Telegraphing and telephone.....	100.00
Washing.....	18.00
Rent.....	480.00
Total.....	1,484.39
Salaries.....	3,500.00
Wages of workmen.....	915.00
Total.....	5,899.39

REMARKS.—“Assayer's materials” include matrasses, pipettes, dishes, etc.; “dry goods” include cost of material for mittens, sleeves, toweling, coin sacks, scale covers, etc.; “sundries” includes only such items as can not readily be classified.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF MINOR ASSAY OFFICES.

The following table recapitulates the work of the minor assay offices, including the mint at Denver, for the fiscal year 1891:

DEPOSITS, EARNINGS, AND EXPENDITURES OF MINOR ASSAY OFFICES, 1891.

Institutions.	Deposits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Percentage of net expenses to deposits.
Denver	\$1,203,614.89	\$3,583.88	\$27,087.73	1.9
Helena	968,906.10	3,251.36	24,636.82	2.2
Boise City	698,596.06	1,860.59	10,687.90	1.2
Charlotte	234,276.39	1,670.55	4,749.76	1.3
St. Louis	480,441.26	1,405.09	5,899.39	0.9
Total	3,585,834.70	11,771.27	73,061.60	1.7

MONETARY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The statistics of the coinage and production of the precious metals in foreign countries, published annually in the reports of this Bureau, are obtained directly from the governments of such countries by our representatives abroad, a fact which invests them with the highest degree of reliability, and explains why it is that the reports of the Mint Bureau have come to be recognized, the world over, as the most exhaustive and trustworthy authority on the statistics relating to these subjects.

The points on which information is sought are embodied in a set of questions in a circular sent through the Department of State to our diplomatic representatives abroad, and the answers are received in the form of a report direct to this Bureau.

The questions covering the calendar year 1890 were as follows:

(1) What was the amount of gold coined during the calendar year 1890 by denominations and values? What amount was recoined (withdrawn from circulation) during the year, domestic and foreign coins separately?

(2) Same for silver.

(3) What was the import and export of gold during the calendar year 1890? Coin, bullion, and ore should be given separately where practicable.

(4) Same for silver.

(5) What was the weight, expressed in kilograms, and the value of the gold produced from the mines during the calendar year 1890?

(6) Same for silver.

(7) What, approximately, was the stock of gold coin and bullion in the country at the close of the calendar year 1890.

(8) Same for silver.

(9) What was the amount of Government and bank notes outstanding at the same date?

(10) Were any laws passed during the year 1890 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation? If so, please transmit copies.

(11) In case the report of the operations of the mint is published, please forward a copy.

These replies should be in the form of a report, written on one side of the paper only, and transmitted direct to the "Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."

Besides the information contained in the official answers to the above questions, the Bureau draws freely from other sources, especially printed documents—some official, others not—courteously transmitted to the Bureau by foreign governments. We have this year to express our acknowledgment for the receipt of: Twenty-first Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, 1890, London, 1891; Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom for 1890, London, 1891; Summaries of the Statistical Portions of the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, London, 1891; Report of Mr. C. Leneve Foster, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, London, 1891; Government of India, Financial Statement, 1891-'92, Calcutta, 1891; Report on the Administration of the Mints at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1889-'90, Calcutta, 1891; do. for 1890-'91; Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics Relating to the Finances of British India, Part III, Calcutta, 1891; Report of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, to the Secretary of the Government of India, for the year 1890-'91, Calcutta, 1891; Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, Annual Report, new series, Vol. IV, 1888-'89, Montreal, 1890; Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines of Victoria during the year 1890, Melbourne, 1891; Australian Statistics 1889-'90, by T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician, Sydney, 1890; Australian Insurance and Banking Record, 1891; Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, Sydney, 1890; Chillagoe and Koorboora Mining Districts (Report of Robert L. Jack, Government Geologist); Report of the Director of the Imperial Mint of Japan, 1890; República Mexicana, Noticias del Movimiento Marítimo en el año fiscal de 1888 á 1889, Mexico, 1891; Agencia Mercantil de la República Mexicana, Memoria Estadística de los meses Julio á Diciembre de 1890, Mexico, 1891; República Mexicana, Exportaciones en el año Fiscal de 1889 á 1890, Noticias formadas bajo la direccion de Javier Stavoli, Mexico, 1891; Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Jahrgang 1891, Berlin, 1891; Zeitschrift für Berg-Hütten- und Salinen-Wesen im Preussischen Staate, Jahrgang 1891, Berlin, 1891; Bulletin de Statistique et de Législation Comparée, Paris, 1891; Annales des Mines, 1^e et 2^e livraisons de 1891, Paris, 1891; Revue des Banques, Paris, 1891; Algemeen Verslag van het Munt-College, over 1890, Amsterdam, 1891; Jaarcijfers over 1889 en vorige Jaren, No. 9, Amsterdam, 1891; Bidrag til Finlands Officiella Statistik, XVII Industrie-Statistik 5, År 1888, Helsingfors, 1891.

The replies to the interrogatories, which are given in full in the Appendix to this Report, are indicated by the numbers of the questions.

A brief review of the most important facts contained in the various reports received is here appended:

GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Items reported for 1890.	£.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage	7, 680, 156	\$37, 375, 479
Light gold coin recoined	3, 248, 437	15, 808, 519
Silver coinage	1, 712, 161	8, 332, 232
Worn silver coin (recoinage)	296, 896	1, 444, 844
Gold imported	23, 606, 128	114, 879, 222
Gold exported	14, 309, 626	69, 637, 795
Gain of gold by imports	9, 296, 502	45, 241, 427
Silver imported	13, 022, 891	63, 375, 899
Silver exported	10, 989, 895	53, 482, 324
Gain of silver by imports	2, 032, 996	9, 893, 575
Gold produced from ores produced in the Kingdom	675	3, 285
Silver obtained from ores produced in the Kingdom	58, 024	382, 374
Estimated stock of precious metals in the Kingdom December 31, 1890:		
Gold	105, 000, 000	510, 982, 500
Silver	22, 000, 000	107, 063, 000
Note circulation	40, 962, 791	199, 345, 422

The gold coinage of Great Britain in 1890 comprised, in addition to sovereigns, £1,121,600 in half sovereigns, the coinage of which had been practically suspended since 1885.

Under the terms of the royal proclamation, dated November 26, 1890, issued in conformity with the coinage act of 1889, calling in the gold coins of former reigns, and declaring that such coins shall not be legal tender after February 28, 1891, the operations have resulted in the withdrawal from circulation of £2,334,573 in sovereigns and £128,575 in half sovereigns, a total of £2,463,148.

The expenses of the operation, which amounted to £51,299, are exhibited in the following table, presented in the report of the deputy master of the mint:

Where withdrawn.	Value of deficiency in weight.			Value of deficiency in standard.			Total value of deficiency.
	On sovereigns.	On half sovereigns.	Total.	On sovereigns.	On half sovereigns.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank of England:							
Light coins	40, 919 17 00	6, 210 05 1	47, 130 02 1	2, 199 15 1	125 13 3	2, 325 08 4	49, 455 10 5
Full weight coins	625 17 10	4 11 5	630 09 3	155 17 7	0 13 10	156 11 5	787 0 8
Australia:							
Sydney mint	222 06 04	34 09 8	256 16 0	.....	.....	.....	256 16 0
Melbourne mint	583 15 00	103 07 3	687 02 3	47 06 7	3 01 3	50 07 10	737 10 1
Total	42, 351 16 02	6, 352 13 5	48, 704 09 7	2, 402 19 3	129 08 4	2, 532 07 7	51, 236 17 2
Incidental expenses at—							
Sydney							16 15 9
Melbourne							46 01 4
Total expenses							51, 299 14 3

Of the silver coins struck during the year 1890, of the nominal value of £1,712,161, £249,465 were in crowns and £156,429 in double florins.

The total issue of crowns and double florins since 1887 has been :

Description.	£.	Value in U. S. money.
Crowns	790, 885	\$3, 848, 842
Double florins	510, 625	2, 484, 957
Total	1, 301, 510	6, 333, 799

The following table presented by the master of the mint is intended to show the proportion in which silver coins of the several denominations exist in the currency of Great Britain and her colonies :

Denominations.	England and Wales.		Scotland and Ireland.		Colonies.*	
	1890.	1880-'89.	1890.	1880-'89.	1890.	1880-'89.
Crowns	£226, 000	£484, 300	£28, 600	£48, 750	£335	£2, 900
Double florins	118, 000	320, 600	20, 100	28, 815	.....	23, 110
Half crowns	281, 000	1, 488, 200	53, 900	433, 400	48, 150	488, 410
Florins	33, 000	698, 800	34, 900	330, 175	112, 880	811, 005
Shillings	251, 000	751, 500	56, 700	515, 200	136, 470	920, 935
Sixpences	178, 000	756, 500	23, 300	149, 550	34, 660	195, 675
Threepences	28, 175	180, 400	7, 500	59, 150	21, 820	† 168, 830
Total	1, 115, 175	4, 680, 300	225, 000	1, 565, 040	354, 315	2, 610, 865
Withdrawals	250, 000	1, 914, 700	19, 700	572, 164	27, 197	381, 002
Net increase of currency	865, 175	2, 765, 600	205, 300	992, 876	327, 118	2, 229, 863

* Under the heading "Colonies" is included all imperial coin shipped in aid of Treasury chests abroad.

† Including fourpences of the value of £2,000 specially struck in 1888 for British Guiana.

These statistics show a net increase of silver as currency within the last eleven years, as follows :

Countries.	£.	Value in United States money.
In England and Wales	3, 630, 775	\$17, 669, 167
In Scotland and Ireland	1, 198, 176	5, 830, 923
In Colonies	2, 556, 981	12, 443, 548
Total	7, 385, 932	35, 943, 638

Colonial coinages were executed at the Royal mint as follows :

For Hong-Kong, in silver pieces of 20, 10, and 5 cents	\$250, 000
For Hong-Kong, in half dollars	25, 000
Total	275, 000

For Newfoundland, in silver pieces of 20, 10, and 5 cents 38, 000

The colonial coinages struck by "The Mint Birmingham" were as follows :

For Hong-Kong, a silver coinage of \$155,000 in 50, 25, 10, and 5-cent pieces; for the British East Africa Company a silver coinage amounting to 61,116 rupees (\$28,951).

Australasia.—The coinage at the mint at Melbourne, during the year 1890, all sovereigns, was £2,473,537, and of the mint at Sydney £2,808,000, all in sovereigns, a total gold coinage for Australia of £5,281,537.

Light-weight gold coins, of the value of £44,601, were received for recoinage at the mint at Sydney.

The withdrawal of pre-Victorian gold coins, in the colony of Victoria, was £32,183.

The total light-weight gold coin withdrawn in Australasia was £76,784.

Through the kindness of Mr. George Anderson, deputy master of the Melbourne branch of the royal mint, I am able to present the statistics of the product of gold in Australia and New Zealand for the calendar year, 1890.

Gross product:	Ounces.
Gold.....	1,599,350

Making the usual deduction of about 8 per cent in order to obtain the amount of pure gold actually produced, the product of gold in Australasia during the calendar year 1890, was, approximately, 1,471,402 ounces, value \$30,413,879.

India.—The silver coinage at the mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1890, amounted to 122,295,383 rupees.

Canada.—According to the “monetary statistics of the United Kingdom, 1890” the amount of gold and silver produced in Canada during the year 1889 was as follows:

Metals.	£.	Ounces.	Value in United States money.
Gold	259,032		\$1,260,579
Silver		383,318	495,592

FRANCE.

Items reported for 1890.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Coinage:		
Gold	20,602,800	\$3,976,340
Recoinage	11,999,580	2,315,919
Silver (for French colonies).....	33,345	6,436
For the Great Comoro.....	10,250	1,978
Total		8,414

FRANCE—continued.

Items reported for 1890.	Francs.	Value in United States Money.
Imports:		
Gold	116, 726, 408	\$22, 528, 197
Exports:	249, 498, 004	48, 153, 115
Loss by export	132, 771, 596	25, 624, 918
Imports:		
Silver	137, 898, 631	26, 614, 436
Exports:		
Silver	107, 890, 319	20, 822, 832
Gain by imports	30, 008, 312	5, 791, 604
Product of mines, 1889:		
Gold	*400	265, 840
Silver	*80, 942	2, 363, 950
Gold in Bank of France January 2, 1891	1, 120, 126, 439	216, 184, 403
Silver	1, 240, 874, 500	239, 488, 779
Amount of currency issued by Bank of France, same date	3, 051, 751, 440	588, 988, 028

* Kilograms.

BELGIUM.

There was no coinage of national money in Belgium during the year 1890.

The issue of bank notes by the National Bank amounted to 536,450,000 francs on December 31, 1890.

Items reported for 1890.	Kilograms.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Imports:			
Gold	13, 843		\$9, 200, 058
Jewelry		2, 109, 145	407, 065
Total			9, 607, 123
Exports:			
Gold	294		195, 392
Jewelry		60, 631	11, 702
Imports:			
Silver	247, 042		10, 267, 066
Silverware		1, 666, 637	321, 661
Total			10, 588, 727
Exports :			
Silver	27, 502		1, 142, 983
Silverware		46, 870	9, 046
Total			1, 152, 029

By royal decree a permanent commission has been appointed in Belgium for the investigation of monetary questions.

SWITZERLAND.

Items reported for 1890.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....	2,500,000	\$482,500
Silver (recoinage).....	1,450,000	279,850
Imports:		
Gold.....	31,702,336	6,118,551
Silver.....	44,157,460	8,552,390
Exports:		
Gold.....	6,356,517	1,226,808
Silver.....	19,916,040	3,843,796

The stock of gold in the Swiss banks of issue amounted on December 27, 1890, to 61,414,835 francs, and of silver 23,475,820 francs.

The notes in circulation at same date were 168,397,200 francs.

ITALY.

Items reported for 1890.	Lire.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....	1,364,400	\$263,329
Silver (all recoinage).....	5,655	1,091
Coinage for colony of Eritrea.....	2,942,043	567,814
Imports:		
Gold.....	9,913,600	1,913,325
Exports:		
Gold.....	19,778,300	3,817,212
Loss by export.....	9,864,700	1,903,887
Imports:		
Silver.....	48,090,000	9,281,370
Exports:		
Silver.....	48,948,760	9,447,111
Loss by export.....	858,760	165,741
Gold in Treasury and banks December 31, 1890.....	457,167,209	88,233,271
Silver.....	105,328,008	20,328,421
Notes in circulation.....	1,469,249,677	283,565,188

GREECE.

Items reported for 1890.	Drachmas.	Value in United States money.
Stock of gold coin.....		\$100,000
Stock of silver coin.....		700,000
Paper money.....	126,450,158	24,404,881

SPAIN.

Items reported for 1890.	Pesetas.	Value in United States money.
Gold:		
Coinage.....	46,888,960	\$9,049,539
Recoinage.....	2,423,397	467,716
Silver:		
Recoinage.....	7,664,000	1,479,152
Imports:		
Gold (bars).....	*7,654	5,086,848
Coin.....	3,252,233	627,681
Total.....		5,714,529
Imports:		
Silver (bars).....	*68	2,826
Coin.....	4,687,708	904,728
Total.....		907,554
Exports:		
Silver.....	†252	1,047
Notes outstanding.....	730,935,000	141,070,455

* Kilograms.

† Hectograms.

PORTUGAL.

Items reported for 1890.	Milreis.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage (all recoinage).....	377,000	\$407,160
Silver coinage (all recoinage).....	500,000	540,000

GERMANY.

Items reported for 1890.	Kilograms.	Marks.	Value in United States money.
Gold:			
Coinage.....		100,149,210	\$23,835,512
Recoinage (imperial gold).....		404,230	96,207
Coin (foreign).....6,306 fine pounds..			2,095,484
Imports.....	39,865		26,494,279
Exports.....	16,290		10,826,334
Gain by imports.....	23,575		15,667,945
Silver:			
Imports.....	66,003		2,743,085
Exports.....	282,400		11,736,544
Pagament:			
Imports.....		13,621,000	3,241,798
Exports.....		16,000	3,808
Product of German smelting works:			
Gold.....		5,151,000	1,225,938
Silver.....		56,060,000	13,342,280
Notes outstanding December 31, 1890:			
Imperial notes.....		122,908,940	29,252,328
Bank notes.....		1,294,817,000	308,166,446

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Items reported for 1890.	Kilograms.	Florins.	Value in United States money.
Coinage:			
Gold		5,848,030	\$2,818,750
Recoinage		1,913,729	922,417
Silver coinage		8,002,320	3,857,118
Recoinage		1,926,667	928,653
Gold:			
Imports	42,820		28,458,172
Exports	17,333		11,519,512
Net gain	25,487		16,938,660
Silver:			
Imports	41,828		1,738,371
Exports	11,690		485,836
Net gain	30,138		1,252,535
Gold in Government vaults		8,210,316	3,957,372
In Austria-Hungarian Bank		54,047,000	26,050,654
Silver in Government vaults		9,092,367	4,382,521
Silver in Austria-Hungarian Bank		165,476,000	79,759,432
Bank notes outstanding:			
State notes		370,361,103	178,514,052
Bank notes		445,934,210	214,940,289
Gold product of mines, Austria	12,452		8,276
Hungary	2,091,062		1,389,720
Silver product of mines:			
Austria	34,629,797		1,439,214
Hungary	15,983,543		664,276

NETHERLANDS.

Items reported for 1890.	Florins.	Value in United States money.
Coinage:		
Silver	495,000	\$198,990
Recoinage	210,000	84,420
Imports:		
Gold	6,527,245	2,623,£13
Exports:		
Gold	567,557	228,158
Gain by import	5,959,688	2,395,795
Silver		
Imports	1,372,695	551,823
Exports	7,671,500	3,083,943
Loss by export	6,298,805	2,532,120

Gold stock, 47,594,460 florins, of which 23,291,720 florins were in the Bank of the Netherlands.

Silver stock, 116,713,423 florins, of which 7,616,174 were in subsidiary coin.

Total metallic stock, 164,307,883 florins, of which 65,498,690 florins were in the Bank of the Netherlands.

Note circulation, 15,000,000 florins in Government notes and 195,160,615 in bank notes, a total of 210,160,615 florins.

SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

Items reported for 1890.	Kilograms.	Crowns.	Value in United States money.
DENMARK.			
Gold:			
Coinage.....		2, 044, 520	\$547, 931
Imports		3, 500, 000	938, 000
Exports.....		2, 500, 000	670, 000
Net gain by imports.....		1, 000, 000	268, 000
Estimated stock of gold.....		47, 000, 000	12, 596, 000
Estimated stock of silver.....		20, 000, 000	5, 360, 000
Bank notes in circulation.....		79, 000, 000	21, 172, 000
NORWAY.			
Silver coinage		450, 000	120, 600
Recoinage		76, 000	20, 368
Gold and silver:			
Imports		357, 400	95, 783
Exports.....		52, 500	14, 070
Silver product.....	5, 538. 9		230, 197
Precious metals in Bank of Norway, December 31, 1890:			
Gold.....		30, 160, 700	8, 083, 068
Estimated stock of gold.....		15, 860, 670	4, 250, 660
Estimated stock of silver.....		6, 032, 000	1, 616, 576
Bank notes in circulation.....		49, 670, 700	13, 311, 748
SWEDEN.			
Coinage:			
Gold.....		3, 109, 820	833, 432
Silver		947, 264	253, 867
Recoinage silver		405, 110	108, 569
Gold imports:			
Coin.....		9, 060	2, 428
Bars.....	102		67, 789
Gold exports	1		665
Silver imports:			
Coin.....		633, 662	169, 821
Bars.....	2, 429		100, 949
Silver exports—bars.....	652		27, 097
Silver exports; coin		128, 000	34, 304
Product of mines:			
Gold.....	87. 66		58, 259
Silver.....	4, 181		173, 762
Gold in banks and mint.....		24, 951, 727	6, 687, 063
Silver coins in circulation		17, 521, 398	4, 695, 735
Notes outstanding.....		103, 995, 415	27, 870, 771

RUSSIA.

Items reported for 1890.	Kilograms.	Poods.	Roubles.	Value in United States money.
Coinage:				
Gold			28, 150, 000	\$21, 726, 239
Silver			2, 091, 763	1, 614, 422
Total				23, 340, 661
Silver (recoinage)			562, 000	433, 752
Gold:				
Imports		1, 243		13, 531, 895
Exports		1, 337		14, 555, 224
Loss by export		94		1, 023, 320
Silver:				
Imports		10, 637		7, 241, 389
Exports		6, 070		4, 132, 296
Gain by import		4, 567		3, 109, 093
Product of mines:				
Gold	31, 841, 257			21, 161, 700
Silver	13, 665, 836			568, 000
Total				21, 729, 700
Gold and silver held by State Bank Jan. 1, 1891			445, 968, 176	344, 198, 238
Government notes outstanding			1, 046, 295, 384	807, 530, 777

ROUMANIA.

Roumania adopted the gold standard in March, 1890, the law requiring the replacement of 40,000,000 francs of the 5 lei silver currency with gold coin.

About 25,000,000 francs in silver have been withdrawn from circulation and sold.

The holders of silver 5 lei pieces have the right to demand gold in exchange for a period of a year from the date of the law, after which period silver coins are a limited tender.

TURKEY.

A gold coinage of the value of 10,200 Turkish pounds was struck at the imperial mint during the year 1890. (Value in United States money \$44,880.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Items reported for 1890.	Value.
Gold imports	\$6, 925, 384
Silver imports	163, 017
Exports	775, 520
Products of mines:	
Gold	81, 939
Silver	610, 142
Estimate stock of gold	13, 229, 468
Estimate stock of silver	200, 000
Bank notes in circulation	254, 171, 645

PERU.

Items reported for 1890.	Kilograms.	Value.
Coinage (1889):		
Silver		\$2, 842, 530
Exports:		
Gold	139	92, 379
Silver	88	3, 657
Silver sols		1, 299, 782
Total		1, 303, 439
Coinage (1890):		
Silver		2, 687, 118
Exports:		
Gold bars	103	68, 454
Silver bars	1, 135	47, 171

VENEZUELA.

Items reported for 1890.	Value.
Gold product (11 months)	\$1, 060, 977
Bank notes outstanding 3,760,000 bolivars	725, 680

BOLIVIA.

The United States minister reports that there is no gold in circulation in Bolivia, but there are about \$200,000 in silver in bank.

The amount of Government and bank notes outstanding December 31, 1889, was \$4,393,184.

MEXICO.

Items reported for 1890.	Value.
Exports:	
Gold bullion	\$529, 515
Silver ore and bullion	15, 656, 111
Deposits at the mints:	
Gold	237, 653
Silver	25, 256, 785
Coinage calendar year:	
Gold	284, 859
Silver	24, 081, 192

COLOMBIA.

Items reported for 1890.	Kilograms.	Value.
Paper circulation		\$12, 000, 000
Silver coin in circulation		4, 250, 000
Gold exports		4, 393, 872
Silver imports	1, 994	82, 871
Silver exports		1, 457, 665

A very valuable table will be found in the Appendix, prepared by Dr. Vicente Restrepo, upon the production of gold and silver in Colombia from 1887 to 1890 inclusive.

This eminent statistician places the product of 1889 at \$4,042,000, of which \$612,000 were silver; in 1890, at \$4,430,000, of which \$735,000 were silver.

NICARAGUA.

Items reported for 1890.	Ounces.	Value in United States money.
Gold exports	10,990	\$227,163
Silver imports		307,373
Silver exports		273,424
Gold product		164,861
Paper circulation:		
Treasury notes		99,049
Bank notes		570,000
Total		669,049

HAYTI.

Items reported for 1890.	Value.
Stock of gold	\$2,300,000
Stock of silver	2,800,000
Paper circulation	4,102,875

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Items reported for 1890.	Value.
Import of gold	\$776,000
Stock of gold	3,000,000
Stock of silver	1,000,000
Government notes	137,000

JAPAN.

Items reported for 1890.	Ounces or kilograms.	Yen.	Value in United States money.
Coinage:			
Gold		1,194,050	\$1,194,050
Silver		7,296,645	7,296,645
Silver recoinage	870		1,125
Imports of gold:			
Bullion	15,811		326,813
Foreign coin		623	623
Total			327,436
Exports		1,682,608	1,682,608

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

133

JAPAN—continued.

Items reported for 1890.	Ounces or kilograms.	Yen.	Value in United States money.
Silver imports:			
Bullion	308,018		\$398,245
Foreign coin		383,079	383,079
Total			781,324
Exports:			
Silver coin		12,079,812	12,079,812
Bullion	8,813		11,394
Total			12,091,206
Product of mines:			
Government mines (gold)	* 26,756		17,782
Government mines (silver)	* 708,594		29,449
Stock of gold		88,468,182	88,468,182
Stock of silver		60,205,516	60,205,516
Government and bank notes outstanding:			
Government		33,272,714	33,272,714
National bank		25,810,720	25,810,720
Bank of Japan (convertible silver notes)		75,709,157	75,709,157

* Kilograms.

CHINA.

It is reported that silver coins, consisting of dollars of the fineness of .900, and half-dollars, and 20, 10, and 5 cent silver pieces of a lower grade of fineness were struck at the mint at Canton during the year 1890.

According to the assays of the coins, published in the report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, London, the degrees of fineness were: for the dollar, 884.2; half-dollar, 848.2; and of the smaller denominations 807.3, 808, and 811.1, respectively, showing that the coins differ very largely in fineness from standard, and the weights of the coins are said to be fairly correct.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT.

The work of the Bureau of the Mint during the last fiscal year was well and faithfully performed.

Owing very largely to the importance which coinage and currency questions have assumed in national legislation, the work of the Bureau has been unusually heavy, requiring, in addition to the regular work, the compilation of a vast amount of statistical matter.

All of this work has been cheerfully met and promptly performed by the small clerical force at my disposal without any increase of force.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD O. LEECH,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
I.—Deposits and purchases of gold and silver, expressed in standard ounces.....	136
II.—Deposits and purchases of gold and silver, expressed in coining value.....	138
III.—Deposits of gold of domestic production, expressed in standard ounces.....	140
IV.—Deposits of gold of domestic production, expressed in coining value.....	142
V.—Deposits of silver of domestic production, expressed in standard ounces.....	144
VI.—Deposits of silver of domestic production, expressed in coining value.....	146
VII.—Bars manufactured, expressed in standard ounces.....	148
VIII.—Bars manufactured, expressed in coining value.....	148
IX.—Coinage, fiscal year 1891.....	150
X.—Coinage, calendar year 1890.....	150
XI.—Earnings and expenditures.....	152
XII.—Seigniorage on silver.....	154
XIII.—Assets and liabilities, June 30, 1891.....	156
XIV.—Medals manufactured.....	158
XV.—Coinage and medal dies manufactured.....	159
XVI.—Expenditures for distribution of silver coin.....	160
XVII.—Expenditures for distribution of minor coin.....	160
XVIII.—Wastage and loss on sale of sweeps.....	161
XIX.—Monthly purchases of silver bullion, act February 28, 1878.....	161
XX.—Monthly purchases of silver bullion, act July 14, 1890.....	162
XXI.—Monthly purchases of silver bullion, acts February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890.....	163
XXII.—Quantity and cost of silver used in the coinage of silver dollars, wasted and sold in sweeps, act February 28, 1878.....	164
XXIII.—Quantity and cost of silver used in the coinage of silver dollars, wasted and sold in sweeps, act July 14, 1890.....	166
XXIV.—Quantity and cost of silver used in the coinage of silver dollars, wasted and sold in sweeps under acts February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890.....	170
XXV.—Tables of assays.....	172
XXVI.—Imports and exports of gold and silver.....	174
XXVII.—Imports and exports of gold and silver ores.....	180
XXVIII.—Imports, by countries, of gold and silver into United States.....	182
XXIX.—Exports, by countries, of domestic gold and silver.....	184
XXX.—Exports, by countries, of foreign gold and silver.....	184
XXXI.—Comparison of business of mints and assay offices, 1890 and 1891..	186
XXXII.—Deposits of gold and silver of domestic production from organization of mint.....	188
XXXIII.—Highest, lowest, and average price of silver each year since 1833..	189
XXXIV.—Ratio of silver to gold each year since 1687.....	190
XXXV.—Production of gold and silver in United States from 1792 to 1890..	191
XXXVI.—Coinage of nations, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	192
XXXVII.—World's production of gold and silver, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	194
XXXVIII.—Coinage of the mints of the United States by calendar years from organization of mint.....	196
XXXIX.—Monetary statistics of foreign countries.....	220

I.—DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER BY

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard oz.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Domestic bullion	3, 273. 833	821, 910. 976	87, 051. 186	269. 672
Domestic coin	7, 714. 371	364. 228	.....	1, 299. 885
Foreign bullion	1, 811. 965	127, 075. 577	.....	2, 926. 656
Foreign coin	38. 446	208, 881. 346	.....	330. 389
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	50, 431. 986	1, 165. 852	.....	2, 106. 465
Total	63, 270. 601	1, 159, 397. 979	87, 051. 186	6, 933. 067
Redeposits:				
Fine bars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars	345, 954. 282	.....	.....	.....
Total gold received	409, 224. 883	1, 159, 397. 979	87, 051. 186	6, 933. 067
SILVER.				
Domestic bullion	40, 023, 553. 13	7, 020, 836. 59	1, 949, 542. 75	4, 028, 799. 41
Domestic coin	533, 049. 88	170, 787. 00	10. 30	743. 11
Trade dollars	809. 97	105. 27	.....	22. 60
Foreign bullion	121, 268. 72	969, 803. 35	.....	136, 675. 16
Foreign coin	2, 119. 85	11, 682. 40	.....	57, 322. 57
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	286, 320. 07	2, 104. 99	.....	12, 249. 71
Total	40, 967, 121. 62	8, 175, 319. 60	1, 949, 553. 05	4, 235, 812. 56
Redeposits:				
Fine bars	203, 044. 45	581, 170. 00	140, 401. 61	3, 446, 231. 55
Unparted bars	2, 089, 460. 31	.....	.....	3, 482, 578. 00
Total silver received	43, 259, 626. 38	8, 756, 489. 60	2, 089, 954. 66	11, 164, 622. 11
Gold and silver deposits and purchases	41, 030, 392. 221	9, 334, 717. 579	2, 036, 604. 236	4, 242, 745. 627
Redeposits:				
Gold	345, 954. 282	.....	.....	.....
Silver	2, 292, 504. 76	581, 170. 00	140, 401. 61	6, 928, 809. 55
Total gold and silver received	43, 668, 851. 263	9, 915, 887. 579	2, 177, 005. 846	11, 171, 555. 177

WEIGHT, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

ASSAY OFFICES.						
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	Total.
<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
607,266.275	61,206.490	31,809.371	50,322.174	12,509.613	20,467.943	1,696,087.533
20,170.264	813.111	.....	4.569	.....	1,015.357	31,381.785
84,966.924	1,059.733	.....	.....	.....	105,874	217,946.729
234,509.197	.....	.....	16.952	.....	.....	443,776.330
159,017.030	401.071	.....	308.835	14.760	3,473.421	216,919.420
1,105,929.690	63,480.405	31,809.371	50,652.530	12,524.373	25,062.595	2,606,111.797
247,307.540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247,307.540
244.434	143.919	4,072.218	344.725	10,437	90.848	351,460.863
1,353,481.664	63,624.324	36,481.589	50,997.255	12,534.810	25,153.443	3,204,880.200
3,217,311.66	16,083.85	15,471.77	16,820.67	907.65	7,467.71	56,296,795.19
668.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	705,253.82
2,310.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,248.47
735,952.70	624.98	.....	.....	.....	17.56	1,964,342.47
2,118,761.21	.....	.....	16.31	.....	.....	2,189,902.34
399,096.21	315.42	.....	168.69	11.02	3,147.91	703,414.02
6,474,095.94	17,024.25	15,471.77	17,005.67	918.67	10,633.18	61,862,956.31
36,750.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,407,597.75
25,015.82	82.94	1,603.01	284.94	1.40	83.44	5,599,109.86
6,535,861.90	17,107.19	17,074.78	17,290.61	920.07	10,716.62	71,869,663.92
7,590,025.690	80,504.655	47,281.141	67,658.200	13,443.043	35,695.775	64,469,068.107
247,551.974	143.919	4,072.218	344.725	10,437	90.848	598,768.403
61,765.96	82.94	1,603.01	284.94	1.40	83.44	10,006,707.61
7,889,343.564	80,731.514	53,556.369	68,287.865	13,454.880	35,870.063	75,074,544.120

II.—DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.				
Domestic bullion.....	\$60,908.52	\$15,291,366.99	\$1,619,556.94	\$5,017.15
Domestic coin.....	143,523.18	6,776.33		24,183.91
Foreign bullion.....	33,710.98	2,364,196.78		54,449.41
Foreign coin.....	715.27	3,886,164.58		6,146.77
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.....	938,269.51	21,690.27		39,190.05
Total.....	1,177,127.46	21,570,194.95	1,619,556.94	128,987.29
Redeposits:				
Fine bars.....				
Unparted bars.....	6,436,358.73			
Total gold received.....	7,613,486.19	21,570,194.95	1,619,556.94	128,987.29
SILVER.				
Domestic bullion.....	46,572,861.82	8,169,700.76	2,268,558.83	4,688,057.50
Domestic coin.....	620,276.22	198,733.96	11.98	864.71
Trade dollars.....	942.51	122.50		26.30
Foreign bullion.....	141,112.69	1,128,498.44		159,040.19
Foreign coin.....	2,466.74	13,594.07		66,702.62
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.....	333,172.45	2,449.44		14,254.20
Total.....	47,670,832.43	9,513,090.17	2,268,570.81	4,928,945.52
Redeposits:				
Fine bars.....	236,269.90	676,270.54	163,376.42	4,010,160.35
Unparted bars.....	2,431,372.00			4,052,454.40
Total silver received.....	50,338,474.33	10,189,369.71	2,431,947.23	12,991,560.27
Gold and silver deposits and purchases.....	48,847,959.89	31,083,294.12	3,888,127.75	5,057,932.81
Redeposits:				
Gold.....	6,436,358.73			
Silver.....	2,667,641.90	676,270.54	163,376.42	8,062,614.75
Total gold and silver received.....	57,951,900.52	31,759,564.66	4,051,504.17	13,120,547.56

VALUE, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé City.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
\$11,297,977.21	\$1,138,725.39	\$591,802.25	\$936,226.49	\$232,736.98	\$380,798.93	\$31,555,116.85
375,260.72	15,127.65	.....	85.01	.....	18,890.36	583,847.16
1,580,779.98	19,715.96	.....	.....	.....	1,969.75	4,054,822.86
4,362,961.80	.....	.....	315.38	.....	.....	8,256,303.80
2,958,456.37	7,461.79	.....	5,745.77	274.60	64,621.79	4,035,710.15
20,575,436.08	1,181,030.79	591,802.25	942,372.65	233,011.58	466,289.83	48,485,800.82
4,601,070.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,601,070.52
4,547.61	2,677.56	86,924.98	6,413.49	194.18	1,690.19	6,538,806.74
25,181,054.21	1,183,708.35	678,727.23	948,786.14	233,205.76	467,971.02	59,625,678.08
3,743,780.84	18,715.75	18,003.51	19,573.14	1,056.18	8,089.70	65,508,998.03
772.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820,658.98
2,688.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,780.04
856,381.32	727.25	.....	.....	.....	20.43	2,285,780.32
2,465,467.59	.....	.....	18.97	.....	.....	2,548,249.99
464,402.86	367.03	.....	196.29	12.82	3,663.02	818,518.11
7,533,493.45	19,810.03	18,003.51	19,788.40	1,069.00	12,373.15	71,985,985.47
42,763.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,128,841.01
29,109.32	96.51	1,865.32	331.56	1.63	97.09	6,515,327.83
7,605,366.57	19,906.54	19,868.83	20,119.96	1,070.63	12,470.24	83,630,154.31
28,108,929.53	1,200,840.82	609,805.76	962,161.05	234,080.58	478,653.98	120,471,786.29
4,605,618.13	2,677.56	86,924.98	6,413.49	194.18	1,690.19	11,139,877.26
71,873.12	96.51	1,865.32	331.56	1.63	97.09	11,644,168.84
32,786,420.78	1,203,614.89	698,596.06	968,906.10	234,276.39	480,441.26	143,255,832.39

**III.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES
DISTRIBUTED, BY WEIGHT, DURING THE**

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Alabama				37.261
Alaska		3,207.732		
Arizona	126.800	12,601.097		
California	39.720	165,488.135	942.150	
Colorado	254.326	8.227		
Georgia	37.153			232.411
Idaho	83.106	5,277.566	2.321	
Maryland	75.295			
Michigan				
Montana	9.392	746.725		
Nevada		11,401.722	85,859.322	
New Mexico	485.574	803.615		
North Carolina	193.642			
Oregon		9,631.594		
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	5.147			
Utah		3,224.305	247.393	
Virginia	79.653			
Washington		887.158		
Wyoming	23.208	14.707		
Other sources	1,860.817	23.843		
Total unrefined	3,273.833	213,316.426	87,051.186	269.672
Refined		608,594.550		
Total gold	3,273.833	821,910.976	87,051.186	269.672

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
17.639						54.900
						3,207.732
2,087.179	178.362					14,993.438
614.772	6.575				48.688	167,140.040
45,162.122	50,147.199		6.699		9,901.246	105,479.819
				3,402.319	6.238	3,678.121
2,540.002	309.778	24,836.305	8,762.940		52.273	41,864.281
442.397				35.276		552.968
2,924.133					98.727	3,022.860
26,617.270	58.529		39,336.821			66,768.743
640.741						97,901.785
3,442.822	9,013.625				10,318.283	24,063.919
142.925				2,404.992		2,741.559
59.893	675.118	6,973.066				17,339.671
				6,644.908		6,644.908
162,889.843			6.837			162,896.680
6.787						11.934
1,488.330	25.135				16.605	5,001.768
38.187				22.118		139.958
			2,208.877			3,096.035
	792.169					830.084
34,481.525					25.883	36,392.068
283,596.573	61,206.490	31,809.371	50,322.174	12,509.613	20,467.943	763,823.281
323,669.702						932,264.252
607,266.275	61,206.490	31,809.371	50,322.174	12,509.613	20,467.943	1,696,087.533

**IV.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES
DISTRIBUTED, BY VALUE, DURING THE**

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
Alabama				\$693.23
Alaska		\$59,678.73		
Arizona	\$2,359.07	234,439.01		
California	738.98	3,078,849.02	\$17,528.37	
Colorado	4,731.65	153.06		
Georgia	691.22			4,323.92
Idaho	1,546.16	98,187.27	43.18	
Maryland	1,400.84			
Michigan				
Montana	174.73	13,892.56		
Nevada		212,125.06	1,597,382.73	
New Mexico	9,033.93	14,950.98		
North Carolina	3,602.64			
Oregon		179,192.45		
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	95.76			
Utah		59,987.07	4,602.66	
Virginia	1,481.02			
Washington		16,505.27		
Wyoming	431.77	273.62		
Other sources	34,619.85	443.59		
Total unrefined	60,908.52	3,968,677.69	1,619,556.94	5,017.15
Refined gold		11,322,689.30		
Total gold	60,908.52	15,291,366.99	1,619,556.94	5,017.15

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
\$328.16						\$1,021.39
						59,678.73
38,831.24	\$3,318.36					278,947.68
11,437.62	122.32				\$905.82	3,109,582.13
840,225.53	932,971.15		\$124.63		184,209.23	1,962,415.25
				\$63,298.96	116.05	68,430.15
47,255.85	5,763.31	\$462,070.79	163,031.44		972.52	778,870.52
8,230.64				656.30		10,287.78
54,402.47					1,836.78	56,239.25
495,205.13	1,088.91		731,847.83			1,242,209.16
11,920.76						1,821,428.55
64,052.50	167,695.35				191,908.06	447,700.82
2,659.07				44,744.03		51,005.74
1,114.20	12,560.33	129,731.46				322,598.53
				123,626.19		123,626.19
3,030,508.71			127.20			3,030,635.91
126.27						222.03
27,689.86	467.63				308.93	93,056.15
710.46				411.50		2,603.88
			41,095.39			57,600.66
	14,738.03					15,443.42
641,516.74					481.54	677,061.72
5,276,215.30	1,138,725.39	591,802.25	936,226.49	232,736.98	380,798.93	14,210,665.64
6,021,761.91						17,344,451.21
11,207,977.21	1,138,725.39	591,802.25	936,226.49	232,736.98	380,798.93	31,555,116.85

**V.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES
DISTRIBUTED, BY WEIGHT, DURING THE**

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Alabama				
Alaska		645. 90		
Arizona	36. 93	7, 720. 12		
California	7. 20	24, 319. 86	1, 038. 85	
Colorado	178. 04	1. 72		
Georgia	2. 50			
Idaho	23. 86	1, 361. 71	75. 95	
Maryland	3. 87			
Michigan	11, 553. 63			
Montana	1. 67	61. 54		
Nevada		193, 843. 96	1, 948, 392. 89	
New Mexico	81. 20	4, 380. 72		
North Carolina	29. 68			
Oregon		1, 486. 18		
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee .....	. 33			
Utah		170, 613. 32	35. 06	
Virginia	3. 29			
Washington		123. 64		
Wyoming	1. 72	1. 26		
Other States	282. 31	6, 829. 85		
Total unrefined	12, 206. 23	411, 389. 78	1, 949, 542. 75	
Refined	40, 011, 346. 90	6, 609, 446. 81		4, 028, 799. 41
Total silver	40, 023, 553. 13	7, 020, 836. 59	1, 949, 542. 75	4, 028, 799. 41

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
4.76						4.76
						645.90
11,604.64	64.62					19,426.31
148.46	1.12				9.72	25,525.21
5,903.27	14,429.40		1.71		3,836.84	24,350.98
				186.53		189.03
28,894.09	30.10	13,920.07	1,653.36		11.99	45,971.13
11.28				1.08		16.23
32,155.89					11.19	43,720.71
723,735.94	10.98		14,713.43			738,523.56
180.43						2,142,417.28
94,910.61	1,263.38				3,589.89	104,225.80
22.39				317.84		369.91
8.23	139.82	1,551.70				3,185.93
				399.09		399.09
35,215.32						35,215.32
.20						.53
126,329.17	3.69				1.11	296,982.35
7.36				3.11		13.76
			452.17			575.81
	140.74					143.72
62,782.67					6.97	69,901.80
1,121,914.71	16,083.85	15,471.77	16,820.67	907.65	7,467.71	3,551,805.12
2,095,396.95						52,744,990.07
3,217,211.66	16,083.85	15,471.77	16,820.67	907.65	7,467.71	56,296,795.19

**VI.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES
DISTRIBUTED, BY VALUE, DURING THE**

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
Alabama				
Alaska		\$751.59		
Arizona	\$42.97	8,983.41		
California	8.88	28,299.47	\$1,208.84	
Colorado	207.17	2.00		
Georgia	2.91			
Idaho	27.77	1,584.54	88.37	
Maryland	4.50			
Michigan	13,444.22			
Montana	1.94	71.61		
Nevada		225,563.88	2,267,220.83	
New Mexico	94.49	5,097.57		
North Carolina	34.54			
Oregon		1,729.37		
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee .....	.38			
Utah		198,531.87	40.79	
Virginia	3.83			
Washington		143.87		
Wyoming	2.00	1.47		
Other sources	328.51	7,947.46		
Total unrefined	14,203.61	478,708.11	2,268,558.83	
Refined	46,558,658.21	7,690,992.65		\$4,688,057.50
Total silver	46,572,861.82	8,169,700.76	2,268,558.83	4,688,057.50

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
\$5.54						\$5.54
						751.59
13,503.58	\$75.20					22,605.16
172.75	1.30				\$11.31	29,702.05
6,869.26	16,790.57		\$1.99		4,464.69	28,335.68
				\$217.05		219.96
33,622.21	35.03	\$16,197.90	1,923.91		13.95	53,493.68
13.13				1.26		18.89
37,417.76					13.02	50,875.00
842,165.46	12.78		17,121.08			859,372.87
209.95						2,492,994.66
110,441.44	1,470.11				4,177.33	121,280.94
26.05				369.85		430.44
9.58	162.70	1,805.61				3,707.26
				464.40		464.40
40,977.83						40,977.83
23						.61
147,001.22	4.29				1.29	345,579.46
8.56				3.62		16.01
			526.16			670.03
	163.77					167.24
73,056.20					8.11	81,340.28
1,305,500.75	18,715.75	18,003.51	19,573.14	1,056.18	8,689.70	4,133,009.58
2,438,280.09						61,375,988.45
3,743,780.84	18,715.75	18,003.51	19,573.14	1,056.18	8,689.70	65,508,998.03

VII.—BARS MANUFACTURED OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY

Description	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Fine bars.....	61, 502. 643			11. 904
Mint bars.....				
Standard bars.....				
Unparted bars.....				
Total gold.....	61, 502. 643			11. 904
SILVER.				
Fine bars.....	24, 362. 14	222, 420. 47	529, 787. 03	
Mint bars.....				
Standard bars.....				
Unparted bars.....				
Total silver.....	24, 362. 14	222, 420. 47	529, 787. 03	

VIII.—BARS MANUFACTURED OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.				
Fine bars.....	\$1, 144, 235. 22			\$221. 47
Mint bars.....				
Standard bars.....				
Unparted bars.....				
Total gold.....	1, 144, 235. 22			221. 47
SILVER.				
Fine bars.....	28, 348. 67	\$258, 816. 55	\$616, 479. 45	
Mint bars.....				
Standard bars.....				
Unparted bars.....				
Total silver.....	28, 348. 67	258, 816. 55	616, 479. 45	
Total value gold and silver....	1, 172, 583. 89	258, 816. 55	616, 479. 45	221. 47

WEIGHT, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
1,195,803.207				367.771		1,257,685.525
212,254.275						212,254.245
16,773.237						16,773.237
11.184	63,624.324	36,481.589	50,997.255	12,167.039	25,153.443	188,434.834
1,424,841.903	63,624.324	36,481.589	50,997.255	12,534.810	25,153.443	1,675,147.871
4,304,883.64						5,081,453.28
152,868.64						152,868.64
54,695.74						54,695.74
1,898,985.17	17,107.19	17,074.78	17,290.61	920.07	10,716.62	1,962,094.44
6,411,433.19	17,107.19	17,074.78	17,290.61	920.07	10,716.62	7,251,112.10

VALUE, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
\$22,247,501.53				\$6,842.25		\$23,398,800.47
3,948,916.75						3,948,916.75
312,060.22						312,060.22
208.07	\$1,183,708.35	\$678,727.24	\$948,786.14	226,363.51	\$467,971.02	3,505,764.33
26,508,686.57	1,183,708.35	678,727.24	948,786.14	233,205.76	467,971.02	31,165,541.77
5,009,319.14						5,912,963.81
177,883.51						177,883.51
63,645.95						63,645.95
2,209,728.20	19,906.54	19,868.83	20,119.94	1,070.63	12,470.24	2,283,164.38
7,460,576.80	19,906.54	19,868.83	20,119.94	1,070.63	12,470.24	8,437,657.65
33,969,263.37	1,203,614.89	698,596.07	968,906.08	234,276.39	480,441.26	39,603,199.42

IX.—COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Denomination.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.				
Double eagles	450	\$9,000.00	1,073,000	\$21,460,000.00
Eagles	46,778	467,780.00		
Half eagles	5,889	29,445.00		
Quarter eagles	12,311	30,777.50		
Total gold	65,428	537,002.50	1,073,000	21,460,000.00
SILVER.				
Dollars	14,902,475	14,902,475.00	9,350,373	9,350,373.00
Subsidiary:				
Half dollars	165,275	82,637.50		
Quarter dollars	780,475	195,118.75		
Dimes	15,495,429	1,549,542.90	2,119,192	211,919.20
Total subsidiary	16,441,179	1,827,299.15	2,119,192	211,919.20
Total silver	31,343,654	16,729,774.15	11,469,565	9,562,292.20
MINOR.				
Five cents	13,338,275	666,913.75		
One cent	50,002,275	500,022.75		
Total minor	63,340,550	1,166,936.50		
Total coinage	94,749,632	18,433,713.15	12,542,565	31,022,292.20

X.—COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Denomination.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.				
Double eagles	75,995	\$1,519,900.00	802,750	\$16,055,000.00
Eagles	58,043	580,430.00		
Half eagles	4,328	21,640.00		
Quarter eagles	8,813	22,032.50		
Total gold	147,179	2,144,002.50	802,750	16,055,000.00
SILVER.				
Dollars	16,802,590	16,802,590.00	8,230,373	8,230,373.00
Subsidiary:				
Half dollars	12,590	6,295.00		
Quarter dollars	80,590	20,147.50		
Dimes	9,911,541	991,154.10	1,423,076	142,307.60
Total subsidiary	10,004,721	1,017,596.60	1,423,076	142,307.60
Total silver	26,807,311	17,820,186.60	9,653,449	8,372,680.60
MINOR.				
Five cents	16,259,272	812,963.60		
One cent	57,182,854	571,828.54		
Total minor	73,442,126	1,384,792.14		
Total coinage	100,396,616	21,348,981.24	10,456,199	24,427,680.60

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

CARSON.		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
29,694	\$593,880.00			1,103,144	\$22,062,880.00
70,232	702,320.00			117,010	1,170,100.00
175,800	879,000.00			181,689	908,445.00
				12,311	30,777.50
275,726	2,175,200.00			1,414,154	24,172,202.50
2,109,041	2,109,041.00	9,870,913	\$9,870,913.00	*36,232,802	36,232,802.00
				165,275	82,637.50
				780,475	195,118.75
				17,614,621	1,761,462.10
				18,560,371	2,039,218.35
2,109,041	2,109,041.00	9,870,913	9,870,913.00	54,793,173	38,272,020.35
				13,338,275	666,913.75
				50,002,275	500,022.75
				63,340,550	1,166,936.50
2,384,767	4,284,241.00	9,870,913	9,870,913.00	119,547,877	63,611,159.35

* Coined under act February 28, 1878 \$8,740,327.00

Coined under act July 14, 1890 27,292,475.00

Coined from trade-dollar bullion 200,000.00

Total 36,232,802.00

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1890.

CARSON.		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
91,209	\$1,824,180.00			969,954	\$19,399,080.00
17,500	175,000.00			75,543	755,430.00
53,800	269,000.00			58,128	290,640.00
				8,813	22,032.50
162,509	2,268,180.00			1,112,438	20,467,182.50
2,309,041	2,309,041.00	10,701,000	\$10,701,000.00	38,043,004	38,043,004.00
				12,590	6,295.00
				80,590	20,147.50
				11,334,617	1,133,461.70
				11,427,797	1,159,904.20
2,309,041	2,309,041.00	10,701,000	10,701,000.00	49,470,801	39,202,908.20
				16,259,272	812,963.60
				57,182,854	571,828.54
				73,442,126	1,384,792.14
2,471,550	4,577,221.00	10,701,000	10,701,000.00	124,025,365	61,054,882.84

XI.—EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS
EARNINGS

Items.	MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.
Charges for parting and refining.....	\$18, 510. 74	\$49, 492. 63	\$772. 17	\$37, 960. 28
Charges for alloy.....	419. 53	1, 765. 55	10. 21	158. 29
Charges for assaying, melting, and stamping...				
Seigniorage on standard silver dollars	2, 370, 175. 08	1, 714, 830. 78	1, 722, 412. 65	413, 914. 91
Seigniorage on subsidiary silver.....	92, 434. 48			
Seigniorage on minor coins.....	1, 050, 144. 31			
Profits on medals and proof coins	2, 025. 93			
Deposit melting-room grains and sweepings	1, 043. 39	463. 78	173. 63	284. 99
Surplus bullion returned by operative officers...	3, 796. 33	16, 425. 99	1, 713. 28	4, 203. 18
Gain on bullion shipped mint for coinage				
Proceeds of sale of old material.....	905. 55	700. 29	370. 02	345. 50
Receipts from assays of bullion.....	278. 00			12. 00
Receipt from sale of by-products		1, 070. 68		4, 074. 00
Total.....	3, 539, 733. 34	1, 784, 749. 70	1, 725, 451. 96	460, 953. 15

EXPENDITURES

Salaries of officers and clerks.....	41, 364. 56	41, 100. 00	31, 908. 77	29, 550. 00
Wages of workmen and adjusters	417, 450. 70	210, 865. 86	127, 209. 61	78, 631. 57
Contingent expenses, less amount paid to reimburse wastage and loss on sweeps sold	93, 283. 81	47, 619. 45	42, 045. 38	26, 485. 68
Parting and refining expenses, less amount paid to reimburse wastage and loss on sweeps sold.	19, 181. 37	64, 987. 08	286. 13	35, 325. 99
Wastages of the operative departments	2, 567. 84	3, 261. 74	2, 774. 97	3, 682. 50
Loss on sweeps sold during the year	2, 900. 62	3, 217. 64	1, 904. 24	2, 972. 58
Expenses of distributing silver dollars.....	4, 846. 41	10, 198. 65	32, 693. 71	3, 113. 87
Expenses of distributing subsidiary silver coins.	2, 051. 52			
Expenses of distributing minor coins.....	29, 268. 86			
Minor-coinage metal wasted.....	1, 188. 78			
Loss on sale of leady melts.....				
Total.....	614, 104. 47	381, 250. 42	238, 822. 81	179, 762. 19

AND ASSAY OFFICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.
AND GAINS.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Charlotte.	Helena.	St. Louis.	
\$83,210.97						\$199,946.79
1,418.10						3,771.68
	\$1,496.82	\$869.68	\$304.69	\$1,210.59	\$625.08	4,506.86
						6,221,333.42
						92,434.48
						1,050,144.31
						2,025.93
4,865.48	348.10	125.79		640.62	209.42	8,155.20
13,254.36						39,393.14
	1,693.76	685.62	792.71	1,050.65	529.59	4,752.33
47.55	1.20		54.95	25.50	25.00	2,475.56
738.00	44.00	179.50	518.00	324.00	16.00	2,109.50
14,335.74						19,480.42
127,870.20	3,583.88	1,860.59	1,670.35	3,251.36	1,405.09	7,650,529.62

AND LOSSES.

39,250.00	10,950.00	3,200.00	2,750.00	7,571.75	3,500.00	211,145.08
24,636.75	13,706.25	5,857.50	1,116.90	12,587.00	912.50	892,974.64
10,000.00	2,431.48	1,630.40	882.86	4,478.07	1,486.89	230,344.02
95,312.10						215,092.67
						12,287.05
4,855.33						15,850.41
						50,852.04
						2,051.52
						29,268.86
						1,188.78
84.16						84.16
174,138.34	27,087.73	10,687.90	4,749.76	24,636.82	5,899.39	1,661,139.83

DR.

XII.—SEIGNIORAGE ON THE COINAGE OF SILVER

1890.			
July 1. Balance on hand:			
Philadelphia	.....	\$246,852.57	
San Francisco	.....	21,774.36	
New Orleans	.....	20,527.37	
Carson	.....	13,505.21	
			\$302,659.51
Seigniorage on silver dollars:			
Philadelphia	.....	2,370,175.08	
San Francisco	.....	1,714,830.78	
New Orleans	.....	1,722,412.65	
Carson	.....	413,914.91	
			6,221,333.42
Seigniorage on subsidiary silver:			
Philadelphia	.....		92,434.48
Total			6,616,427.41

AND DEPOSITION OF THE SAME, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

CR.

Paid expenses of distribution:			
Philadelphia	.....	\$6,897.93	
San Francisco	.....	10,198.65	
New Orleans	.....	32,693.71	
Carson	.....	3,113.87	
			\$52,904.16
Paid on account of wastage and loss on sale of sweeps:			
Philadelphia	.....	1,264.85	
New Orleans	.....	4,324.35	
Carson	.....	941.70	
			6,530.90
Deposited in the U. S. Treasury as follows:			
PHILADELPHIA.			
Warrant No. 475	.....	648.75	
No. 476	.....	246,203.82	
No. 1067	.....	450,000.00	
No. 1093	.....	195,000.00	
No. 1100	.....	29,756.18	
No. 1101	.....	5.00	
No. 1102	.....	175,000.00	
No. 1363	.....	110,000.00	
No. 1456	.....	950,000.00	
No. 1720	.....	80,000.00	
No. 1721	.....	400,000.00	
			2,636,613.75
SAN FRANCISCO.			
Warrant No. 479	.....	21,774.36	
No. 1094	.....	85,000.00	
No. 1099	.....	203,427.65	
No. 1103	.....	75,000.00	
No. 1360	.....	170,000.00	
No. 1453	.....	300,000.00	
No. 1723	.....	840,000.00	
			1,695,202.01
NEW ORLEANS.			
Warrant No. 477	.....	20,353.26	
No. 1068	.....	522,893.44	
No. 1095	.....	100,000.00	
No. 1096	.....	174.11	
No. 1097	.....	275,000.00	
No. 1362	.....	130,000.00	
No. 1455	.....	225,000.00	
No. 1722	.....	400,000.00	
			1,673,420.81
CARSON.			
Warrant No. 478	.....	13,505.21	
No. 1098	.....	160,835.22	
No. 1361	.....	40,000.00	
No. 1454	.....	75,000.00	
No. 1724	.....	110,000.00	
			399,440.43
1891. June 30. Balance on hand:			
Philadelphia	.....	64,685.60	
San Francisco	.....	31,204.48	
New Orleans	.....	32,501.15	
Carson	.....	23,924.12	
			152,315.35
Total	.....		6,616,427.41

**XIII.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF UNITED
ASSETS.**

Institutions.	GOLD BULLION.		SILVER BULLION.		Value of bullion shipped for coinage.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value (cost).	
COINAGE MINTS.					
Philadelphia	1,731,646.104	\$32,216,671.25	29,498,524.19	\$27,428,669.69	.....
San Francisco	105,106.598	1,955,471.47	1,475,445.10	1,336,159.12	.....
New Orleans	46,952.578	873,536.87	3,192,285.16	3,588,661.31	.....
Carson	55,924.157	1,040,449.44	345,226.99	309,520.57	.....
ASSAY OFFICES.					
New York	1,354,397.428	25,198,091.46	429,907.06	429,012.48	.....
Denver	3,206.584	59,657.38	855.05	743.89	.....
Helena.....	2,601.071	48,392.03	923.70	803.61	\$12,074.68
Boisé	1,881.777	35,009.83	449.68	391.22	24,262.07
Charlotte					16,516.93
St. Louis	834,319	15,522.23	312.73	272.08	.....
Total	3,302,550.616	61,442,801.96	34,943,929.66	33,094,233.97	52,853.68

LIABILITIES.

Institutions.	Bullion fund.	Undeposited earnings.
COINAGE MINTS.		
Philadelphia	\$112,453,643.08	.....
San Francisco	47,473,066.50	\$13,628.93
New Orleans	15,796,879.77	1,713.28
Carson	6,667,050.43	.....
ASSAY OFFICES.		
New York	46,165,564.53	22,349.40
Denver	112,409.58	148.81
Helena	77,569.15	239.18
Boisé	79,677.60	151.40
Charlotte	42,075.52	38.50
St. Louis	28,724.93	481.15
Total	228,896,661.09	38,750.65

STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, JUNE 30, 1891.

ASSETS.

Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Treasury notes.	Minor coin.	Minor coin- age metal.	Old deficiencies.	Total.
\$1,374,072.50	\$51,221,249.35	\$331,549.69	\$63,809.35	\$67,615.04		\$112,703,636.87
6,413,355.00	36,428,488.35	971,481.11			\$413,557.96	47,518,513.01
170,000.00	10,891,867.19	307,102.62				15,831,167.99
1,953,835.00	2,885,248.38	501,921.16				6,090,974.55
20,506,165.51	55,435.58					46,188,705.03
52,157.12						112,558.39
16,538.01						77,808.33
20,165.88						79,829.00
25,597.09						42,114.02
13,411.77						29,206.08
30,545,297.88	101,482,288.85	2,112,054.58	63,809.35	67,615.04	413,557.96	229,274,513.27

LIABILITIES.

Seigniorage on silver.	Unpaid depositors.	Minor coinage profits.	Minor coin metal fund.	Unpaid cent depositors and subtreasury transfers.	Total.
\$64,685.60	\$53,883.80	\$81,435.90	\$20,000.00	\$29,988.49	\$112,703,636.87
31,204.48	613.10				47,518,513.01
32,501.15	73.79				15,831,167.99
23,924.12					6,090,974.55
	791.10				46,188,705.03
					112,558.39
					77,808.33
					79,829.00
					42,114.02
					29,206.08
152,315.35	55,361.79	81,435.90	20,000.00	29,988.49	229,274,513.27

XIV.—MEDALS MANUFACTURED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891.

Name.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.
Army marksmanship :			
First prize	2		1
Second-class prize	6		1
Third-class prize		12	1
Adams, John Q., President			5
Brown memorial		10	
Bosbyshell, O. C., Superintendent			5
Cavalry competition :			
First prize	4		1
Second-class prize		12	1
Third-class prize			25
Carney		12	
Corcoran	2		20
Creighton, Low, and Stouffer, captains			1
Department of State	50		
Department of marksmanship :			
First prize	9		1
Second-class prize		24	1
Third-class prize			49
Division marksmanship :			
First prize			1
Second-class prize			1
Third-class prize			1
Dodd, Hannah Matilda	1	1	
Franklin School		15	
Francis, Joseph			8
Grant, U. S., President			14
Green, Nathaniel			10
Grant's monument			150
Harrison, Benjamin, Indian peace		26	5
Harrison, Benjamin, President			5
Harrison, W. H., President			10
Horn, John			5
Ingraham, Captain			6
Ketcham, Jessie	6	65	
Kimball, James P.			1
Life-Saving	11	11	
Leech, E. O., Director			5
Life-Saving Service and service bar	1	1	
Lincoln Grammar School		25	
Lincoln, Abraham, President			10
Mail, Railway Service	12		
Massachusetts Charitable and Mechanics' Association	55	174	141
Massachusetts Rifle Association	1	4	4
Massachusetts Humane Society	4	14	
Marksmen, Competition of Distinguished :			
First-class prize	2		1
Second-class prize		4	1
Masons, Grand Lodge of Rhode Island			1,000
Metis			5
Norman	1		6
New England Agricultural Society		15	
Oswego County Agricultural Society		11	
Pharmacy, Philadelphia College of	2		
Philadelphia Rifle Club	2	20	

XIV.—MEDALS MANUFACTURED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.
Pittsburg Female College (McKee)	1		
Pennsylvania Historical Society		9	
Pauline		1	
Pennsylvania Volunteers (Lake Erie)			5
Revolver Match :			
First prize	4		1
Second-class prize		12	1
Third-class prize			25
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association	1		
St. John's Commandery No. 4			50
United States Naval Institute	1		
Vanderbilt University	9		
Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association		2	
Watson	1		
Washington and Lee University	3		
Washington Wreath Medalets		1,000	
Washington and Lincoln Medalets		22	
Windom, William			16
Total	191	1,502	1,600

XV.—COINAGE DIES EXECUTED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Denomination.	Philadel- phia.	San Fran- cisco.	Carson.	New Or- leans.	Total.
GOLD COINAGE.					
Double eagle	2	30	10		42
Eagles	6		16	4	26
Half eagle	5		16		21
Quarter eagle	4				4
Total	17	30	42	4	93
SILVER COINAGE.					
Standard dollars	81	73	40	100	294
Half dollars	10				10
Quarter dollars	39	20			59
Dimes	182	60		20	262
Total	312	153	40	120	625
MINOR COINAGE.					
Five-cent	146				146
One-cent	340				340
Total	486				486

TOTAL NUMBER OF DIES.

Gold coinage	93
Silver coinage	625
Minor coinage	486
Proof coinage	20
Secretary Windom	3
Director of the Mint	2
Superintendent of the Mint	2
Indian peace	2
Annual assay	2
Railway Mail Service	2
Total	1,237

XVI.—EXPENDITURES FROM SILVER PROFIT FUND ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN DURING FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Quarter.	MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.				MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.			
	Transportation of standard silver dollars.	Transportation of subsidiary silver.	Bags, boxes, labor, and incidentals.	Total.	Transportation of standard silver dollars.	Transportation of subsidiary silver.	Bags, boxes, labor, and incidentals.	Total.
Third quarter, 1890...	\$1,023.78	\$284.15	\$36.00	\$1,323.93	\$2,226.30	.....	\$603.65	\$2,829.95
Fourth quarter, 1890...	1,262.50	517.15	378.89	2,158.54	2,726.55	.....	900.33	3,626.88
First quarter, 1891...	994.50	299.35	88.90	1,382.75	1,720.55	.....	465.10	2,185.65
Second quarter, 1891...	976.00	514.25	542.46	2,032.71	993.80	.....	562.37	1,556.17
	4,256.78	1,594.90	1,046.25	6,897.93	7,687.20	.....	2,531.45	10,198.65

Quarter.	MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.				MINT AT CARSON.			
	Transportation of standard silver dollars.	Transportation of subsidiary silver.	Bags, boxes, labor, and incidentals.	Total.	Transportation of standard silver dollars.	Transportation of subsidiary silver.	Bags, boxes, labor, and incidentals.	Total.
Third quarter, 1890...	\$9,920.75	.....	\$444.41	\$10,365.16	\$927.35	.....	.....	\$927.35
Fourth quarter, 1890...	6,893.34	.....	752.89	7,646.23	1,545.48	.....	.....	1,545.48
First quarter, 1891...	4,049.17	.....	249.00	4,298.17	407.69	.....	.....	407.69
Second quarter, 1891...	10,287.93	.....	96.22	10,384.15	233.35	.....	.....	233.35
	31,151.19	.....	1,542.52	32,693.71	3,113.87	.....	.....	3,113.87

XVII.—EXPENDITURES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF MINOR COINS FROM JULY 1, 1873, TO JUNE 30, 1891.

Fiscal year.	Amount expended.
1879.....	\$1,299.97
1880.....	12,592.83
1881.....	23,763.46
1882.....	24,565.84
1883.....	28,512.54
1884.....	29,152.32
1885.....	12,251.98
1886.....	847.17
1887.....	15,914.55
1888.....	24,500.78
1889.....	23,441.04
1890.....	23,923.76
1891.....	29,268.86
Total	250,035.10

XVIII.—WASTAGE AND LOSS ON SALE OF SWEEPS, FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Losses.	MINT AT —				Assay office, New York.	Total.
	Philadel- phia.	San Fran- cisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.		
Coiner's gold wastage	\$42. 20	\$889. 71	.....	\$187. 93	.....	\$1, 119. 84
Melter and refiners' silver wastage .....	.....	.....	.....	3, 103. 95	.....	3, 103. 95
Coiner's silver wastage	2, 525. 64	2, 372. 03	\$2, 774. 97	390. 62	.....	8, 063. 26
Loss on sale of sweeps	2, 900. 62	3, 217. 64	1, 904. 24	2, 972. 58	\$4, 855. 33	15, 850. 41
Total	5, 468. 46	6, 479. 38	4, 679. 21	6, 655. 08	4, 855. 33	28, 137. 46
Paid as follows:						
From contingent appropriation	244. 82	.....	.....	289. 44	.....	534. 26
From parting and refining appropri- ation	238. 46	.....	26. 57	409. 93	.....	674. 96
From surplus bullion	3, 720. 33	6, 479. 38	328. 29	5, 014. 01	4, 855. 33	20, 397. 34
From silver profit fund	1, 264. 85	.....	4, 324. 35	941. 70	.....	6, 530. 90
Total	5, 468. 46	6, 479. 38	4, 679. 21	6, 655. 08	4, 855. 33	28, 137. 46

XIX.—MONTHLY PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION, UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878, FISCAL YEAR, 1891.

Months.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
1891.				
July	1, 383, 323, 031	\$1, 488, 513. 26	255, 941, 091	\$280, 130. 51
August	207, 976, 392	234, 135. 40	127, 881, 261	143, 931. 79
Total	1, 591, 299, 423	1, 722, 648. 66	383, 822, 352	424, 062. 30

Months.	NEW ORLEANS.		CARSON.		TOTAL.	
	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
1891.						
July	377, 702. 343	\$407. 785. 36	94, 631, 022	\$100, 023. 34	2, 111, 597, 487	2, 276, 452. 47
August	242, 236. 638	273, 790. 95	107, 687, 745	121, 115. 85	685, 782, 036	772, 973. 99
Total	619, 938. 981	681, 576. 31	202, 318, 767	221, 139. 19	2, 797, 379, 523	3, 049, 426. 46

**XX.—MONTHLY PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1890,
FISCAL YEAR 1891.**

Months.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
1890.				
August	2,627,475.480	\$3,115,526.36	631,987.245	\$739,061.69
September	2,948,193.171	3,447,506.33	571,878.702	666,873.96
October	3,732,345.414	4,133,815.13	707,337.675	778,471.02
November	3,563,913.915	3,654,060.35	464,447.790	484,300.28
December	2,764,281.969	2,925,685.84	1,201,876.416	1,271,659.14
1891.				
January	3,245,961.888	3,421,457.95	879,697.854	925,729.78
February	3,504,579.804	2,518,792.17	521,313.264	523,446.30
March	3,875,434.524	3,833,131.83	399,795.363	394,468.59
April	3,738,003.165	3,661,080.09	539,680.113	529,017.89
May	3,278,877.147	3,218,503.10	517,741.083	507,654.19
June	3,572,933.076	3,527,583.68	709,205.580	700,212.26
Total	36,851,999.553	38,457,142.83	7,144,961.085	7,520,895.10

Months.	NEW ORLEANS.		CARSON.		TOTAL.	
	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
1890.						
August	248,677.362	\$286,761.99	748.107	\$863.34	3,508,888.194	\$4,142,213.38
September	252,457.506	294,602.13	113,168.889	133,038.05	3,885,698.268	4,542,020.47
October	278,970.930	311,440.32	121,627.035	135,266.15	4,840,281.054	5,358,992.62
November	375,260.391	391,086.40	105,847.326	111,453.94	4,509,469.422	4,640,900.97
December	304,899.561	327,536.19	240,287.202	252,295.32	4,511,345.148	4,777,176.49
1891.					21,246,662.056	23,461,203.93
January	343,945.143	362,542.61	99,777.762	104,401.45	4,569,382.647	4,814,131.79
February	292,258.764	296,473.74	51,162.669	52,313.34	4,369,314.501	4,391,025.55
March	218,439.468	215,429.78	53,525.664	52,547.84	4,547,195.019	4,495,578.04
April	299,727.207	294,076.43	100,164.915	98,209.91	4,677,575.400	4,582,384.32
May	163,580.625	160,805.31	159,904.278	156,589.25	4,120,103.133	4,043,551.85
June	415,959.660	409,247.68	155,761.947	152,479.34	4,853,860.263	4,789,522.96
Total	3,194,176.617	3,350,002.58	1,201,975.794	1,249,457.93	48,393,113.049	50,577,498.44

**XXI.—MONTHLY PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION, DURING FISCAL YEAR 1891,
UNDER THE ACTS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878 AND JULY 14, 1890.**

Months.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
1890.				
July	1,383,323.031	\$1,488,513.26	255,941.091	\$280,130.51
August	2,835,451.872	3,349,661.76	759,868.506	882,993.48
September	2,948,193.171	3,447,506.33	571,878.702	666,873.96
October	3,732,345.414	4,133,815.13	707,337.675	778,471.02
November	3,563,913.915	3,654,060.35	464,447.790	484,300.28
December	2,764,281.969	2,925,685.84	1,201,876.416	1,271,659.14
1891.				
January	3,245,961.888	3,421,457.95	879,697.854	925,729.78
February	3,504,579.804	3,518,792.17	521,313.264	523,446.30
March	3,875,434.524	3,833,131.83	399,795.363	394,468.59
April	3,738,003.165	3,661,080.09	539,680.113	529,017.89
May	3,278,877.147	3,218,503.10	517,741.083	507,654.19
June	3,572,933.076	3,527,583.68	709,205.580	700,212.26
Total	38,443,298.976	40,179,791.49	7,528,783.437	7,944,957.40

Months.	NEW ORLEANS.		CARBON.		TOTAL.	
	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
1890.						
July	377,702.343	\$407,785.36	94,631.022	\$100,023.34	2,111,597.487	\$2,276,452.47
August	490,914.000	560,552.94	108,435.852	121,979.19	4,194,670.230	4,915,187.37
September	252,457.506	294,602.13	113,168.889	133,038.05	3,885,698.268	4,542,020.47
October	278,970.930	311,440.32	121,627.035	135,266.15	4,840,281.054	5,358,992.62
November	375,260.391	391,086.40	105,847.326	111,453.94	4,509,469.422	4,640,900.97
December	304,899.561	327,536.19	240,287.202	252,295.32	4,511,345.148	4,777,176.49
1891.						
January	343,945.143	362,542.61	99,777.762	104,401.45	4,569,382.647	4,814,131.79
February	292,258.764	296,473.74	51,162.669	52,313.34	4,369,314.501	4,391,025.55
March	218,439.468	215,429.78	53,525.664	52,547.84	4,547,195.019	4,495,578.04
April	299,727.207	294,076.43	100,164.915	98,209.91	4,677,575.400	4,582,384.32
May	163,580.625	160,805.31	159,904.278	156,589.25	4,120,103.133	4,043,551.85
June	415,959.660	409,247.68	155,761.947	152,479.34	4,853,860.263	4,789,522.96
Total	3,814,115.598	4,031,578.89	1,404,294.561	1,470,597.12	51,190,492.572	53,626,924.90

**XXII.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS,
PHILADELPHIA.**

Month.	COINED.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1890.		
July	515, 625. 00	\$486, 066. 95
August	130, 625. 00	123, 764. 22
September		
Total	646, 250. 00	609, 831. 17

SAN FRANCISCO.

Month.	COINED.		WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1890.				
July	687, 500. 00	\$628, 278. 71	2, 610. 20	\$2, 339. 43
August	395, 312. 50	367, 554. 94		
September	85, 937. 50	79, 903. 25		
October	64, 453. 13	59, 927. 44		
November	341, 492. 42	317, 513. 93		
Total	1, 574, 695. 55	1, 453, 178. 27	2, 610. 20	2, 339. 43

NEW ORLEANS.

1890.				
July	601, 562. 50	\$567, 047. 91	1, 254. 95	\$1, 182. 95
August	395, 312. 50	382, 450. 46		
September	128, 906. 25	122, 482. 09		
October	429, 687. 50	408, 273. 65		
November	429, 687. 50	408, 273. 65	681. 94	647. 95
December	825, 859. 37	784, 701. 95	694. 22	650. 62
1891.				
January	859, 375. 00	816, 547. 30		
February	429, 687. 50	408, 273. 65	683. 72	649. 64
March	355, 851. 72	338, 117. 56		
April				
May	5, 011. 00	4, 761. 29		
Total	4, 460, 940. 84	4, 240, 929. 51	3, 314. 83	3, 140. 16

CARSON.

1890.				
July	171, 875. 00	\$155, 212. 77		
August	171, 875. 00	158, 619. 93		
September	171, 875. 00	158, 619. 93	1, 481. 75	\$1, 367. 48
October	171, 875. 00	158, 619. 93		
November	82, 500. 00	76, 137. 56		
December	59, 332. 10	54, 756. 88		
Total	829, 332. 10	761, 966. 60	1, 481. 75	1, 367. 48

WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, FISCAL YEAR 1891, UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

PHILADELPHIA.

WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
-----	-----	515,625.00	\$486,066.95	600,000	\$113,933.05
1,274.68	\$1,178.04	131,899.68	124,942.26	152,000	28,235.78
3,542.30	3,327.96	3,542.30	3,327.96	-----	-----
4,816.98	4,506.00	651,066.98	614,337.17	752,000	142,168.83

SAN FRANCISCO.

BALANCE TRANSFERRED TO ACCOUNT OF 1890.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
-----	-----	690,110.20	\$630,618.14	800,000	\$171,721.29
-----	-----	395,312.50	387,554.94	460,000	92,445.06
-----	-----	85,937.50	79,903.25	100,000	20,096.75
-----	-----	64,453.13	59,927.44	75,000	15,072.56
0.61	\$0.57	341,492.42	317,513.93	397,373	79,859.07
.61	.57	1,577,305.75	1,455,517.70	1,832,373	379,194.73

NEW ORLEANS.

-----	-----	602,817.45	\$568,230.86	700,000	\$132,952.09
-----	-----	395,312.50	382,450.46	460,000	77,549.54
-----	-----	128,906.25	122,482.09	150,000	27,517.91
-----	-----	429,687.50	408,273.65	500,000	91,726.35
-----	-----	430,369.44	408,921.60	500,000	91,726.35
-----	-----	826,553.59	785,361.57	961,000	176,298.05
-----	-----	859,375.00	816,547.30	1,000,000	183,452.70
-----	-----	430,371.22	408,923.29	500,000	91,726.35
-----	-----	355,851.72	338,117.56	414,082	75,964.44
.61	\$0.58	5,011.00	4,761.29	5,831	1,069.71
.61	.58	4,464,255.67	4,244,069.67	5,190,913	949,983.49

CARSON.

-----	-----	171,875.00	\$155,212.77	200,000	\$44,787.23
-----	-----	171,875.00	158,619.93	200,000	41,380.07
-----	-----	173,356.75	159,987.41	200,000	41,380.07
-----	-----	171,875.00	158,619.93	200,000	41,380.07
-----	-----	82,500.00	76,137.56	96,000	19,862.44
.66	\$0.59	59,332.10	54,756.38	69,041	14,284.62
.66	.59	830,813.85	763,333.98	965,041	203,074.50

**XXII.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF
RECAPITULATION.**

Months.	COINED.		WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1890.				
July	1, 976, 562. 50	\$1, 836, 606. 34	3, 865. 15	\$3, 522. 38
August	1, 093, 125. 00	1, 032, 389. 55	1, 274. 68	1, 178. 04
September	386, 718. 75	361, 005. 27	5, 024. 05	4, 695. 44
October	666, 015. 63	626, 821. 02		
November	853, 679. 92	801, 925. 14	681. 94	647. 95
December	885, 191. 47	839, 458. 33	694. 22	659. 62
1891.				
January	859, 375. 00	816, 547. 30		
February	429, 687. 50	408, 273. 65	683. 72	649. 64
March	355, 851. 72	338, 117. 56		
April				
May	5, 011. 00	4, 761. 29		
June				
Total	7, 511, 218. 49	7, 065, 905. 45	12, 223. 76	11, 353. 07

**XXIII.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOL
PHILADELPHIA.**

Months.	COINED.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1890.		
August	859, 375. 00	\$917, 102. 72
September	1, 117, 187. 50	1, 185, 106. 45
October	1, 289, 062. 50	1, 323, 364. 55
November	1, 375, 000. 00	1, 357, 394. 35
December	1, 375, 107. 42	1, 345, 183. 10
1891.		
January	1, 375, 000. 00	1, 334, 837. 60
February	1, 031, 250. 00	985, 125. 32
March	1, 031, 456. 25	970, 954. 14
April	859, 375. 00	799, 774. 42
May	1, 074, 218. 75	992, 618. 37
June	773, 532. 03	711, 007. 73
Total	12, 160, 564. 45	11, 922, 468. 75

SILVER DOLLARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, ETC.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

BALANCE TRANSFERRED TO ACT OF 1890.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
-----	-----	1,980,427.65	\$1,840,128.72	2,300,000	\$463,393.66
-----	-----	1,094,399.68	1,033,567.59	1,272,000	239,610.45
-----	-----	391,742.80	365,700.71	450,000	88,994.73
-----	-----	666,015.63	626,821.02	775,000	148,178.98
.61	\$0.57	854,361.86	802,573.09	993,373	191,447.86
.66	.59	885,885.69	840,117.95	1,030,041	190,582.67
-----	-----	859,375.00	816,547.30	1,000,000	183,452.70
-----	-----	430,371.22	408,923.29	500,000	91,726.35
-----	-----	355,851.72	338,117.56	414,082	75,964.44
.61	.58	5,011.00	4,761.29	5,831	1,069.71
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1.88	1.74	7,523,442.25	7,077,258.52	8,740,327	1,674,421.55

LARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, FISCAL YEAR, 1891, ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

PHILADELPHIA.

WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined. Pieces.	Seigniorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
-----	-----	859,375.00	\$917,102.72	1,000,000	\$82,897.28
-----	-----	1,117,187.50	1,185,106.45	1,300,000	114,893.55
-----	-----	1,289,062.50	1,323,364.55	1,500,000	176,635.45
-----	-----	1,375,000.00	1,357,394.35	1,600,000	242,605.65
3,938.89	\$3,888.46	1,379,046.31	1,349,071.56	1,600,125	254,941.90
-----	-----	1,375,000.00	1,334,837.60	1,600,000	205,162.40
-----	-----	1,031,250.00	985,125.32	1,200,000	214,874.68
-----	-----	1,031,456.25	970,954.14	1,200,240	229,285.86
-----	-----	859,375.00	799,774.42	1,000,000	200,225.58
-----	-----	1,074,218.75	992,618.37	1,250,000	257,381.63
8,217.88	7,580.25	781,749.91	718,587.98	900,110	189,102.27
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
12,156.77	11,468.71	12,172,721.22	11,933,937.46	14,150,475	2,228,006.25

**XXIII. —QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF
SAN FRANCISCO.**

Months.	COINED.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1890.		
August	257,812.50	\$271,343.14
September	515,625.00	541,781.27
October	502,734.37	510,613.62
November	232,031.25	228,887.69
December	638,515.63	618,044.58
1891.		
January	674,609.37	648,082.18
February	588,671.88	558,353.65
March	601,562.50	564,280.88
April	859,375.00	794,899.50
May	730,468.75	667,829.76
June	859,375.00	778,247.68
Total	6,460,781.25	6,182,363.95

NEW ORLEANS.

1890.		
August	240,625.00	\$249,614.13
September	601,562.50	626,400.25
October	429,687.50	439,678.16
November	429,687.50	416,572.03
December		
1891.		
January		
February	429,687.50	407,291.31
March	429,687.50	401,429.25
April	515,625.00	472,703.88
May	343,750.00	311,998.61
June	429,687.50	384,180.51
Total	3,850,000.00	3,709,868.13

CARSON CITY.

1890.		
August		
September		
October		
November	68,750.00	\$68,985.21
December	151,250.00	147,681.15
1891.		
January	171,875.00	166,588.66
February	128,906.25	124,090.88
March	163,281.25	155,004.40
April	65,312.50	60,385.30
May	73,906.25	66,956.94
June	159,843.75	143,467.05
Total	983,125.00	933,159.59

SILVER DOLLARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, ETC.—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined. Pieces.	Seigniorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
		257, 812. 50	\$271, 343. 14	300, 000	\$28, 656. 86
		515, 625. 00	541, 781. 27	600, 000	58, 218. 73
		502, 734. 37	510, 613. 62	585, 000	74, 386. 38
		232, 031. 25	228, 887. 69	270, 000	41, 112. 31
		638, 515. 63	618, 044. 58	743, 000	124, 955. 42
		674, 609. 37	648, 082. 18	785, 000	136, 917. 82
		588, 671. 88	558, 353. 65	685, 000	126, 646. 35
		601, 562. 50	564, 280. 88	700, 000	135, 719. 12
		859, 375. 00	794, 899. 50	1, 000, 000	205, 100. 50
		730, 468. 75	667, 829. 76	850, 000	182, 170. 24
2, 619. 30	\$2, 372. 03	861, 994. 30	780, 619. 71	1, 000, 000	221, 752. 32
2, 619. 30	2, 372. 03	6, 463, 400. 55	6, 184, 735. 98	7, 518, 000	1, 335, 636. 05

NEW ORLEANS.

		240, 625. 00	\$249, 614. 13	280, 000	\$30, 385. 87
		601, 562. 50	626, 400. 25	700, 000	73, 599. 75
		429, 687. 50	439, 678. 16	500, 000	60, 321. 84
		429, 687. 50	416, 572. 03	500, 000	83, 427. 97
		429, 687. 50	407, 291. 31	500, 000	92, 708. 69
		429, 687. 50	401, 429. 25	500, 000	98, 570. 75
4, 020. 74	\$3, 686. 05	519, 645. 74	476, 389. 93	600, 000	127, 296. 12
		343, 750. 00	311, 998. 61	400, 000	88, 001. 39
1, 299. 50	1, 161. 87	430, 987. 00	385, 342. 38	500, 000	115, 819. 49
5, 320. 24	4, 847. 92	3, 855, 320. 24	3, 714, 716. 05	4, 480, 000	770, 131. 87

CARSON CITY.

		68, 750. 00	\$68, 985. 21	80, 000. 00	\$11, 014. 79
		151, 250. 00	147, 681. 15	176, 000. 00	28, 318. 85
		171, 875. 00	166, 588. 66	200, 000. 00	33, 411. 34
		128, 906. 25	124, 090. 88	150, 000. 00	25, 909. 12
		163, 281. 25	155, 004. 40	190, 000. 00	34, 995. 60
		65, 312. 50	60, 385. 30	76, 000. 00	15, 614. 70
		73, 906. 25	66, 956. 94	86, 000. 00	19, 043. 06
7, 176. 67	\$6, 777. 77	167, 020. 42	150, 244. 82	186, 000. 00	42, 532. 85
7, 176. 67	6, 777. 77	990, 301. 67	939, 937. 36	1, 144, 000. 00	210, 840. 41

**XXIII.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF
RECAPITULATION.**

Months.	Coined.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1890.		
August.....	1,357,812.50	\$1,438,059.99
September.....	2,234,375.00	2,353,287.97
October.....	2,221,484.37	2,273,656.33
November.....	2,105,468.75	2,071,839.28
December.....	2,164,873.05	2,110,908.83
1891.		
January.....	2,221,484.37	2,149,508.44
February.....	2,178,515.63	2,074,861.16
March.....	2,225,987.50	2,091,668.67
April.....	2,299,687.50	2,127,763.10
May.....	2,222,343.75	2,039,403.68
June.....	2,222,438.28	2,016,902.97
Total.....	23,454,470.70	22,747,800.42

**XXIV.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOL
UNDER BOTH THE ACTS OF FEBR**

Months.	COINED.		WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1890.				
July.....	1,076,562.50	\$1,836,806.34	3,865.15	\$3,522.30
August.....	2,450,937.50	2,470,449.54	1,274.68	1,168.04
September.....	2,621,093.75	2,714,293.24	5,024.05	4,695.44
October.....	2,887,500.00	2,900,477.35		
November.....	2,959,143.67	2,873,764.42	681.94	647.95
December.....	3,050,064.52	2,950,367.16	4,633.11	4,568.08
1891.				
January.....	3,080,859.37	2,966,055.74		
February.....	2,608,203.13	2,483,134.81	683.72	649.64
March.....	2,581,839.22	2,429,786.23		
April.....	2,299,687.50	2,127,763.10	4,020.74	3,686.05
May.....	2,227,354.75	2,044,164.97		
June.....	2,222,438.28	2,016,902.97	19,313.35	17,891.92
Total.....	30,065,689.19	29,813,765.87	39,496.74	36,829.42

SILVER DOLLARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, ETC.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined. Pieces.	Seigniorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
		1,357,812.50	\$1,438,059.99	1,580,000	\$141,940.01
		2,234,375.00	2,353,287.97	2,600,000	246,712.03
		2,221,484.37	2,273,656.33	2,585,000	311,343.67
		2,105,468.75	2,071,890.28	2,450,000	378,160.72
3,938.89	\$3,888.46	2,168,811.94	2,114,797.29	2,519,125	408,216.17
		2,221,484.37	2,149,508.44	2,585,000	435,491.56
		2,178,515.63	2,074,861.18	2,535,000	460,138.84
		2,225,987.50	2,091,668.07	2,590,240	498,571.33
4,020.74	3,686.05	2,303,708.24	2,131,449.15	2,676,000	548,236.90
		2,222,843.75	2,039,403.68	2,586,000	546,596.32
19,313.35	17,891.92	2,241,751.63	2,034,794.89	2,586,110	569,207.03
27,272.98	25,466.43	23,481,743.68	22,773,326.85	27,292,475	4,544,614.58

LARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS MONTHLY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891,
 UARY 28, 1878 AND JULY 14, 1890.

BALANCE TRANSFERRED TO ACT OF 1890.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
		1,980,427.65	\$1,840,128.72	\$2,800,000	\$463,393.66
		2,452,212.18	2,471,627.58	2,852,000	381,550.46
		2,626,117.80	2,718,988.68	3,060,000	335,706.76
		2,887,500.00	2,900,477.35	3,360,000	459,522.65
.61	\$0.57	2,959,890.61	2,874,412.37	3,443,373	569,608.58
.66	.59	3,054,697.63	2,954,915.24	3,549,166	598,798.84
		3,080,859.37	2,966,055.74	3,585,000	618,944.26
		2,608,886.85	2,483,784.45	3,035,000	551,865.19
		2,581,839.22	2,429,786.23	3,004,322	574,535.77
		2,303,708.24	2,131,449.15	2,676,000	548,236.90
.61	.58	2,227,354.75	2,044,164.97	2,591,831	547,666.03
		2,241,751.63	2,034,794.89	2,586,110	569,207.03
1.88	1.74	31,005,185.93	29,850,585.37	36,032,802	6,218,036.13

XXV.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COINS AND FINENESS OF EACH, FROM THE COINAGE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890, ASSAYED BY THE ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION, AND MONTHLY BY THE ASSAYER OF THE MINT BUREAU.

TABLE A.—GOLD.

Fineness.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson City.		New Orleans.		Total.		Total.
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
900.6.....				1							1
900.5.....			2			1			2	1	3
900.4.....			2	1	2				4	1	5
900.3.....	2		1	5		4			3	9	12
900.2.....				7	4	2			4	9	13
900.1.....	5	2	1	9		2			6	13	19
900 (standard).....	9	11		27	3	23			12	61	73
899.9.....	1	1	1	6	1	5			3	12	15
899.8.....	1	6		11		2			1	19	20
899.7.....	1			11		4			1	15	16
899.6.....			1	6		1			1	7	8
899.5.....				4						4	4
899.4.....			1	4	1				2	4	6
899.3.....											
899.2.....					1				1		1
Total pieces....	19	20	9	92	12	44			40	156	196
Average fineness.....	900.03	899.95	900.11	899.91	900.02	900.00			900.05	899.94	899.96

TABLE B.—SILVER.

Fineness.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		New Orleans.		Carson City.		Total.		Total.
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
902.7.....								1		1	1
902.0.....				2				5		7	7
901.8.....		4		4				6		14	14
901.6.....		4		8		1		4		17	17
901.3.....		1	1	7		1	1	12	2	21	23
901.1.....		23		16		7		19		65	65
900.9.....		27		24		4		18		73	73
900.7.....	1	46	1	24		17	1	13	3	99	102
900.4.....	3	52		31	1	26	2	30	6	139	145
900.2.....	11	44		32	1	43	1	19	13	138	151
900 (standard).....	2	62	2	42		72	2	18	6	194	200
899.8.....	2	24	2	14	1	53	1	8	6	99	105
899.6.....	2	22	2	35	1	37	1	2	6	96	102
899.3.....	4	4	4	7		14			8	25	33
899.1.....		4		10		2	3		2	17	19
898.9.....				5		2			2	5	7
898.6.....	1		1			1		1	4		4
898.4.....			2			1			3		3
898.2.....			2						2		2
Total pieces....	26	317	17	260	10	278	10	155	63	1,010	1,073
Average fineness.....	899.95	900.33	899.89	900.27	899.30	899.98	900.10	900.67	899.66	900.30	900.27

XXV.—COINS OF THE SEVERAL DEGREES OF FINENESS, IN PERCENTAGE OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF COINS ASSAYED.

TABLE C.—GOLD.

Fineness.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson City.		New Orleans.		Total.		Total.
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	
900.6.....				1.08						.64	.51
900.5.....			22.22			2.27			5.00	.64	1.53
900.4.....			22.22	1.08	16.66				10.00	.64	2.55
900.3.....	10.53		11.11	5.43		9.09			7.50	5.77	6.12
900.2.....				7.60	33.33	4.54			10.00	5.77	6.63
900.1.....	26.31	10.00	11.11	9.77		4.54			15.00	8.33	9.69
900.0 (standard).....	47.37	55.00		29.35	25.00	52.26			30.00	39.10	37.23
899.9.....	5.26	5.00	11.11	6.52	8.33	11.36			7.50	7.69	7.65
899.8.....	5.26	30.00		11.95		4.54			2.50	12.18	10.20
899.7.....	5.26			11.95		9.09			2.50	9.61	8.16
899.6.....			11.11	6.52		2.27			2.50	4.49	4.08
899.5.....				4.34						2.56	2.04
899.4.....			11.11	4.34	8.33				5.00	2.56	3.06
899.2.....					8.33				2.50		.51
Average fineness.....	900.03	899.95	900.11	899.91	900.02	900.00			900.05	899.94	899.96
Mass melt.....	900.10		900.00		900.00						

TABLE D.—SILVER.

Fineness.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		New Orleans.		Carson City.		Total.		Total.
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	
902.7.....								.64		.10	.09
902.....				.77				3.23		.69	.65
901.8.....		1.26		1.54				3.87		1.39	1.30
901.6.....		1.26		3.08		.36		2.58		1.68	1.58
901.3.....		.31	5.88	2.69		.36	10.00	7.74	3.17	2.08	2.13
901.1.....		7.25		6.15		2.51		12.26		6.43	6.06
900.9.....		8.51		9.23		1.44		11.62		7.22	6.80
900.7.....	3.85	14.59	5.88	9.23		6.11	10.00	8.38	4.76	9.80	9.50
900.4.....	11.53	16.38		11.54	10.00	9.33	20.00	19.35	9.52	13.76	13.49
900.2.....	42.30	13.86		12.31	10.00	15.47	10.00	12.26	20.63	13.66	14.07
900 (standard).....	7.69	19.53	11.76	16.15		25.90	20.00	11.62	9.52	19.21	18.65
899.8.....	7.69	7.56	11.76	5.38	10.00	19.04	10.00	5.17	9.52	9.80	9.75
899.6.....	7.69	6.93	11.76	13.46	10.00	13.31	10.00	1.29	9.52	9.50	9.52
899.3.....	15.38	1.26	23.53	2.69		5.03		12.69	2.48	3.09	
899.1.....		1.26		3.85	20.00	1.08		3.17	1.68	1.76	
898.9.....				1.92	20.00			3.17	.50	.65	
898.6.....	3.85		5.88		10.00		10.00	6.34		.37	
898.4.....			11.76		10.00			4.76		.28	
898.2.....			11.76					3.17		.18	
Average fineness.....	899.95	900.33	899.89	900.27	899.30	899.98	900.10	900.67	899.86	900.30	900.27
Mass melt.....	900		900		899.80		900.70				

XXVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

[Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.]

IMPORTS.

Customs districts and ports.	BULLION.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total gold and silver bullion.
NEW YORK, N. Y.			
July, 1890.....	\$65,361	\$9,207	\$74,568
August, 1890.....	34,141	277,789	311,930
September, 1890.....	54,585	397,155	451,740
October, 1890.....	45,695	591,346	637,041
November, 1890.....	31,719	5,140	36,859
December, 1890.....	170,168	650	170,818
January, 1891.....	50,689	46,435	97,124
February, 1891.....	48,176	9,449	57,625
March, 1891.....	34,479	61,018	95,497
April, 1891.....	22,918	7,880	30,798
May, 1891.....	30,533	64,379	94,912
June, 1891.....	47,526	2,741	50,267
Total.....	635,990	1,473,189	2,109,179
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.			
July, 1890.....	26,592	161,890	188,472
August, 1890.....	55,481	213,781	269,262
September, 1890.....	51,682	200,773	252,455
October, 1890.....	54,641	290,946	345,587
November, 1890.....	41,057	232,681	273,738
December, 1890.....	45,369	313,532	358,901
January, 1891.....	37,738	192,692	230,430
February, 1891.....	16,570	207,003	223,573
March, 1891.....	19,217	207,206	226,423
April, 1891.....	21,846	213,456	235,302
May, 1891.....	23,920	163,598	187,518
June, 1891.....	30,471	164,030	194,501
Total.....	424,584	2,561,578	2,986,162
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
July, 1890.....	32,028	141,968	173,996
August, 1890.....	*98,887	205,163	304,050
September, 1890.....	83,725	181,460	265,185
October, 1890.....	86,786	199,045	285,831
November, 1890.....	105,794	205,269	311,063
December, 1890.....	69,152	181,854	251,006
January, 1891.....	116,207	216,069	332,276
February, 1891.....	84,074	234,643	318,717
March, 1891.....	89,427	152,531	241,958
April, 1891.....	78,524	196,821	275,345
May, 1891.....	90,655	188,862	279,517
June, 1891.....	109,201	183,525	292,726
Total.....	1,044,460	2,287,210	3,331,670
Total imports (bullion).....	2,105,034	6,321,977	8,427,011

* Includes \$528, bars, etc.

XXVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.**IMPORTS—Continued.**

Ports.	COIN.						Total gold and silver coin.
	Gold.			Silver.			
	United States.	Foreign.	Total.	United States.	Foreign.	Total.	
NEW YORK, N. Y.							
July, 1890.....	\$16, 775	\$1, 045, 266	\$1, 062, 041	\$9, 937	\$175, 206	\$185, 143	\$1, 247, 184
August, 1890.....	405, 003	626, 989	1, 031, 992	51, 814	368, 478	420, 292	1, 452, 284
September, 1890.....	184, 562	333, 992	518, 554	139, 875	738, 172	878, 047	1, 396, 601
October, 1890.....	60, 053	70, 967	131, 020	22, 799	380, 315	403, 114	534, 134
November, 1890.....	106, 265	643, 945	750, 210	19, 311	290, 954	310, 265	1, 060, 475
December, 1890.....	1, 322, 280	3, 782, 888	5, 105, 168	23, 549	349, 034	372, 628	5, 477, 796
January, 1891.....	334, 781	363, 793	698, 574	7, 964	219, 190	227, 154	925, 728
February, 1891.....	41, 716	125, 564	167, 280	8, 081	30, 070	38, 101	205, 381
March, 1891.....	194, 063	235, 476	429, 539	2, 543	120, 639	123, 182	552, 721
April, 1891.....	24, 175	20, 670	44, 845	9, 557	35, 837	45, 394	90, 239
May, 1891.....	32, 444	11, 468	43, 912	2, 775	138, 400	141, 175	185, 087
June, 1891.....	31, 646	48, 654	80, 300	7, 010	78, 586	85, 596	165, 896
Total.....	2, 753, 783	7, 309, 672	10, 063, 435	305, 210	2, 924, 881	3, 230, 091	13, 293, 526
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.							
July, 1890.....	1, 482		1, 482		50, 245	50, 245	51, 727
August, 1890.....		495, 500	495, 500		143, 304	143, 304	638, 804
September, 1890.....	11, 430	705, 656	717, 086		200, 926	200, 926	918, 012
October, 1890.....	14, 141	2, 289, 355	2, 303, 496		372, 984	372, 984	2, 676, 480
November, 1890.....	535	977, 136	977, 671		73, 831	73, 831	1, 051, 502
December, 1890.....		623, 656	623, 656		72, 845	72, 845	696, 501
January, 1891.....	2, 560	486, 650	489, 210	12, 000	19, 922	31, 922	521, 132
February, 1891.....		248, 604	248, 604		35, 840	35, 840	284, 444
March, 1891.....		26, 508	26, 508		21, 288	21, 288	47, 796
April, 1891.....	5, 986	29, 199	35, 185		11, 627	11, 627	46, 812
May, 1891.....	4, 792	10, 300	15, 092		17, 060	17, 060	32, 152
June, 1891.....					41, 005	41, 005	41, 005
Total.....	40, 926	5, 892, 564	5, 933, 490	12, 000	1, 060, 877	1, 072, 877	7, 006, 367
ALL OTHER PORTS.							
July, 1890.....	7, 485	65	7, 550		737, 535	737, 535	745, 085
August, 1890.....	8, 564		8, 564	427	612, 189	612, 616	621, 180
September, 1890.....					540, 080	540, 080	540, 080
October, 1890.....					785, 347	785, 347	785, 347
November, 1890.....	11, 300	8, 650	19, 950		770, 904	770, 904	790, 854
December, 1890.....	1, 000	18, 500	19, 500		943, 900	943, 900	963, 400
January, 1891.....		5, 500	5, 500	1, 637	602, 744	604, 381	609, 881
February, 1891.....	600		600	700	451, 230	451, 930	452, 530
March, 1891.....		15, 000	15, 000		484, 443	484, 443	499, 443
April, 1891.....		30, 000	30, 000	4, 409	351, 366	355, 775	385, 775
May, 1891.....		8, 536	8, 536	607	565, 655	566, 262	574, 798
June, 1891.....	508	14, 900	15, 408	250	548, 512	548, 762	564, 170
Total.....	29, 457	101, 151	130, 608	8, 030	7, 393, 905	7, 401, 935	7, 532, 543
Total imports (coin)....	2, 824, 146	13, 303, 387	16, 127, 533	325, 240	11, 379, 663	11, 704, 903	27, 832, 436

XXVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.**DOMESTIC EXPORTS.**

Ports.	BULLION.						Total gold and silver bullion.
	Gold.			Silver.			
	U. S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	U. S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	
NEW YORK, N. Y.							
July, 1890.....	\$10,181,359	\$1,010,931	\$11,192,290	\$55,000	\$2,188,641	\$2,243,641	\$13,435,931
August, 1890.....	1,763,968	16,415	1,780,383	57,000	823,630	880,630	2,661,013
September, 1890.....		14,686	14,686	114,856	2,055,250	2,170,106	2,184,792
October, 1890.....		50,843	50,843		182,750	182,750	233,593
November, 1890.....	2,225	14,809	17,034		1,295,904	1,295,904	1,312,938
December, 1890.....		39,806	39,806	48,000	1,097,254	1,145,254	1,185,060
January, 1891.....		35,402	35,402		941,900	941,900	977,302
February, 1891.....	2,394,377	617,827	3,012,204		1,003,202	1,003,202	4,015,406
March, 1891.....	603,000	116,912	719,912	50,800	1,265,349	1,316,149	2,036,061
April, 1891.....		32,740	32,740	100,000	1,159,145	1,259,145	1,291,885
May, 1891.....	173,773	115,405	289,178		100,196	100,196	389,374
June, 1891.....		36,956	36,956	220,413	642,251	862,664	899,620
Total.....	15,118,702	2,102,732	17,221,434	646,069	12,755,472	13,401,541	30,622,975
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.							
July, 1890.....		839	839				839
August, 1890.....		2,425	2,425				2,425
September, 1890.....		3,080	3,080				3,080
October, 1890.....		540	540				540
November, 1890.....		955	955		48,000	48,000	48,955
December, 1890.....		3,850	3,850				3,850
January, 1891.....		876	876				876
February, 1891.....							
March, 1891.....		320	320		183,400	183,400	183,720
April, 1891.....					140,450	140,450	140,450
May, 1891.....		160	160		24,000	24,000	24,160
June, 1891.....		172	172				172
Total.....		13,217	13,217		395,850	395,850	409,067
ALL OTHER PORTS.							
July, 1890.....							
August, 1890.....							
September, 1890.....							
October, 1890.....							
November, 1890.....							
December, 1890.....							
January, 1891.....							
February, 1891.....							
March, 1891.....							
April, 1891.....							
May, 1891.....							
June, 1891.....							
Total domestic exports (bullion).....	15,118,702	2,115,949	17,234,651	646,069	13,151,322	13,797,391	31,032,042

XXVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.**DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.**

Ports.	COIN.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
NEW YORK, N. Y.			
July, 1890	\$371, 236		\$371, 236
August, 1890	133, 479		133, 479
September, 1890	162, 327	\$1, 043	163, 370
October, 1890	207, 825	400	208, 225
November, 1890	352, 530	16, 800	369, 330
December, 1890	339, 961		339, 961
January, 1891	256, 975	20, 930	277, 905
February, 1891	446, 836	21, 500	468, 336
March, 1891	4, 109, 145		4, 109, 145
April, 1891	13, 947, 276		13, 947, 276
May, 1891	29, 604, 527		29, 604, 527
June, 1891	14, 875, 032	2, 200	14, 877, 232
Total	64, 807, 149	62, 873	64, 870, 022
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.			
July, 1890	91, 870	1, 000	92, 870
August, 1890	100, 566		100, 566
September, 1890	99, 795		99, 795
October, 1890	159, 814		159, 814
November, 1890	171, 026		171, 026
December, 1890	233, 033	1, 150	234, 183
January, 1891	176, 602		176, 602
February, 1891	98, 628	3, 272	101, 900
March, 1891	72, 843		72, 843
April, 1891	158, 100	2, 948	161, 048
May, 1891	122, 895		122, 895
June, 1891	147, 729		147, 729
Total	1, 632, 901	8, 370	1, 641, 271
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
July, 1890		3, 638	3, 638
August, 1890		2, 177	2, 177
September, 1890	750	19, 009	19, 849
October, 1890		26, 985	26, 985
November, 1890		4, 995	4, 995
December, 1890	750	16, 598	17, 348
January, 1891	750	15, 947	16, 697
February, 1891	2, 800	14, 208	17, 008
March, 1891	1, 000	5, 521	6, 521
April, 1891	5, 000	15, 394	20, 394
May, 1891	502, 600	13, 909	516, 509
June, 1891	751, 200	26, 609	777, 809
Total	1, 264, 850	165, 080	1, 429, 930
Total domestic exports, coin	67, 704, 900	236, 323	67, 941, 223

XXVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.**FOREIGN EXPORTS.**

Ports.	BULLION.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
NEW YORK, N. Y.			
July, 1890			
August, 1890			
September, 1890			
October, 1890			
November, 1890			
December, 1890			
January, 1891	\$11, 770		\$11, 770
February, 1891			
March, 1891		\$29, 914	29, 914
April, 1891			
May, 1891			
June, 1891			
Total	11, 770	29, 914	41, 684
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.			
July, 1890			
August, 1890			
September, 1890			
October, 1890			
November, 1890			
December, 1890			
January, 1891			
February, 1891			
March, 1891			
April, 1891			
May, 1891			
June, 1891			
Total			
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
July, 1890			
August, 1890			
September, 1890			
October, 1890			
November, 1890			
December, 1890			
January, 1891			
February, 1891			
March, 1891			
April, 1891			
May, 1891			
June, 1891			
Total			
Total foreign exports (bullion)	11, 770	29, 914	41, 684

XXVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

Ports.	COIN.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
NEW YORK, N. Y.			
July, 1890	\$203, 794	\$185, 000	\$388, 794
August, 1890	119, 000	622, 529	741, 529
September, 1890	989	86, 676	87, 665
October, 1890	6, 213	14, 578	20, 791
November, 1890	25, 607	219, 310	244, 917
December, 1890	14, 954	508, 720	523, 674
January, 1891	245, 871	323, 063	568, 934
February, 1891	449, 678	296, 158	745, 836
March, 1891	252, 516	228, 691	481, 207
April, 1891	20, 000	241, 763	261, 763
May, 1891	61, 400	355, 077	416, 477
June, 1891	11, 311	147, 497	158, 808
Total	1, 411, 333	3, 229, 062	4, 640, 395
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.			
July, 1890		344, 054	344, 054
August, 1890		496, 915	496, 915
September, 1890		321, 866	321, 866
October, 1890		336, 278	336, 278
November, 1890		500, 217	500, 217
December, 1890		1, 157, 655	1, 157, 655
January, 1891		297, 373	297, 373
February, 1891		282, 896	282, 896
March, 1891		303, 983	303, 983
April, 1891		430, 518	430, 518
May, 1891		222, 860	222, 860
June, 1891		510, 536	510, 536
Total		5, 205, 151	5, 205, 151
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
July, 1890		25, 014	25, 014
August, 1890		18, 874	18, 874
September, 1890		4, 548	4, 548
October, 1890		10, 086	10, 086
November, 1890			
December, 1890		5, 892	5, 892
January, 1891		19, 251	19, 251
February, 1891		1, 800	1, 800
March, 1891		3, 582	3, 582
April, 1891		2, 400	2, 400
May, 1891		1, 700	1, 700
June, 1891			
Total		93, 147	93, 147
Total foreign exports (coin)	1, 411, 333	8, 527, 360	9, 938, 693

XXVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
IMPORTS.			
Bullion	\$2,105,034	\$6,321,977	\$8,427,011
Foreign coin	13,303,387	11,379,663	24,683,050
Total	15,408,421	17,701,640	33,110,061
United States coin	2,824,146	325,240	3,149,386
Total bullion and coin	18,232,567	18,026,880	36,259,447
EXPORTS.			
Domestic bullion	17,234,651	13,797,391	31,032,042
Foreign bullion	11,770	29,914	41,684
Foreign coin	1,411,333	8,527,360	9,938,693
Total	18,657,754	22,354,665	41,012,419
United States coin	67,704,900	236,323	67,941,223
Total bullion and coin	86,362,654	22,590,988	108,953,642
EXCESS.			
Bullion and foreign coin:			
Exports	3,249,333	4,653,025	7,902,358
United States coin:			
Imports		88,917	
Exports	64,880,754		64,791,837

XXVII.—VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER ORES IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

IMPORTS.

Months.	NEW YORK.		SAN FRANCISCO.		PASO DEL NORTE, TEX.		ALL OTHER CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
July, 1890	\$30	\$5,513		\$17,267		\$375,540	\$12,156	\$281,844
August, 1890		16,774		12,407		346,003	19,443	317,964
September, 1890	369	15,604		49,930		451,955	24,521	414,348
October, 1890		6,860		39,363		431,997	14,856	279,094
November, 1890		5,723		28,235		285,456	15,558	235,245
December, 1890		25,704		72,482		296,267	11,040	209,651
January, 1891		24,513		30,205		370,846	3,420	171,424
February, 1891		64,253		57,878		382,394	7,143	231,909
March, 1891	15	66,621		25,998	\$601	390,203	5,700	286,297
April, 1891	750	19,764		35,027	3,960	301,222	16,269	356,070
May, 1891	532	20,027		78,765	19,876	421,367	23,679	409,313
June, 1891	1,026	43,401		63,513	14,374	435,165	19,485	426,237
Total	2,722	334,727		511,070	38,811	4,488,415	173,270	3,619,396

Total imports of gold ores, \$214,803; silver ores, \$8,953,608.

XXVII.—VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER ORES IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891—Continued.**EXPORTS.**

Months.	DOMESTIC EXPORTS.			FOREIGN EXPORTS.			
	Gold and silver bearing ores.			New York.		All other districts.	
	Baltimore.	New York.	All other districts.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
July, 1890		\$20,640			\$845	\$34	\$506
August, 1890							1,259
September, 1890		67			2,000		1,358
October, 1890	\$5				1,557		2,275
November, 1890		1,000			2,200		3,457
December, 1890		225			1,200		5,095
January, 1891	90				24,222	175	19,686
February, 1891							10,226
March, 1891		2,050			3,200		6,965
April, 1891		4,565					7,193
May, 1891		3,000					10,931
June, 1891		2,900					
Total	95	34,447			35,224	209	68,951

Total exports of gold and silver bearing ores (domestic), \$34,542.

Total exports of foreign gold ores, \$209; silver ores, \$104,175.

XXVIII.—STATEMENT, BY COUNTRIES, OF THE IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER

Countries from which imported.	GOLD.			
	Ore.	Bullion.	Coin.	
			United States.	Foreign.
Brazil.....			\$1,691	\$691
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....		\$7,763	1,200	47,459
Guatemala.....		3,782		
Honduras.....	\$350	144		
Nicaragua.....	7,104	69,769	22,170	1,000
Salvador.....			10,430	
Chili.....				
China.....			832	
Colombia.....	1,791	324,010	439,243	63,574
Ecuador.....		2,250	650	
Danish West Indies.....			73,890	22,866
France.....				472,850
French possessions, all other (in America).....				8,389
Germany.....		24	1,348,403	1,410,385
Great Britain and Ireland.....		145,995		2,447,901
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.....	30			
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory.....	690	*2,188		
British Columbia.....		390,472		
British West Indies.....		11,940	237,807	60,916
British Honduras.....		46,584	5,669	
British Africa.....				4,557
British Australasia.....			2,141	5,851,526
Hawaian Islands.....		50	1,000	
Hayti.....			16,670	
Japan.....				10,300
Mexico.....	204,356	1,073,243	29,515	154,592
Netherlands.....			3,620	
Dutch West Indies.....			22,805	31,425
Dutch Guiana.....	482	3,390		
Portugal.....				
Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.....			41,686	515
San Domingo.....		300	20,708	328,208
Cuba.....		12,580	527,546	2,375,133
Puerto Rico Island.....			8,350	11,109
Venezuela.....		1,550	8,120	
Total.....	214,803	2,105,034	2,824,146	13,303,387

* Including \$528, bars, etc.

INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

SILVER.				
Ore.	Bullion.	Coin.		Total including ores.
		United States.	Foreign.	
		\$111	\$568	\$3, 061
		7, 390	13, 101	76, 913
	\$53, 603		213, 597	270, 982
\$3, 094	8, 764		119, 059	132, 311
		1, 000	23, 683	124, 726
4, 236			56, 956	71, 622
2, 395				2, 395
			78	910
8, 861	171, 380	98, 416	1, 647, 060	2, 754, 315
		250		3, 150
		8, 053	38, 752	143, 561
				472, 850
			32, 850	41, 239
	838, 992	5, 453	1, 456	3, 604, 713
	388, 304		10, 000	2, 902, 200
				30
219, 096	872	2, 282		225, 078
35, 174	2, 958			437, 604
		125, 006	45, 346	481, 015
	3, 380	2, 000	388, 663	446, 296
			1, 120	5, 677
	3, 173		12, 034	5, 868, 874
		12, 000	1, 470	14, 520
		9, 000	1, 510	27, 180
			8, 014	18, 314
8, 679, 845	4, 848, 771	3, 392	8, 187, 918	23, 181, 632
				3, 620
		28, 923	85, 964	169, 117
			650	4, 522
			1, 800	1, 800
		1, 634	3, 195	47, 030
		13, 420	62, 074	424, 710
	1, 800	6, 804	145, 787	3, 069, 650
			276, 958	296, 408
7		156		9, 833
8, 953, 608	6, 321, 977	325, 240	11, 379, 663	45, 427, 858

XXIX.—STATEMENT, BY COUNTRIES, OF THE EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC

Countries to which exported.	GOLD.		
	Bullion.		Coin.
	U. S. Mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	
Brazil			\$6,326
Central American States:			
Costa Rica			18,387
Guatemala			68,699
Honduras			5,000
Nicaragua			9,250
Salvador			4,848
Colombia			121,849
France	\$173,773	\$35,237	14,450,005
Ecuador			10,000
Germany	3,497,377	603,500	12,429,500
Great Britain and Ireland	11,447,552	1,453,995	35,285,950
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory			1,200
British Columbia			
British West Indies		10,000	20,100
British Honduras			
British East Indies			10,250
Hong-Kong		13,217	559,585
Hawaiian Islands			925,120
Hayti			1,368,175
Japan			33,000
Mexico			56,699
Peru			15,000
Santo Domingo			13,864
Cuba			630,200
Venezuela			1,661,893
Total	15,118,702	2,115,949	67,704,900

XXX.—STATEMENT, BY COUNTRIES, OF THE EXPORTS OF FOREIGN

Countries to which exported.	GOLD.		
	Ore.	Bullion.	Coin.
Belgium			
Brazil			\$13,098
Central American States:			
Costa Rica			487
Guatemala			
Honduras			1,500
Nicaragua			
Salvador			
China			
Colombia			98
France			
Germany			
Great Britain and Ireland	\$239	\$11,770	11,311
British West Indies			20,000
British East Indies			
British Possessions in Australasia			
Hong-Kong			
Hayti			
Japan			
Mexico			2,465
Dutch West Indies			
Peru			5,000
Santo Domingo			1,300
Cuba			1,027,196
Puerto Rico			989
Venezuela			327,889
Total	209	11,770	1,411,333

GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

SILVER.				Total, including ores.
Ore, gold and silver bearing.	Bullion.		Coin.	
	U. S. Mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.		
		\$562, 809		\$569, 135
				18, 387
			\$6, 220	74, 919
				5, 000
				9, 250
				4, 848
			4, 828	126, 677
		116, 334		14, 775, 349
				10, 000
\$9, 165				16, 539, 542
25, 355	\$646, 069	12, 076, 329	9, 800	60, 945, 050
			8, 747	9, 947
			137, 515	137, 515
			1, 500	31, 600
			2, 200	2, 200
		298, 850		309, 100
				572, 802
			2, 150	927, 270
22			7, 000	1, 375, 197
		97, 000		130, 000
			54, 890	111, 589
				15, 000
				13, 864
			1, 395	681, 595
			78	1, 661, 971
34, 542	646, 069	13, 151, 322	236, 323	99, 007, 807

GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1891.

SILVER.			Total, including ores.
Ore.	Bullion.	Coin.	
\$3, 635			\$3, 605
		\$8, 476	21, 574
			487
		147, 231	147, 231
		35, 465	36, 965
		28, 285	28, 285
		80, 415	80, 415
		38, 000	38, 000
		40, 229	40, 327
738		283, 350	284, 088
83, 946		910	84, 856
15, 886	29, 914	2, 304, 598	2, 373, 688
		25, 009	45, 009
		280, 000	280, 000
		3, 775	3, 775
		4, 036, 274	4, 036, 274
		2, 874	2, 874
		815, 000	805, 000
		113, 680	116, 145
		131	131
		2, 320	7, 320
		62, 430	63, 730
		224, 067	1, 251, 263
			989
		4, 841	332, 730
104, 175	29, 914	8, 527, 360	10, 084, 761

XXXI.—COMPARISON OF THE BUSINESS OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

DEPOSITS, BARS MANUFACTURED, AND COINAGE.

Institutions.	DEPOSITS.		BARS MANUFACTURED.			
			Gold.		Silver.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Philadelphia.....	\$22,228,846.51	\$57,951,960.52	\$750,131.04	\$1,144,235.22	\$146,086.37	\$28,348.67
San Francisco.....	24,936,067.79	31,759,564.66	.....	.....	170,815.73	258,816.55
Carson.....	3,485,645.18	4,051,504.17	.....	.....	.....	616,479.45
New Orleans.....	10,985,542.48	13,120,547.56	253.45	221.47	.....	.....
Denver.....	1,325,344.66	1,203,614.89	1,304,887.09	1,183,708.35	20,457.57	19,906.54
New York.....	27,494,239.86	32,786,420.78	19,008,325.04	26,508,686.57	6,648,562.62	7,460,576.80
Boisé.....	607,669.60	698,596.06	591,958.16	678,727.24	15,711.44	19,868.83
Helena.....	1,188,182.00	968,906.10	1,153,393.66	948,786.14	34,788.34	20,119.94
Charlotte.....	196,136.99	234,276.39	194,996.44	233,205.76	1,140.55	1,070.63
St. Louis.....	346,283.64	480,441.26	338,488.46	467,971.02	7,795.18	12,470.24
Total.....	92,793,958.71	143,255,832.39	23,342,433.34	31,165,541.77	7,045,357.80	8,437,657.05

Coinage mints.	GOLD COINAGE.			
	1890.		1891.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia.....	177,397	\$2,209,548.50	65,428	\$537,002.50
San Francisco.....	987,350	17,963,000.00	1,073,000	21,460,000.00
Carson.....	92,460	1,849,200.00	275,726	2,175,200.00
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,257,207	22,021,748.50	1,414,154	24,172,202.50

Coinage mints.	SILVER COINAGE.			
	1890.		1891.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia.....	26,862,961	\$19,758,024.30	31,343,654	\$16,729,774.15
San Francisco.....	5,548,124	4,694,812.40	11,469,565	9,562,292.20
Carson.....	1,438,000	1,438,000.00	2,109,041	2,109,041.00
New Orleans.....	10,925,000	10,925,000.00	9,870,913	9,870,913.00
Total.....	44,774,085	36,815,836.70	54,793,173	38,272,020.35

Coinage mints.	MINOR COINAGE.			
	1890.		1891.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia.....	66,666,779	\$1,416,851.73	63,340,550	\$1,166,936.50
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	66,666,779	1,416,851.73	63,340,550	1,166,936.50

XXXI.—COMPARISON OF THE BUSINESS OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, ETC.—Continued.**DEPOSITS, BARS MANUFACTURED, AND COINAGE—Continued.**

Coinage mints.	TOTAL COINAGE.			
	1890.		1891.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia.....	93, 707, 137	\$23, 384, 424. 53	94, 749, 632	\$18, 433, 713. 15
San Francisco.....	6, 535, 474	22, 657, 812. 40	12, 542, 565	31, 022, 292. 20
Carson.....	1, 530, 460	3, 287, 200. 00	2, 384, 787	4, 284, 241. 00
New Orleans.....	10, 925, 000	10, 925, 000. 00	9, 870, 913	9, 870, 913. 00
Total.....	112, 698, 071	60, 254, 436. 93	119, 547, 877	63, 611, 159. 35

BULLION OPERATIONS AND WASTAGE.

Institutions.	GOLD BULLION RECEIVED BY MELTER AND REFINER.		SILVER BULLION RECEIVED BY MELTER AND REFINER.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Philadelphia.....	864, 019	824, 873	37, 429, 806	35, 390, 724
San Francisco.....	2, 004, 228	2, 287, 141	9, 558, 586	15, 929, 999
Carson.....	275, 708	276, 851	2, 880, 261	3, 965, 587
New Orleans.....	40, 040	45, 105	19, 239, 543	17, 642, 783
New York.....	1, 049, 624	686, 101	5, 964, 068	3, 472, 898

Institutions.	GOLD BULLION RECEIVED BY COINER.		SILVER BULLION RECEIVED BY COINER.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Philadelphia.....	285, 599	67, 560, 768	35, 425, 055	31, 108, 225
San Francisco.....	2, 043, 040	2, 289, 359	8, 644, 912	16, 205, 310
Carson.....	192, 722	230, 402	2, 422, 845	3, 228, 661
New Orleans.....			18, 800, 244	17, 382, 500

Institutions.	GOLD WASTAGE OF MELTER AND REFINER.		SILVER WASTAGE OF MELTER AND REFINER.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>[Standard ozs.]</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Philadelphia.....				
San Francisco.....				
Carson.....				3, 458
New Orleans.....				
New York.....				

Institutions.	GOLD WASTAGE OF COINER.		SILVER WASTAGE OF COINER.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Philadelphia.....	11	2	4, 554	2, 747
San Francisco.....	52	48	1, 602	2, 619
Carson.....	6	10	374	435
New Orleans.....			3, 322	3, 027

XXXII.—UNREFINED GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, ITS DISTRIBUTION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, ALSO REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION (NOT DISTRIBUTED), DEPOSITED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR, 1891.

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama	\$235,334.83	\$134.08	\$235,468.91
Alaska	810,105.37	7,578.30	817,683.67
Arizona	5,361,963.00	13,857,358.04	19,219,321.04
California	757,713,300.94	4,097,079.65	761,810,380.59
Colorado	60,140,436.68	24,467,565.29	84,608,001.97
Georgia	8,895,835.72	5,393.39	8,901,229.11
Idaho	32,597,083.87	1,889,772.19	34,486,856.06
Indiana	40.13		40.13
Maine	5,638.20	22.00	5,660.20
Maryland	18,288.28	36.86	18,325.14
Massachusetts		917.56	917.56
Michigan	274,407.24	3,889,408.06	4,163,815.30
Montana	67,118,541.81	16,556,225.39	83,674,767.20
Nebraska	2,078.76	22.84	2,101.60
Nevada	29,883,948.37	100,279,775.49	130,163,723.86
New Hampshire	11,501.89	1.74	11,503.63
New Mexico	4,595,031.94	6,676,160.03	11,271,200.97
North Carolina	11,604,867.79	57,874.36	11,662,742.15
Oregon	20,593,009.86	80,324.72	20,673,334.58
Pennsylvania	1,138.34	2,588.47	3,726.81
South Carolina	1,908,676.79	2,668.51	1,911,345.30
South Dakota	39,423,766.21	917,262.60	40,341,028.81
Tennessee	89,747.45	12.27	89,759.72
Texas	3,626.02	5,526.83	9,152.85
Utah	1,142,713.54	19,576,538.48	20,719,252.02
Vermont	85,598.21	49.94	85,648.15
Virginia	1,743,100.86	392.40	1,743,493.26
Washington	627,178.16	6,671.77	633,849.93
Wyoming	808,660.48	12,860.30	821,520.78
Other sources or localities not reported	40,938,815.41	42,685,179.70	83,623,995.11
Total unrefined	1,086,634,436.15	235,075,410.26	1,321,709,846.41
Refined bullion	373,851,817.32	367,498,914.54	741,350,731.86
Total	1,460,486,253.47	602,574,324.80	2,063,060,578.27

XXXIII.—PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON PER OUNCE, BRITISH STANDARD, (.925,) SINCE 1833, AND THE EQUIVALENT IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF AN OUNCE 1,000 FINE, TAKEN AT THE AVERAGE PRICE.

Calendar year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	Calendar year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1833	58½	59½	59½	1.297	1862	61	62½	61½	1.346
1834	59½	60½	59½	1.313	1863	61	61½	61½	1.345
1835	59½	60	59½	1.308	1864	60½	62½	61½	1.345
1836	59½	60½	60	1.315	1865	60½	61½	61½	1.338
1837	59	60½	59½	1.305	1866	60½	62½	61½	1.339
1838	59½	60½	59½	1.304	1867	60½	61½	60½	1.328
1839	60	60½	60½	1.323	1868	60½	61½	60½	1.326
1840	60½	60½	60½	1.323	1869	60	61	60½	1.325
1841	59½	60½	60½	1.316	1870	60½	60½	60½	1.328
1842	59½	60	59½	1.303	1871	60½	61	60½	1.326
1843	59	59½	59½	1.297	1872	59½	61½	60½	1.322
1844	59½	59½	59½	1.304	1873	57½	59½	59½	1.298
1845	58½	59½	59½	1.298	1874	57½	59½	58½	1.278
1846	59	60½	59½	1.30	1875	55½	57½	56½	1.246
1847	58½	60½	59½	1.308	1876	46½	58½	52½	1.156
1848	58½	60	59½	1.304	1877	53½	58½	54½	1.201
1849	59½	60	59½	1.309	1878	49½	55½	52½	1.152
1850	59½	61½	61½	1.316	1879	48½	53½	51½	1.123
1851	60	61½	61	1.337	1880	51½	52½	52½	1.145
1852	59½	61½	60½	1.326	1881	50½	52½	51½	1.138
1853	60½	61½	61½	1.348	1882	50	52½	51½	1.136
1854	60½	61½	61½	1.348	1883	50—	51½	50½	1.11
1855	60	61½	61½	1.344	1884	49½	51½	50½	1.113
1856	60½	62½	61½	1.344	1885	46½	50	48½	1.0645
1857	61	62½	61½	1.353	1886	42	47	45½	0.9946
1858	60½	61½	61½	1.344	1887	43½	47½	44½	0.97823
1859	61½	62½	62½	1.36	1888	41½	44½	42½	0.93987
1860	61½	62½	61½	1.352	1889	42	44½	42½	0.93576
1861	60½	61½	60½	1.333	1890	43½	54½	47½	1.04633

XXXIV.—COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD EACH YEAR SINCE 1687.

[NOTE.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from the tables of Dr. A. Soetbeer; from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables; and from 1878 to 1889 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.]

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687....	14.94	1721...	15.05	1755...	14.68	1789...	14.75	1823...	15.84	1857...	15.27
1688....	14.94	1722...	15.17	1756...	14.94	1790...	15.04	1824...	15.82	1858...	15.38
1689....	15.02	1723...	15.20	1757...	14.87	1791...	15.05	1825...	15.70	1859...	15.19
1690....	15.02	1724...	15.11	1758...	14.85	1792...	15.17	1826...	15.76	1860...	15.29
1691....	14.98	1725...	15.11	1759...	14.15	1793...	15.00	1827...	15.74	1861...	15.50
1692....	14.92	1726...	15.15	1760...	14.14	1794...	15.37	1828...	15.78	1862...	15.35
1693....	14.83	1727...	15.24	1761...	14.54	1795...	15.55	1829...	15.78	1863...	15.37
1694....	14.87	1728...	15.11	1762...	15.27	1796...	15.65	1830...	15.82	1864...	15.37
1695....	15.02	1729...	14.92	1763...	14.99	1797...	15.41	1831...	15.72	1865...	15.44
1696....	15.00	1730...	14.81	1764...	14.70	1798...	15.59	1832...	15.73	1866...	15.43
1697....	15.20	1731...	14.94	1765...	14.83	1799...	15.74	1833...	15.93	1867...	15.57
1698....	15.07	1732...	15.09	1766...	14.80	1800...	15.68	1834...	15.73	1868...	15.59
1699....	14.94	1736...	15.18	1767...	14.85	1801...	15.46	1835...	15.80	1869...	15.60
1700....	14.81	1734...	15.39	1768...	14.80	1802...	15.26	1836...	15.72	1870...	15.57
1701....	15.07	1735...	15.41	1769...	14.72	1803...	15.41	1837...	15.83	1871...	15.57
1702....	15.52	1736...	15.18	1770...	14.62	1804...	15.41	1838...	15.85	1872...	15.63
1703....	15.17	1737...	15.02	1771...	14.66	1805...	15.79	1839...	15.62	1873...	15.92
1704....	15.22	1738...	14.91	1772...	14.52	1806...	15.52	1840...	15.62	1874...	16.17
1705....	15.11	1739...	14.91	1773...	14.62	1807...	15.43	1841...	15.70	1875...	16.59
1706....	15.27	1740...	14.94	1774...	14.62	1808...	16.08	1842...	15.87	1876...	17.88
1707....	15.44	1741...	14.92	1775...	14.72	1809...	15.96	1843...	15.93	1877...	17.22
1708....	15.41	1742...	14.85	1776...	14.55	1810...	15.77	1844...	15.85	1878...	17.94
1709....	15.31	1743...	14.85	1777...	14.54	1811...	15.53	1845...	15.92	1879...	18.40
1710....	15.22	1744...	14.87	1778...	14.68	1812...	16.11	1846...	15.90	1880...	18.05
1711....	15.29	1745...	14.98	1779...	14.80	1813...	16.25	1847...	15.80	1881...	18.16
1712....	15.31	1746...	15.13	1780...	14.72	1814...	15.04	1848...	15.85	1882...	18.19
1713....	15.24	1747...	15.26	1781...	14.78	1815...	15.26	1849...	15.78	1883...	18.64
1714....	15.13	1748...	15.11	1782...	14.42	1816...	15.28	1850...	15.70	1884...	18.57
1715....	15.11	1749...	14.80	1783...	14.48	1817...	15.11	1851...	15.46	1885...	19.41
1716....	15.09	1750...	14.55	1784...	14.70	1818...	15.35	1852...	15.59	1886...	20.78
1717....	15.13	1751...	14.39	1785...	14.92	1819...	15.33	1853...	15.33	1887...	21.13
1718....	15.11	1752...	14.54	1786...	14.96	1820...	15.62	1854...	15.33	1888...	21.99
1719....	15.09	1753...	14.54	1787...	14.92	1821...	15.95	1855...	15.38	1889...	22.09
1720....	15.04	1754...	14.48	1788...	14.65	1822...	15.80	1856...	15.38	1890...	19.76

XXXV.—PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1792-1844, AND ANNUALLY SINCE.

[The estimate for 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner, and since by the Director of the Mint.]

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792—July 31, 1834.....	\$14,000,000	Insignificant.	\$14,000,000
July 31, 1834—December 31, 1844.....	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000
1845.....	1,068,327	50,000	1,058,327
1846.....	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,357
1847.....	839,085	50,000	839,085
1848.....	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849.....	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850.....	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853.....	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858.....	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859.....	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860.....	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861.....	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862.....	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863.....	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864.....	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865.....	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866.....	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867.....	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868.....	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869.....	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870.....	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871.....	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872.....	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873.....	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874.....	33,500,000	37,300,000	70,800,000
1875.....	33,400,000	31,700,000	65,100,000
1876.....	39,900,000	38,800,000	78,700,000
1877.....	46,900,000	39,800,000	86,700,000
1878.....	51,200,000	45,200,000	96,400,000
1879.....	38,900,000	40,800,000	79,700,000
1880.....	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
1881.....	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882.....	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883.....	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884.....	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885.....	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886.....	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1887.....	33,000,000	53,350,000	86,350,000
1888.....	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1889.....	32,800,000	64,646,000	97,446,000
1890.....	32,845,000	70,464,000	103,309,000
Total.....	1,871,706,769	997,755,000	2,869,461,769

XXXVI.—COINAGES OF NATIONS.

[Calendar years 1888, 1889, and 1890.]

Countries.	1888.	
	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$31,380,808	\$33,025,606
Mexico.....	300,480	26,658,964
Great Britain.....	9,893,375	3,681,886
Australasia.....	24,415,230	.....
India*.....	108,216	36,297,132
Canada.....	.....	247,174
France.....	106,949	1,112,379
Cochin China.....	.....	1,100,518
Italy.....	469,750	.....
Switzerland.....	16,984	.....
Spain.....	.....	4,436,804
Portugal.....	102,600	1,533,600
Netherlands.....	143,051	.....
Germany.....	34,340,722	989,127
Austria-Hungary†.....	2,747,633	5,516,190
Norway.....	.....	53,600
Sweden.....	.....	16,714
Denmark.....	.....	62,483
Russia‡.....	20,460,491	1,163,126
Turkey.....	66,000	74,448
Egypt.....	257,154	8,483
Japan.....	974,335	10,222,108
Chili.....	42,170	122,375
Argentine Republic.....	8,316,325	.....
Peru.....	.....	3,258,000
Colombia.....	.....	600,443
Venezuela.....	660,500	272,000
Brazil.....	26,082	883,555
Straits Settlements.....	.....	244,000
Ecuador.....	.....	473,177
Hong Kong.....	.....	1,105,000
Bolivia.....	.....	1,763,452
Total.....	134,828,855	134,922,344

*Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737.

†Silver florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.482.

‡Silver rouble calculated at coining rate, \$0.7718.

XXXVI.—COINAGES OF NATIONS—Continued.

Countries.	1889.		1890.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$21,413,931	\$35,496,683	\$20,467,182	\$39,202,908
Mexico.....	319,907	25,294,726	284,859	24,081,192
Great Britain.....	36,502,536	10,827,602	37,375,479	8,332,232
Australasia.....	29,325,529		25,702,600	
India*.....	110,328	37,937,814		57,931,323
Canada.....		16,585		38,000
France.....	3,373,215	71	3,976,340	
Cochin China.....		1,302,581		
Italy.....		60,208	263,329	1,091
Switzerland.....	386,000	217,125	482,500	279,850
Spain.....	3,378,631	4,716,029	9,049,569	1,479,152
Portugal.....	96,120	680,400	407,160	540,000
Netherlands.....	823,943	132,660		198,990
Germany.....	48,166,245	177,079	23,835,512	
Austria-Hungary†.....	3,294,987	4,528,259	2,818,750	3,857,118
Norway.....		53,600		120,600
Sweden.....	1,080,040	142,253	833,432	253,867
Denmark.....		27,607	547,931	
Russia§.....	18,855,097	1,153,651	21,726,239	1,614,422
Turkey.....			44,840	
Siam.....		1,446,626		
Japan.....	1,775,010	9,516,359	1,194,050	7,296,645
Hayti.....				300,000
Peru.....		2,842,531		2,842,530
Colombia.....		216,136		
Straits Settlements.....		300,000		
Hong-Kong.....		1,100,000		430,000
Costa Rica.....		258,010		
Great Comoro.....				1,978
French Colonies.....				6,436
Eritrea (Italian colony).....				567,814
British Africa.....				28,951
Total.....	168,901,519	138,444,595	149,009,772	149,405,099

* Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737.

† Fiscal year.

‡ Silver florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.482.

§ Silver rouble calculated at coining rate, \$0.7718.

XXXVII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND

[Kilogram of gold, \$664.60. Kilogram of silver, \$41.56.]

Countries.	1888.			
	Gold.		Silver.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
United States	49, 917	33, 175, 000	1, 424, 328	59, 195, 000
Australasia	42, 974	28, 560, 060	120, 308	* 5, 000, 000
Mexico.....	1, 465	974, 000	995, 500	41, 373, 000
European countries:				
Russia	32, 052	21, 302, 000	14, 523	604, 000
Germany.....	1, 792	1, 190, 963	32, 051	1, 332, 022
Austria-Hungary	1, 820	1, 209, 572	52, 128	2, 166, 440
Sweden	76	50, 000	4, 648	193, 000
Norway			^b 5, 147	214, 000
Italy	148	98, 000	35	1, 454
Spain			51, 502	2, 140, 400
Turkey	^c 10	7, 000	^d 1, 323	55, 000
France			49, 396	2, 053, 000
Great Britain	220	146, 000	9, 047	376, 000
Dominion of Canada	1, 673	1, 111, 959	9, 264	385, 000
South American countries:				
Argentine Republic	47	31, 000	10, 226	425, 000
Colombia	4, 514	3, 000, 000	24, 061	1, 000, 000
Bolivia	90	59, 800	230, 460	9, 578, 000
Chili	2, 953	1, 962, 430	185, 851	7, 723, 957
Brazil	670	445, 300		
Venezuela	2, 180	1, 415, 598		
Guiana (British)	450	299, 070		
Guiana (Dutch)	487	324, 000		
Peru	158	105, 000	75, 263	3, 128, 000
Central American States	226	* 150, 000	48, 123	* 2, 000, 000
Japan	^b 606	403, 000	^b 42, 424	1, 763, 140
Africa	771	4, 500, 000		
China	^b 13, 542	9, 000, 000		
India (British)	1, 018	676, 563		
Total	159, 809	110, 196, 915	3, 385, 606	140, 706, 413

* Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.

^b Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1889.^c Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1888.^d Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1886.^e Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1890.

"Jaarcijfers over 1888 en vorige jaaren," No. 8, page 115.

SILVER, CALENDAR YEAR 1888, 1889, and 1890.

Coining rate in United States silver dollars.]

1889.				1890.			
Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.
49,353	32,800,000	1,555,486	64,646,000	49,421	32,845,000	1,695,500	70,465,000
49,784	33,686,700	144,369	6,000,000	45,767	30,416,500	312,033	12,968,080
1,053	700,000	1,335,828	55,517,000	1,154	767,000	1,203,080	50,000,000
34,867	23,173,000	14,389	598,000	31,841	21,161,700	13,667	568,000
1,958	1,301,286	32,040	1,331,576	1,851	1,230,000	36,692	1,500,000
2,198	1,461,000	52,651	2,188,000	2,104	1,398,500	50,613	2,103,500
74	48,800	4,267	177,400	88	58,500	4,181	173,760
		5,147	214,000			5,539	230,200
^c 148	98,000	^c 35	1,454	^c 148	98,000	^c 35	1,454
		^c 51,502	2,140,400			^c 51,502	2,140,400
^d 10	7,000	^d 1,323	55,000	^d 10	7,000	^d 1,323	55,000
400	266,000	80,942	3,363,950	^b 400	266,000	^b 80,942	3,363,950
97	64,370	9,522	396,734	50	33,000	6,794	282,375
2,250	1,495,000	11,925	495,600	^b 2,250	1,495,000	^b 11,925	495,600
^e 123	82,000	^e 14,681	610,150	123	82,000	14,681	610,150
^f 5,161	3,430,000	14,725	612,000	5,560	3,695,000	17,685	735,000
^e 90	59,800	^e 230,460	9,578,000	^e 90	59,800	^e 230,460	9,578,000
2,162	1,436,600	123,695	5,140,764	^b 2,162	1,436,600	^b 123,695	5,140,764
670	445,300			^c 670	445,300		
2,765	1,838,000			1,742	1,158,000		
882	586,177			1,693	1,125,000		
487	324,000			814	541,000		
140	93,044	68,575	2,850,000	104	69,000	65,791	2,734,300
226	150,000	48,123	2,000,000	^e 226	150,000	^e 48,123	2,000,000
^b 606	403,000	^b 42,424	1,763,140	^b 382	254,000	^b 36,855	1,531,700
12,920	8,586,632			14,877	9,887,000		
13,542	9,000,000			^b 8,020	5,330,000		
2,261	1,502,660			3,009	2,000,000		
184,227	122,438,469	3,842,109	159,678,168	174,556	116,008,900	4,010,516	166,677,233

^a Rough estimates, based on exports.^b Product of private mines in 1888; Government mines in 1889.^c Product of Imperial household mines in 1890; private mines in 1888.^d Imports of gold into Great Britain and British India from China.^e Imports of gold bullion from China into London and India.

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1793 to 1795		\$27,950	\$43,535			
1796		60,800	16,995		\$165.00	
1797		91,770	32,030		4,390.00	
1798		79,740	124,335		1,535.00	
1799		174,830	37,255		1,200.00	
1800		259,650	58,110			
1801		292,540	130,030			
1802		150,900	265,880		6,880.00	
1803		89,790	167,530		1,057.50	
1804		97,950	152,375		8,317.50	
1805			165,915		4,452.50	
1806			320,465		4,040.00	
1807			420,465		17,030.00	
1808			277,890		6,775.00	
1809			169,375			
1810			501,435			
1811			497,905			
1812			290,435			
1813			477,140			
1814			77,270			
1815			3,175			
1816						
1817						
1818			242,940			
1819			258,015			
1820			1,319,030			
1821			173,205		16,120.00	
1822			88,980			
1823			72,425			
1824			86,700		6,500.00	
1825			145,300		11,085.00	
1826			90,345		1,900.00	
1827			124,565		7,000.00	
1828			140,145			
1829			287,210		8,507.50	
1830			631,755		11,350.00	
1831			702,970		11,300.00	
1832			787,435		11,000.00	
1833			968,150		10,400.00	
1834			3,660,840		293,425.00	
1835			1,857,670		328,505.00	
1836			2,765,735		1,369,965.00	
1837			1,035,605		112,700.00	
1838		72,000	1,432,940		117,575.00	
1839		382,480	590,715		67,552.50	
1840		473,380	686,910		47,147.50	
1841		631,310	79,165			
1842		815,070	137,890		7,057.50	
1843		754,620	3,056,025		251,365.00	

NOTE.—Not susceptible of exact statement by years of actual date of coin, the registry of annual having been invariably completed within the year of the date of coin, as now required.

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS.

its organization, 1793, to June 30, 1891.]

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	\$204,791.00	\$161,572.00				\$4,320.80	.....
.....	72,920.00		\$1,473.50		\$2,213.50	511.50	.....
.....	7,776.00	1,959.00	.....		2,526.10	2,226.35	.....
.....	327,536.00				2,755.00		.....
.....	423,515.00						.....
.....	220,920.00				2,176.60	1,200.00	.....
.....	54,454.00	15,144.50			3,464.00	1,695.50	.....
.....	41,650.00	14,945.00			1,097.50	650.50	.....
.....	66,064.00	15,857.50			3,304.00	1,892.50	.....
.....	19,570.00	78,259.50	1,684.50		826.50		.....
.....	321.00	105,861.00	30,348.50		12,078.00	780.00	.....
.....		419,788.00	51,531.00				.....
.....		525,788.00	55,160.75		16,500.00		.....
.....		684,300.00					.....
.....		702,905.00			4,471.00		.....
.....		638,138.00			635.50		.....
.....		601,822.00			6,518.00		.....
.....		814,029.50					.....
.....		620,951.50					.....
.....		519,537.50			42,150.00		.....
.....			17,308.00				.....
.....		23,575.00	5,000.75				.....
.....		607,783.50					.....
.....		980,161.00	90,293.50				.....
.....		1,104,000.00	36,000.00				.....
.....		375,561.00	31,861.00		94,258.70		.....
.....		652,898.50	54,212.75		118,651.20		.....
.....		779,786.50	16,020.00		10,000.00		.....
.....		847,100.00	4,450.00		44,000.00		.....
.....		1,752,477.00					.....
.....		1,471,583.00	42,000.00		51,000.00		.....
.....		2,002,090.00					.....
.....		2,746,700.00	1,000.00		121,500.00		.....
.....		1,537,600.00	25,500.00		12,500.00		.....
.....		1,856,078.00			77,000.00	61,500.00	.....
.....		2,382,400.00			51,000.00	62,000.00	.....
.....		2,936,830.00	99,500.00		77,135.00	62,135.00	.....
.....		2,398,500.00	80,000.00		52,250.00	48,250.00	.....
.....		2,603,000.00	39,000.00		48,500.00	68,500.00	.....
.....		3,206,002.00	71,500.00		63,500.00	74,000.00	.....
.....		2,676,003.00	488,000.00		141,000.00	138,000.00	.....
.....	1,000.00	3,273,100.00	118,000.00		119,000.00	95,000.00	.....
.....		1,814,910.00	63,100.00		104,200.00	113,800.00	.....
.....		1,773,000.00	208,000.00		199,250.00	112,750.00	.....
.....	300.00	1,667,280.00	122,786.50		105,311.50	53,457.50	.....
.....	61,005.00	717,504.00	47,031.75		135,858.00	67,204.25	.....
.....	173,000.00	155,000.00	30,000.00		162,250.00	57,500.00	.....
.....	184,618.00	1,006,382.00	22,000.00		188,750.00	40,750.00	.....
.....	165,100.00	1,922,000.00	161,400.00		137,000.00	58,250.00	.....

coinage being of coin delivered by coiners of mints within the given year, and these deliveries not

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1844.....		\$63, 610	\$1, 701, 650		\$16, 960. 00	
1845.....		261, 530	2, 085, 495		227, 627. 50	
1846.....		200, 950	1, 979, 710		53, 995. 00	
1847.....		8, 622, 580	4, 579, 905		74, 535. 00	
1848.....		1, 454, 840	1, 303, 875		22, 215. 00	
1849.....		6, 536, 180	665, 350		58, 235. 00	\$688, 567
1850.....	\$23, 405, 220	2, 914, 510	322, 455		632, 307. 50	481, 953
1851.....	41, 743, 100	1, 763, 280	1, 887, 525		3, 431, 870. 00	3, 317, 671
1852.....	41, 060, 520	2, 031, 060	2, 869, 505		2, 899, 202. 50	2, 045, 351
1853.....	25, 226, 520	2, 012, 530	1, 528, 850		3, 511, 670. 00	4, 076, 951
1854.....	15, 157, 980	542, 500	803, 375	\$415, 854	1, 490, 645. 00	1, 639, 445
1855.....	7, 293, 620	1, 217, 010	585, 490	151, 665	588, 700. 00	758, 269
1856.....	6, 597, 560	604, 900	989, 950	78, 030	960, 600. 00	1, 762, 936
1857.....	8, 787, 500	166, 060	490, 940	62, 673	535, 325. 00	774, 789
1858.....	4, 234, 280	25, 210	75, 680	6, 899	118, 442. 50	117, 995
1859.....	871, 940	160, 930	84, 070	46, 914	98, 610. 00	168, 244
1860.....	11, 553, 400	117, 830	99, 125	21, 405	56, 687. 50	36, 668
1861.....	59, 529, 060	1, 132, 330	3, 199, 750	18, 216	3, 181, 295. 00	527, 499
1862.....	1, 842, 660	109, 950	22, 325	17, 355	280, 882. 50	1, 326, 865
1863.....	2, 855, 800	12, 480	12, 360	15, 117	75. 00	6, 250
1864.....	4, 085, 700	35, 800	21, 100	8, 040	7, 185. 00	5, 950
1865.....	7, 024, 000	40, 050	6, 475	3, 495	3, 862. 50	3, 725
1866.....	13, 975, 500	37, 800	33, 600	12, 090	7, 775. 00	7, 180
1867.....	5, 021, 300	31, 400	34, 000	7, 950	8, 125. 00	5, 250
1868.....	1, 972, 000	106, 550	28, 625	14, 625	9, 062. 50	10, 525
1869.....	3, 503, 100	18, 550	8, 925	7, 575	10, 862. 50	5, 925
1870.....	3, 103, 700	25, 350	20, 175	10, 605	11, 387. 50	6, 335
1871.....	1, 603, 000	17, 800	16, 150	3, 990	13, 375. 00	3, 930
1872.....	5, 037, 000	16, 500	8, 450	6, 090	7, 575. 00	3, 530
1873.....	34, 196, 500	8, 250	562, 525	75	445, 062. 50	125, 125
1874.....	7, 336, 000	531, 600	17, 540	125, 460	9, 850. 00	198, 820
1875.....	5, 914, 800	1, 200	1, 100	60	1, 050. 00	420
1876.....	11, 678, 100	7, 320	7, 385	135	10, 552. 50	3, 245
1877.....	7, 953, 400	8, 170	5, 760	4, 464	4, 130. 00	3, 920
1878.....	10, 872, 900	738, 000	658, 700	246, 972	715, 650. 00	3, 020
1879.....	4, 152, 600	3, 847, 700	1, 509, 750	9, 090	222, 475. 00	3, 030
1880.....	1, 029, 120	16, 448, 760	15, 832, 180	3, 108	7, 490. 00	1, 636
1881.....	45, 200	38, 772, 600	28, 544, 000	1, 650	1, 700. 00	7, 660
1882.....	12, 600	23, 244, 800	12, 572, 800	4, 620	10, 100. 00	5, 040
1883.....	100	2, 087, 400	1, 167, 200	2, 830	4, 900. 00	10, 840
1884.....	1, 420	769, 050	955, 240	3, 318	4, 982. 50	6, 206
1885.....	16, 560	2, 535, 270	3, 007, 630	2, 730	2, 217. 50	12, 205
1886.....	22, 120	2, 361, 600	1, 942, 160	3, 426	10, 220. 00	6, 016
1887.....	2, 420	536, 800	435	18, 480	15, 705. 00	8, 543
1888.....	4, 525, 320	1, 329, 960	91, 480	15, 873	40, 245. 00	16, 080
1889.....	882, 220	44, 850	37, 825	7, 287	44, 120. 00	80, 729
1890.....	1, 519, 900	580, 430	21, 040		22, 032. 50	
Total.....	335, 646, 740	129, 188, 610	118, 053, 550	1, 357, 716	22, 637, 520. 00	18, 223, 438
Jan. 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	8, 500	457, 550	8, 105		8, 857. 50	
Total.....	344, 146, 740	129, 646, 160	118, 061, 655	1, 357, 716	22, 646, 377. 50	18, 223, 438

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to June 30, 1891.]

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	\$20,000	\$883,000.00	\$105,300.00	.....	\$7,250.00	\$21,500.00	.....
.....	24,500	294,500.00	230,500.00	.....	175,500.00	78,200.00	.....
.....	110,600	1,105,000.00	127,500.00	.....	3,130.00	1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	578,000.00	183,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,000	290,000.00	36,500.00	.....	45,150.00	33,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	626,000.00	85,000.00	.....	83,900.00	65,450.00	.....
.....	7,500	113,500.00	47,700.00	.....	193,150.00	47,750.00	.....
.....	1,200	100,375.00	40,000.00	.....	102,650.00	39,050.00	\$163,422.00
.....	1,100	38,565.00	44,265.00	.....	163,550.00	50,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	1,766,354.00	3,813,555.00	.....	1,217,301.00	667,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	1,491,000.00	3,095,000.00	.....	447,000.00	287,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	379,750.00	714,250.00	.....	207,500.00	87,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	469,000.00	1,816,000.00	.....	578,000.00	244,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	994,000.00	2,411,000.00	.....	558,000.00	364,000.00	31,260.00
.....	.....	2,113,000.00	1,842,000.00	.....	154,000.00	175,000.00	48,120.00
.....	256,500	374,000.00	336,000.00	.....	43,000.00	17,000.00	10,950.00
.....	218,930	151,850.00	201,350.00	.....	60,700.00	39,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	1,444,200.00	1,213,650.00	.....	192,400.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	126,175.00	233,137.50	.....	84,755.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	251,830.00	48,015.00	.....	1,446.00	923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	189,785.00	23,517.50	.....	3,907.00	23.50	14.10
.....	47,000	255,950.00	14,825.00	.....	1,050.00	675.00	255.00
.....	49,625	372,812.50	4,381.25	.....	872.50	536.25	681.75
.....	60,325	212,162.50	5,156.25	.....	662.50	431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	189,100.00	7,500.00	.....	46,625.00	4,295.00	123.00
.....	424,300	397,950.00	4,150.00	.....	25,660.00	10,430.00	153.00
.....	433,000	300,450.00	21,850.00	.....	47,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,115,760	582,680.00	42,808.00	.....	75,361.00	74,443.00	127.80
.....	1,106,450	440,775.00	45,737.50	.....	239,645.00	147,397.50	58.50
.....	\$397,500	293,600	1,308,750.00	.....	394,710.00	35,630.00	18.00
.....	967,800	.....	1,180,150.00	.....	294,070.00	.....	.....
.....	218,900	.....	3,013,750.00	.....	1,035,070.00	.....	.....
.....	456,150	.....	4,209,575.00	.....	1,146,115.00	.....	.....
.....	1,039,710	.....	4,152,255.00	.....	731,051.00	.....	.....
.....	900	10,509,550	689,200.00	.....	167,880.00	.....	.....
.....	1,541	14,807,100	2,950.00	.....	1,510.00	.....	.....
.....	1,967	12,601,355	4,877.50	.....	3,738.75	.....	.....
.....	960	9,163,975	5,487.50	.....	2,497.50	.....	.....
.....	1,097	11,101,100	2,750.00	.....	391,110.00	.....	.....
.....	979	12,291,039	4,519.50	.....	767,571.20	.....	.....
.....	.....	14,070,875	2,637.50	.....	336,638.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	17,787,767	3,065.00	.....	253,342.70	.....	.....
.....	.....	19,963,886	2,943.00	.....	637,757.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	20,290,710	2,855.00	.....	1,128,393.90	.....	.....
.....	.....	19,183,833	6,416.50	.....	549,648.70	.....	.....
.....	.....	21,726,811	6,355.50	.....	738,071.10	.....	.....
.....	.....	16,802,590	6,295.00	.....	991,154.10	.....	.....
5,107,524	207,308,841	82,326,758.50	28,172,839.50	11,342	16,558,770.20	3,948,791.90	1,260,487.20
.....	7,150,350	76,575.00	195,087.50	.....	633,035.00	.....	.....
5,107,524	214,459,191	82,403,333.50	28,347,927.00	11,342	17,191,805.20	3,948,791.90	1,260,487.20

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793-1795.....			
1796.....			
1797.....			
1798.....			
1799.....			
1800.....			
1801.....			
1802.....			
1803.....			
1804.....			
1805.....			
1806.....			
1807.....			
1808.....			
1809.....			
1810.....			
1811.....			
1812.....			
1813.....			
1814.....			
1815.....			
1816.....			
1817.....			
1818.....			
1819.....			
1820.....			
1821.....			
1822.....			
1823.....			
1824.....			
1825.....			
1826.....			
1827.....			
1828.....			
1829.....			
1830.....			
1831.....			
1832.....			
1833.....			
1834.....			
1835.....			
1836.....			
1837.....			
1838.....			
1839.....			
1840.....			
1841.....			
1842.....			
1843.....			

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to June 30, 1891.]

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$10,680.33	\$712.67	\$71,485.00	\$370,683.80	\$11,373.00	\$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,324.40	165,402.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.79
9,797.00	-----	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,385.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	-----	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,975.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	-----	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	-----	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	-----	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
-----	-----	3,175.00	17,308.00	-----	20,483.00
28,209.82	-----	-----	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	-----	-----	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	-----	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	-----	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	-----	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	-----	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	-----	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
-----	-----	72,425.00	895,550.00	-----	967,975.00
12,620.00	-----	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,885.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	-----	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	-----	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	-----	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,890.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	-----	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	-----	1,622,515.00	2,293,000.00	63,702.00	3,979,217.00
31,286.61	-----	1,040,747.50	1,949,135.50	31,286.61	3,021,169.61
24,627.00	-----	1,207,437.50	1,028,603.00	24,627.00	2,260,667.50
15,973.67	-----	710,475.00	577,750.00	15,973.67	1,304,198.67
23,833.90	-----	960,017.50	1,442,500.00	23,833.90	2,426,351.40
24,283.20	-----	4,062,010.00	2,443,750.00	24,283.20	6,530,043.20

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar year.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1844.....			
1845.....			
1846.....			
1847.....			
1848.....			
1849.....			
1850.....			
1851.....			
1852.....			
1853.....			
1854.....			
1855.....			
1856.....			
1857.....			
1858.....			
1859.....			
1860.....			
1861.....			
1862.....			
1863.....			
1864.....			\$396,950.00
1865.....		\$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866.....	\$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867.....	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868.....	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869.....	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
1870.....	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871.....	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872.....	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873.....	227,500.00	35,190.00	
1874.....	176,900.00	23,790.00	
1875.....	104,850.00	6,840.00	
1876.....	126,500.00	4,860.00	
1877.....			
1878.....	117.50	70.50	
1879.....	1,455.00	1,236.00	
1880.....	997.75	748.65	
1881.....	3,618.75	32,417.25	
1882.....	573,830.00	759.00	
1883.....	1,148,471.05	318.27	
1884.....	563,697.10	169.26	
1885.....	73,824.50	143.70	
1886.....	166,514.50	128.70	
1887.....	763,182.60	238.83	
1888.....	536,024.15	1,232.49	
1889.....	794,068.05	646.88	
1890.....	812,963.60		
Total	11,187,864.55	941,349.48	912,020.00
January 1, 1891, to June 30, 1891	333,370.00		
Total	11,521,234.55	941,349.48	912,020.00

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to June 30, 1891.]

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$23,987.52	\$1,782,220.00	\$1,037,050.00	\$23,987.52	\$2,843,257.42
38,948.04	2,574,652.50	803,200.00	38,948.04	3,416,800.54
41,208.00	2,234,855.00	1,347,580.00	41,208.00	3,623,443.00
61,836.69	13,277,020.00	990,450.00	61,836.69	14,329,306.69
64,157.99	2,780,930.00	420,050.00	64,157.99	3,265,137.99
41,785.00	\$199.32	7,948,332.00	922,950.00	41,984.32	8,913,266.32
44,268.44	199.06	27,756,445.50	409,600.00	44,467.50	28,210,513.00
98,897.07	738.36	52,143,446.00	446,797.00	99,635.43	52,689,878.43
50,630.94	51,505,638.50	847,410.00	50,630.94	52,403,679.44
66,411.31	648.47	36,355,621.00	7,852,571.00	67,059.78	44,275,251.78
42,361.56	276.79	20,499,799.00	5,973,270.00	42,638.35	25,465,707.35
15,748.29	282.50	10,594,454.00	1,419,170.00	16,030.79	12,029,654.79
26,904.63	202.15	10,993,976.00	3,214,240.00	27,106.78	14,235,322.78
177,834.56	175.90	10,817,287.00	4,452,260.00	178,010.46	15,447,557.46
246,000.00	4,578,006.50	4,332,120.00	246,000.00	9,156,126.50
364,000.00	1,430,708.00	1,037,450.00	364,000.00	2,832,158.00
205,660.00	11,885,175.50	681,390.00	205,660.00	12,772,225.50
101,000.00	67,588,150.00	3,107,740.00	101,000.00	70,796,890.00
280,750.00	3,600,087.50	541,691.50	280,750.00	4,422,479.00
498,400.00	2,902,082.00	330,517.80	498,400.00	3,730,999.80
529,737.14	4,163,775.00	248,417.10	529,737.14	5,338,799.24
354,292.86	7,081,607.50	319,755.00	354,292.86	8,369,915.36
98,265.00	14,078,945.00	428,909.25	1,042,960.00	15,545,814.25
98,210.00	5,108,625.00	278,876.25	1,819,910.00	7,207,411.25
102,665.00	2,141,387.50	430,343.00	1,697,150.00	4,268,880.50
64,200.00	3,554,937.50	862,643.00	963,000.00	5,380,580.50
52,750.00	3,177,552.50	829,400.00	350,325.00	4,357,277.50
39,295.00	1,658,245.00	1,891,179.80	99,890.00	3,649,314.80
40,420.00	5,079,745.00	1,980,063.50	369,380.00	7,429,188.50
116,765.00	35,337,537.50	2,801,283.00	379,455.00	38,518,275.50
141,875.00	8,219,270.00	2,579,895.00	342,475.00	11,141,740.00
135,280.00	5,918,630.00	5,349,035.00	246,970.00	11,514,635.00
79,440.00	11,706,737.50	10,269,307.50	210,800.00	22,186,845.00
8,525.00	7,979,844.00	10,651,045.50	8,525.00	18,639,414.50
57,998.50	13,235,242.00	11,932,850.00	58,186.50	25,226,278.50
162,312.00	9,744,645.00	14,816,776.00	165,003.00	24,726,424.00
389,649.55	33,322,294.00	12,615,693.75	391,395.95	46,329,383.70
392,115.75	67,372,810.00	9,176,163.75	428,151.75	76,977,125.50
385,811.00	35,849,960.00	11,500,132.00	960,400.00	48,310,492.00
455,981.09	3,273,960.00	13,067,968.45	1,604,770.41	17,946,698.86
232,617.42	1,740,216.50	14,412,360.25	796,483.78	16,949,060.53
117,653.84	5,576,512.50	18,047,807.20	191,622.04	23,815,941.74
176,542.90	4,345,542.00	20,606,057.50	343,186.10	25,294,785.60
452,264.83	582,383.00	21,424,636.40	1,215,686.29	23,222,705.66
374,944.14	6,018,958.00	19,742,606.45	912,200.78	26,673,765.23
488,693.61	1,047,031.00	22,474,415.35	1,283,408.49	24,804,854.84
571,828.54	2,144,002.50	17,820,186.60	1,364,792.14	21,348,981.24
9,553,340.61	39,926.11	675,107,574.00	344,695,354.30	22,634,500.75	1,042,437,429.05
180,514.00	483,012.50	8,035,047.50	513,884.00	9,031,944.00
9,733,854.61	39,926.11	675,590,586.50	352,730,401.80	23,148,384.75	1,051,469,373.05

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at New Orleans from its organization, 1838, to

Calendar years.	GOLD.					SILVER.	
	Double-eagles.	Eagles.	Half-eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1838.....							
1839.....					\$44,452.50		
1840.....			\$152,000		65,500.00		
1841.....		\$25,000	41,750		18,450.00		
1842.....		274,000	82,000		49,500.00		
1843.....		1,751,620	505,375		920,005.00		
1844.....		1,187,000	1,823,000				
1845.....		475,000	205,000				
1846.....		817,800	290,000		165,000.00		\$59,000
1847.....		5,715,000	60,000		310,000.00		
1848.....		358,500					
1849.....		239,000				215,000	
1850.....	\$2,820,000	575,000			210,000.00	14,000	40,000
1851.....	6,300,000	2,630,000	205,000		370,000.00	290,000	
1852.....	3,800,000	180,000			350,000.00	140,000	
1853.....	1,420,000	510,000				290,000	
1854.....	65,000	525,000	230,000	\$72,000	382,500.00		
1855.....	160,000	180,000	55,500			55,000	
1856.....	45,000	145,000	50,000		52,750.00		
1857.....	600,000	55,000	65,000		85,000.00		
1858.....	705,000	200,000					
1859.....	182,000	22,000					360,000
1860.....	132,000	111,000					515,000
1861*.....	100,000						
1879.....	46,500	15,000					2,887,000
1880.....		92,000					5,305,000
1881.....		83,500					5,708,000
1882.....		108,200					6,090,000
1883.....		8,000					8,725,000
*1884.....							9,730,000
1885.....							9,185,000
1886.....							10,710,000
1887.....							11,550,000
1888.....		213,350					12,150,000
1889.....							11,875,000
1890.....							10,701,000
Total.....	16,375,500	16,496,970	3,764,625	72,000	3,023,157.50	1,004,000	105,590,000
January 1, 1891, to June 30, 1891.....							4,619,913
Total.....	16,375,500	16,496,970	3,764,625	72,000	3,023,157.50	1,004,000	110,209,913

* No coinage from 1862 to 1878, inclusive.

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

its suspension, 1861, and from its reopening, 1879, to June 30, 1891.]

SILVER—continued.					Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.			
		\$40, 243. 40				\$40, 243. 40	\$40, 243. 40
\$81, 488		124, 327. 20	\$54, 827. 50		\$44, 452. 50	260, 642. 70	305, 095. 20
427, 550	\$106, 300	117, 500. 00	46, 750. 00		217, 500. 00	698, 100. 00	915, 600. 00
200, 500	113, 000	200, 750. 00	40, 750. 00		85, 200. 00	555, 000. 00	640, 200. 00
478, 500	192, 250	202, 000. 00	17, 500. 00		405, 500. 00	890, 250. 00	1, 295, 750. 00
1, 134, 000	242, 000	15, 000. 00			3, 177, 000. 00	1, 391, 000. 00	4, 568, 000. 00
1, 002, 500	185, 000		11, 000. 00		3, 010, 000. 00	1, 198, 500. 00	4, 208, 500. 00
1, 047, 000		23, 000. 00			680, 000. 00	1, 070, 000. 00	1, 750, 000. 00
1, 152, 000					1, 272, 800. 00	1, 211, 000. 00	2, 483, 800. 00
1, 292, 000	92, 000				6, 085, 000. 00	1, 384, 000. 00	7, 469, 000. 00
1, 590, 000			30, 000. 00		358, 500. 00	1, 620, 000. 00	1, 978, 500. 00
1, 155, 000		30, 000. 00	7, 000. 00		454, 000. 00	1, 192, 000. 00	1, 646, 000. 00
1, 228, 000	103, 000	51, 000. 00	34, 500. 00		3, 619, 000. 00	1, 456, 500. 00	5, 075, 500. 00
201, 000	22, 000	40, 000. 00	43, 000. 00	\$21, 600	9, 795, 000. 00	327, 600. 00	10, 122, 600. 00
72, 000	24, 000	43, 000. 00	13, 000. 00		4, 470, 000. 00	152, 000. 00	4, 622, 000. 00
664, 000	333, 000	110, 000. 00	118, 000. 00		2, 220, 000. 00	1, 225, 000. 00	3, 445, 000. 00
2, 620, 000	371, 000	177, 000. 00	78, 000. 00		1, 274, 500. 00	3, 246, 000. 00	4, 520, 500. 00
1, 844, 000	44, 000		30, 000. 00		450, 500. 00	1, 918, 000. 00	2, 368, 500. 00
1, 329, 000	242, 000	118, 000. 00	55, 000. 00		292, 750. 00	1, 744, 000. 00	2, 036, 750. 00
409, 000	295, 000	154, 000. 00	69, 000. 00		805, 000. 00	927, 000. 00	1, 732, 000. 00
3, 647, 000	130, 000	29, 000. 00	83, 000. 00		905, 000. 00	3, 889, 000. 00	4, 794, 000. 00
1, 417, 000	65, 000	48, 000. 00	28, 000. 00		205, 000. 00	1, 918, 000. 00	2, 123, 000. 00
645, 000	97, 000	4, 000. 00	53, 000. 00		243, 000. 00	1, 814, 000. 00	1, 557, 000. 00
165, 000					100, 000. 00	165, 000. 00	265, 000. 00
					61, 500. 00	2, 887, 000. 00	2, 948, 500. 00
					92, 000. 00	5, 305, 000. 00	5, 397, 000. 00
					83, 500. 00	5, 708, 000. 00	5, 791, 500. 00
					108, 200. 00	6, 090, 000. 00	6, 198, 200. 00
					8, 000. 00	8, 725, 000. 00	8, 733, 000. 00
						9, 730, 000. 00	9, 730, 000. 00
						9, 185, 000. 00	9, 185, 000. 00
						10, 710, 000. 00	10, 710, 000. 00
						11, 550, 000. 00	11, 550, 000. 00
					213, 350. 00	12, 150, 000. 00	12, 363, 350. 00
						11, 875, 000. 00	11, 875, 000. 00
						10, 701, 000. 00	10, 701, 000. 00
23, 801, 538	2, 656, 550	1, 526, 820. 60	812, 327. 50	21, 600	40, 736, 252. 50	134, 408, 836. 10	175, 145, 088. 60
						4, 619, 913. 00	4, 619, 913. 00
23, 801, 538	2, 656, 550	1, 526, 820. 60	812, 327. 50	21, 600	40, 736, 252. 50	139, 028, 749. 10	179, 765, 001. 60

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

[Coinage of the mint at Dahlonega, Ga., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar year.	Gold.				Total.
	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	
1838.....	\$102,915				\$102,915.00
1839.....	94,895		\$34,185.00		128,880.00
1840.....	114,480		8,830.00		123,310.00
1841.....	152,475		10,410.00		162,885.00
1842.....	298,040		11,607.50		309,647.50
1843.....	492,260		90,522.50		582,782.50
1844.....	444,910		43,330.00		488,240.00
1845.....	453,145		48,650.00		501,795.00
1846.....	401,470		48,257.50		449,727.50
1847.....	322,025		39,460.00		361,485.00
1848.....	237,325		34,427.50		271,752.50
1849.....	195,180		27,362.50	\$21,588	244,130.50
1850.....	219,750		30,370.00	8,382	258,502.00
1851.....	313,550		28,160.00	9,882	351,592.00
1852.....	457,260		10,195.00	6,360	473,815.00
1853.....	448,390		7,945.00	6,583	462,918.00
1854.....	282,065	\$3,360	4,400.00	2,935	292,760.00
1855.....	112,160		2,807.50	1,811	116,778.50
1856.....	98,930		2,185.00	1,460	102,575.00
1857.....	85,230		5,910.00	3,533	94,673.00
1858.....	76,810			3,477	80,287.00
1859.....	51,830		5,610.00	4,952	62,392.00
1860.....	73,175			1,566	74,741.00
1861.....	7,985				7,985.00
Total.....	5,536,055	3,360	494,625.00	72,529	6,106,569.00

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

[Coinage of the mint at Charlotte, N. C., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar year.	Gold.			Total value.
	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	
1838.....	\$64,565	\$19,770.00	.....	\$84,335.00
1839.....	117,335	45,432.50	.....	162,767.50
1840.....	95,140	32,095.00	.....	127,235.00
1841.....	107,555	25,742.50	.....	133,297.50
1842.....	137,400	16,842.50	.....	154,242.50
1843.....	221,765	65,240.00	.....	287,005.00
1844*.....	118,155	29,055.00	.....	147,210.00
1845.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846.....	64,975	12,020.00	.....	76,995.00
1847.....	420,755	58,065.00	.....	478,820.00
1848.....	322,360	41,970.00	.....	364,330.00
1849.....	324,115	25,550.00	\$11,634	361,299.00
1850.....	317,955	22,870.00	6,966	347,791.00
1851.....	245,880	37,307.50	41,267	324,454.50
1852.....	362,370	24,430.00	9,434	396,734.00
1853.....	327,855	.....	11,515	339,370.00
1854.....	196,455	18,237.50	4	214,696.50
1855.....	198,940	9,192.50	9,803	217,935.50
1856.....	142,285	19,782.50	.....	162,067.50
1857.....	156,800	.....	13,280	170,080.00
1858.....	194,280	22,640.00	.....	216,920.00
1859.....	150,235	.....	5,235	164,470.00
1860.....	74,065	18,672.50	.....	92,737.50
1861.....	34,395	.....	.....	34,395.00
Total.....	4,405,135	544,915.00	109,138	5,059,188.00

* Mint burned July 27, 1844.

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at San Francisco]

Calendar year.	GOLD.						SILVER.	
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1854	\$2, 829, 360	\$1, 238, 260	\$1, 340		\$615	\$14, 632		
1855	17, 593, 500	90, 000	305, 000	\$19, 800				
1856	23, 795, 000	680, 000	525, 500	103, 500	177, 800	24, 600		
1857	19, 410, 000	260, 000	435, 000	42, 000	170, 000	19, 000		
1858	16, 934, 200	118, 000	93, 000		3, 000	10, 000		
1859	12, 728, 900	70, 000	66, 100		38, 000	15, 000	\$20, 000	
1860	10, 899, 000	50, 000	106, 000	21, 000	89, 000	13, 000		
1861	15, 360, 000	155, 000	90, 000		60, 000			
1862	17, 083, 460	125, 000	47, 500		20, 000			
1863	19, 331, 400	100, 000	85, 000		27, 000			
1864	15, 873, 200	25, 000	19, 440					
1865	20, 850, 000	167, 000	138, 000		58, 440			
1866	16, 845, 000	200, 000	219, 600		97, 400			
1867	18, 415, 000	90, 000	145, 000		70, 000			
1868	16, 750, 000	135, 000	260, 000		85, 000			
1869	13, 735, 000	64, 300	155, 000		73, 750			
1870	19, 640, 000	80, 000	85, 000		40, 000	3, 000		
1871	18, 560, 000	165, 000	125, 000		55, 000			
1872	15, 600, 000	173, 000	182, 000		45, 000		9, 000	
1873	20, 812, 000	120, 000	155, 000		67, 500		700	\$703, 000
1874	24, 280, 000	100, 000	80, 000					2, 549, 000
1875	24, 600, 000		45, 000		29, 000			4, 487, 000
1876	31, 940, 000	50, 000	20, 000		12, 500			5, 227, 000
1877	34, 700, 000	170, 000	133, 500		88, 500			9, 519, 000
1878	34, 780, 000	261, 000	723, 500		445, 000		9, 774, 000	4, 162, 000
1879	24, 476, 000	2, 240, 000	2, 131, 000		108, 750		9, 110, 000	
1880	16, 720, 000	5, 062, 500	6, 744, 500				8, 900, 000	
1881	14, 540, 000	9, 700, 000	4, 845, 000				12, 760, 000	
1882	22, 500, 000	1, 320, 000	4, 845, 000				9, 250, 000	
1883	23, 780, 000	380, 000	416, 000				6, 250, 000	
1884	18, 320, 000	1, 242, 500	885, 000				3, 200, 000	
1885	13, 670, 000	2, 280, 000	6, 057, 500				1, 497, 000	
1886		8, 260, 000	16, 340, 000				750, 000	
1887	5, 660, 000	8, 170, 000	9, 560, 000				1, 771, 000	
1888	17, 192, 000	6, 487, 000	1, 469, 500				657, 000	
1889	15, 494, 000	4, 254, 000					700, 000	
1890	16, 055, 000						8, 230, 373	
Total	671, 752, 020	54, 082, 560	57, 534, 040	186, 300	1, 861, 255	90, 232	72, 879, 073	26, 647, 000
Jan. 1, 1891, to June 30, 1891...	13, 240, 000						5, 020, 000	
Total	684, 992, 020	54, 082, 560	57, 534, 040	186, 300	1, 861, 255	90, 232	77, 899, 073	26, 647, 000

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

from its organization, 1854, to June 30, 1891.

SILVER.					Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.			
					\$4,084,207.00		\$4,084,207.00
\$64,375.00	\$99,100.00				18,008,300.00	\$164,075.00	18,172,375.00
105,500.00	71,500.00		\$7,000.00		25,306,400.00	184,000.00	25,490,400.00
79,000.00	20,500.00				20,327,000.00	99,500.00	20,426,500.00
238,000.00	30,250.00		6,000.00		17,158,200.00	274,250.00	17,432,450.00
283,000.00	20,000.00		6,000.00		12,918,000.00	329,000.00	13,247,000.00
286,000.00	14,000.00		14,000.00		11,178,000.00	264,000.00	11,442,000.00
469,750.00	24,000.00		17,250.00		15,665,000.00	511,000.00	16,176,000.00
676,000.00	16,750.00		18,075.00		17,275,960.00	710,825.00	17,986,785.00
458,000.00			15,750.00	\$5,000.00	19,548,400.00	478,750.00	20,027,150.00
329,000.00	5,000.00		23,000.00	4,500.00	15,917,640.00	361,500.00	16,279,140.00
337,500.00	10,250.00		17,500.00	6,000.00	21,213,500.00	371,250.00	21,584,750.00
527,000.00	7,000.00		13,500.00	6,000.00	17,362,000.00	553,500.00	17,915,500.00
598,000.00	12,000.00		14,000.00	6,000.00	18,720,000.00	630,000.00	19,350,000.00
580,000.00	24,000.00		26,000.00	14,000.00	17,230,000.00	644,000.00	17,874,000.00
328,000.00	19,000.00		45,000.00	11,500.00	14,028,050.00	403,500.00	14,431,550.00
502,000.00			5,000.00		19,848,000.00	507,000.00	20,355,000.00
1,089,000.00	7,725.00		32,000.00	8,050.00	18,905,000.00	1,136,775.00	20,041,775.00
290,000.00	20,750.00		19,000.00	41,850.00	16,000,000.00	380,600.00	16,380,600.00
116,500.00	39,000.00		45,500.00	16,200.00	21,154,500.00	920,900.00	22,075,400.00
197,000.00	98,000.00		24,000.00		24,460,000.00	2,868,000.00	27,328,000.00
1,600,000.00	170,000.00	\$231,000.00	907,000.00		24,674,000.00	7,395,000.00	32,069,000.00
2,264,000.00	2,149,000.00		1,042,000.00		32,022,500.00	10,682,000.00	42,704,500.00
2,678,000.00	2,249,000.00		234,000.00		35,082,000.00	14,680,000.00	49,762,000.00
6,000.00	35,000.00				36,209,500.00	13,977,000.00	50,186,500.00
					28,955,750.00	9,110,000.00	38,065,750.00
					28,527,000.00	8,900,000.00	37,427,000.00
					29,085,000.00	12,760,000.00	41,845,000.00
					28,665,000.00	9,250,000.00	37,915,000.00
					24,576,000.00	6,250,000.00	30,826,000.00
			56,496.90		20,447,500.00	3,256,496.90	23,703,996.90
			4,369.00		22,007,500.00	1,501,369.00	23,508,869.00
			20,652.40		24,600,000.00	770,652.40	25,370,652.40
			445,445.00		23,390,000.00	2,216,445.00	25,606,445.00
	304,000.00		172,000.00		25,148,500.00	1,133,000.00	26,281,500.00
			97,267.80		19,748,000.00	797,267.80	20,545,267.80
			142,307.60		16,055,000.00	8,372,680.60	24,427,680.60
14,052,225.00	5,445,825.00	231,000.00	3,470,113.70	119,100.00	785,506,407.00	122,844,338.70	908,350,743.70
			69,611.60		13,240,000.00	5,089,611.60	18,329,611.60
14,052,225.00	5,445,825.00	231,000.00	3,539,725.30	119,100.00	798,746,407.00	127,933,948.30	926,680,355.30

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Coinage of the mint at Carson City]

Calendar years.	GOLD.			SILVER.	
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1870.....	\$75, 780	\$50, 080	\$38, 375	\$12, 462	.....
1871.....	293, 740	71, 850	163, 850	1, 376	.....
1872.....	593, 000	55, 000	84, 900	3, 150	.....
1873.....	448, 200	45, 430	37, 080	2, 300	\$124, 500
1874.....	2, 301, 700	165, 670	105, 990	.....	1, 373, 200
1875.....	2, 223, 020	77, 150	59, 140	.....	1, 573, 700
1876.....	2, 768, 820	46, 960	34, 435	.....	509, 000
1877.....	851, 300	33, 320	43, 400	.....	534, 000
1878.....	263, 600	32, 440	45, 270	2, 212, 000	97, 000
1879.....	214, 160	17, 620	86, 405	756, 000	.....
1880.....	.....	111, 900	255, 085	591, 000	.....
1881.....	.....	240, 150	69, 430	296, 000	.....
1882.....	782, 800	67, 640	414, 085	1, 133, 000	.....
1883.....	1, 199, 240	120, 000	64, 790	1, 204, 000	.....
1884.....	1, 622, 780	99, 250	82, 010	1, 136, 000	.....
1885.....	189, 000	.....	.....	228, 000	.....
1886*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889†	618, 900	.....	.....	350, 000	.....
1890.....	1, 824, 180	175, 000	269, 000	2, 309, 041	.....
Total	16, 270, 220	1, 420, 460	1, 793, 245	10, 234, 329	4, 211, 400
January 1, 1891, to June 30, 1891 .....	.....	527, 320	610, 000	888, 000	.....
Total	16, 270, 220	1, 947, 780	2, 403, 245	11, 122, 329	4, 211, 400

* Coinage suspended.

211

from its organization, 1870, to June 30, 1891.]

†Operations resumed October 1, 1889.

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1793-1795.....		\$27,950	\$43,535			
1796.....		60,800	16,995		\$165.00	
1797.....		91,770	32,030		4,390.00	
1798.....		79,740	124,335		1,535.00	
1799.....		174,830	37,255		1,200.00	
1800.....		259,650	58,110			
1801.....		292,540	130,030			
1802.....		150,900	265,880		6,530.00	
1803.....		89,790	167,530		1,057.50	
1804.....		97,950	152,875		8,317.50	
1805.....			166,915		4,452.50	
1806.....			320,465		4,040.00	
1807.....			420,465		17,030.00	
1808.....			277,890		6,775.00	
1809.....			169,375			
1810.....			501,435			
1811.....			497,905			
1812.....			290,435			
1813.....			477,140			
1814.....			77,270			
1815.....			3,175			
1816.....						
1817.....						
1818.....			242,940			
1819.....			258,615			
1820.....			1,319,030			
1821.....			173,205		16,120.00	
1822.....			88,980			
1823.....			72,425			
1824.....			86,700		6,500.00	
1825.....			145,300		11,085.00	
1826.....			90,345		1,900.00	
1827.....			124,565		7,000.00	
1828.....			140,145			
1829.....			287,210		8,507.50	
1830.....			631,755		11,350.00	
1831.....			702,970		11,300.00	
1832.....			787,435		11,000.00	
1833.....			968,150		10,400.00	
1834.....			2,660,845		293,425.00	
1835.....			1,857,670		328,505.00	
1836.....			2,785,735		1,369,965.00	
1837.....			1,035,605		112,700.00	
1838.....		72,000	1,600,420		137,345.00	
1839.....		382,480	802,745		191,622.50	
1840.....		473,380	1,048,530		153,572.50	
1841.....		656,310	380,945		54,602.50	
1842.....		1,089,070	655,230		85,007.50	
1843.....		2,506,240	4,275,425		1,327,132.50	

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
	\$204,791	\$161,572.00				\$4,320.80	
	72,920		\$1,473.50		\$2,213.50	511.50	
	7,776	1,959.00	63.00		2,526.10	2,226.35	
	327,536				2,755.00		
	423,515						
	220,920				2,176.00	1,200.00	
	54,454	15,144.50			3,464.00	1,695.50	
	41,650	14,945.00			1,097.50	650.50	
	66,064	15,857.50			3,304.00	1,892.50	
	19,570	78,259.50	1,684.50		826.50		
	321	105,861.00	30,348.50		12,078.00	780.00	
		419,788.00	51,531.00				
		525,788.00	55,180.75		16,500.00		
		684,300.00					
		702,905.00			4,471.00		
		638,138.00			635.50		
		601,822.00			6,518.00		
		814,029.50					
		620,951.50					
		519,587.50			42,150.00		
			17,308.00				
		23,575.00	5,000.75				
		607,783.50					
		990,161.00	90,293.50				
		1,104,000.00	36,000.00				
		375,561.00	31,861.00		94,258.70		
		652,898.50	54,212.75		118,651.20		
		779,786.50	16,020.00		10,000.00		
		847,100.00	4,450.00		44,000.00		
		1,752,477.00					
		1,471,588.00	42,000.00		51,000.00		
		2,002,090.00					
		2,746,700.00	1,000.00		121,500.00		
		1,537,600.00	25,500.00		12,500.00		
		1,856,078.00			77,000.00	61,500.00	
		2,382,400.00			51,000.00	62,000.00	
		2,936,830.00	99,500.00		77,135.00	62,135.00	
		2,398,500.00	80,000.00		52,250.00	48,250.00	
		2,603,000.00	39,000.00		48,400.00	68,500.00	
		3,206,002.00	71,500.00		63,500.00	74,000.00	
		2,676,003.00	488,000.00		141,000.00	138,000.00	
	1,000	3,273,100.00	118,000.00		119,000.00	95,000.00	
		1,814,910.00	63,100.00		104,200.00	113,800.00	
		1,773,000.00	208,000.00		239,493.40	112,750.00	
	300	1,748,768.00	122,786.50		229,638.70	108,285.00	
	61,005	1,145,054.00	153,331.75		253,358.00	113,954.25	
	173,000	355,500.00	143,000.00		363,000.00	98,250.00	
	184,618	1,484,882.00	214,250.00		390,750.00	58,250.00	
	165,100	3,056,000.00	408,400.00		152,000.00	58,250.00	

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar year.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1844.....		\$1,250,610	\$4,087,715		\$89,345.00	
1845.....		736,530	2,743,640		276,277.50	
1846.....		1,018,750	2,736,155		279,272.50	
1847.....		14,337,580	5,382,685		482,060.00	
1848.....		1,813,340	1,863,560		98,612.50	
1849.....		6,775,180	1,184,645		111,147.50	\$936,789
1850.....	\$26,225,220	3,489,510	860,160		895,547.50	511,301
1851.....	48,043,100	4,393,280	2,651,955		3,897,337.50	3,658,820
1852.....	44,860,520	2,811,060	3,689,635		3,283,827.50	2,201,145
1853.....	26,646,520	2,522,530	2,305,095		3,519,615.00	4,384,149
1854.....	18,052,340	2,305,760	1,513,235	\$491,214	1,896,397.50	1,657,016
1855.....	25,046,820	1,487,010	1,257,090	171,465	600,700.00	824,883
1856.....	30,437,560	1,429,900	1,806,065	181,530	1,213,117.50	1,788,996
1857.....	28,797,500	481,060	1,232,970	104,673	796,235.00	801,602
1858.....	21,873,480	343,210	439,770	6,399	144,082.50	131,472
1859.....	13,782,810	253,930	361,235	46,914	142,220.00	193,431
1860.....	22,584,400	278,830	852,365	42,465	164,360.00	51,234
1861.....	71,989,060	1,287,330	3,332,130	18,216	3,241,295.00	527,499
1862.....	18,926,120	234,950	69,825	17,355	300,882.50	1,326,865
1863.....	22,187,200	112,480	97,860	15,117	27,075.00	6,250
1864.....	19,958,900	60,800	40,540	8,040	7,185.00	5,950
1865.....	27,874,000	207,050	144,535	3,495	62,302.50	3,725
1866.....	30,820,500	237,800	253,200	12,090	105,175.00	7,180
1867.....	23,436,300	121,400	179,600	7,950	78,125.00	5,250
1868.....	18,722,000	241,550	288,625	14,625	94,062.50	10,525
1869.....	17,238,100	82,850	163,925	7,575	84,612.50	5,925
1870.....	22,819,480	164,430	143,550	10,605	51,387.50	9,335
1871.....	20,456,740	254,650	245,000	3,990	68,375.00	3,930
1872.....	21,230,600	244,500	275,350	6,090	52,575.00	3,530
1873.....	55,456,700	173,680	754,605	75	512,562.50	125,125
1874.....	33,917,700	799,270	203,530	125,490	9,850.00	198,820
1875.....	32,737,820	78,350	105,240	60	30,050.00	420
1876.....	46,386,920	104,280	61,820	135	23,052.50	3,245
1877.....	43,504,700	211,490	182,660	4,464	92,630.00	3,920
1878.....	45,916,500	1,031,440	1,427,470	246,972	1,160,650.00	3,020
1879.....	28,889,260	6,120,320	3,727,155	9,090	331,225.00	3,030
1880.....	17,749,120	21,715,160	22,831,765	3,108	7,490.00	1,636
1881.....	14,585,200	48,796,250	33,458,430	1,650	1,700.00	7,660
1882.....	23,295,400	24,740,640	17,831,885	4,620	10,100.00	5,040
1883.....	24,980,040	2,595,400	1,647,990	2,820	4,900.00	10,840
1884.....	19,944,200	2,110,800	1,922,250	3,318	4,982.50	6,206
1885.....	13,875,560	4,815,270	9,065,030	2,730	2,217.50	12,205
1886.....	22,120	10,621,600	18,282,160	3,426	10,220.00	6,016
1887.....	5,662,420	8,706,800	9,560,435	18,480	15,705.00	8,543
1888.....	21,717,320	8,030,310	1,560,980	15,873	40,245.00	16,080
1889.....	16,995,120	4,298,850	37,825	7,287	44,120.00	30,729
1890.....	19,399,080	755,430	290,640		22,032.50	
Total.....	1,093,044,480	201,188,600	191,086,650	1,619,376	28,561,472.50	19,499,337
January 1, 1891, to June 30, 1891.....	13,248,500	984,870	618,105		8,857.50	
Total.....	1,103,292,980	202,173,470	191,704,755	1,619,376	28,570,330.00	19,499,337

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	\$20,000	\$1,885,500.00	\$290,800.00	.....	\$7,250.00	\$32,500.00	.....
.....	24,500	1,341,500.00	230,500.00	.....	198,500.00	78,200.00	.....
.....	169,600	2,257,000.00	127,500.00	.....	3,130.00	1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	1,870,000.00	275,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,000	1,880,000.00	38,500.00	.....	45,150.00	63,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	1,781,000.00	85,000.00	.....	113,900.00	72,450.00	.....
.....	47,500	1,341,500.00	150,700.00	.....	244,150.00	82,250.00	.....
.....	1,300	301,375.00	62,000.00	.....	142,650.00	82,050.00	\$185,022.00
.....	1,100	110,565.00	68,265.00	.....	196,550.00	63,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	2,430,354.00	4,146,555.00	.....	1,327,301.00	785,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	4,111,000.00	3,466,000.00	.....	624,000.00	365,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	2,288,725.00	857,350.00	.....	207,500.00	117,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	1,903,500.00	2,129,500.00	.....	703,000.00	299,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	1,482,000.00	2,726,500.00	.....	712,000.00	433,000.00	31,260.00
.....	.....	5,998,000.00	2,002,250.00	.....	189,000.00	258,000.00	48,120.00
.....	636,500	2,074,000.00	421,000.00	.....	97,000.00	45,000.00	10,950.00
.....	733,930	1,032,850.00	312,350.00	.....	78,700.00	92,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	2,078,950.00	1,237,650.00	.....	209,650.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	802,175.00	249,887.50	.....	102,830.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	709,830.00	48,015.00	.....	17,196.00	5,923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	518,785.00	28,517.50	.....	26,907.00	4,523.50	14.10
.....	47,000	593,450.00	25,075.00	.....	18,550.00	6,675.00	255.00
.....	49,625	899,812.50	11,381.25	.....	14,372.50	6,536.25	661.75
.....	60,325	810,162.50	17,156.25	.....	14,662.50	6,431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	769,100.00	31,500.00	.....	72,625.00	18,295.00	123.00
.....	424,300	725,950.00	23,150.00	.....	70,660.00	21,930.00	153.00
.....	445,462	829,758.50	23,935.00	.....	52,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,117,136	1,741,655.00	53,255.50	.....	109,371.00	82,493.00	127.80
.....	1,118,600	866,775.00	68,762.50	.....	261,045.00	189,247.50	58.50
1,225,000	296,600	1,593,780.00	414,190.50	.....	443,329.10	51,830.00	18.00
4,910,000	.....	1,406,650.00	215,975.00	.....	319,151.70	.....	.....
6,279,600	.....	5,117,750.00	1,278,375.00	\$265,598	2,406,570.00	.....	.....
6,192,150	.....	7,451,575.00	7,839,287.50	5,180	3,015,115.00	.....	.....
13,092,710	.....	7,540,255.00	6,024,927.50	102	1,735,051.00	.....	.....
4,259,900	22,495,550	726,200.00	849,200.00	120	187,880.00	.....	.....
1,541	27,560,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	.....	1,510.00	.....	.....
1,987	27,397,855	4,877.50	3,738.75	.....	3,735.50	.....	.....
960	27,927,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	.....	2,497.50	.....	.....
1,097	27,574,100	2,750.00	4,075.00	.....	391,110.00	.....	.....
979	28,470,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	.....	767,571.20	.....	.....
.....	28,136,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	.....	393,134.90	.....	.....
.....	28,697,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	.....	257,711.70	.....	.....
.....	31,423,886	2,943.00	1,471.50	.....	658,409.40	.....	.....
.....	33,611,710	2,855.00	2,677.50	.....	1,573,838.90	.....	.....
.....	31,990,833	6,416.50	306,708.25	.....	721,648.70	.....	.....
.....	34,651,811	6,355.50	3,177.75	.....	835,338.90	.....	.....
.....	38,048,004	6,295.00	20,147.50	.....	1,133,461.70	.....	.....
35,965,924	396,012,243	122,834,835.00	38,854,412.50	271,000	23,645,815.30	4,880,219.40	1,282,087.20
.....	17,678,263	76,575.00	175,087.50	.....	702,646.60	.....	.....
35,965,924	413,690,506	122,911,410.00	39,029,500.00	271,000	24,348,461.90	4,880,219.40	1,282,087.20

XXXVIII—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793-1795.....			
1796.....			
1797.....			
1798.....			
1799.....			
1800.....			
1801.....			
1802.....			
1803.....			
1804.....			
1805.....			
1806.....			
1807.....			
1808.....			
1809.....			
1810.....			
1811.....			
1812.....			
1813.....			
1814.....			
1815.....			
1816.....			
1817.....			
1818.....			
1819.....			
1820.....			
1821.....			
1822.....			
1823.....			
1824.....			
1825.....			
1826.....			
1827.....			
1828.....			
1829.....			
1830.....			
1831.....			
1832.....			
1833.....			
1834.....			
1835.....			
1836.....			
1837.....			
1838.....			
1839.....			
1840.....			
1841.....			
1842.....			
1843.....			

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$10,660.33	\$712.67	\$71,485.00	\$370,683.80	\$11,373.00	\$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,344.40	165,402.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.70
9,797.00	.....	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
26,221.75	1,057.65	817,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	4,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,064.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,080.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	797,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
.....	.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
28,209.82	.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	.....	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
.....	.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
12,620.00	.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,080.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	.....	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,980.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	.....	1,809,765.00	2,333,243.40	63,702.00	4,206,710.40
31,286.61	.....	1,876,847.50	2,209,778.20	31,286.61	3,617,912.31
24,627.00	.....	1,675,482.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	3,426,812.50
15,973.67	.....	1,091,857.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	2,240,581.17
23,833.90	.....	1,829,407.50	2,382,750.00	23,433.90	4,185,991.40
24,283.20	.....	8,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	11,967,830.70

XXXVIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1844.....			
1845.....			
1846.....			
1847.....			
1848.....			
1849.....			
1850.....			
1851.....			
1852.....			
1853.....			
1854.....			
1855.....			
1856.....			
1857.....			
1858.....			
1859.....			
1860.....			
1861.....			
1862.....			
1863.....			
1864.....			\$396,950.00
1865.....		\$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866.....	\$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867.....	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868.....	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869.....	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
1870.....	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871.....	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872.....	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873.....	227,500.00	35,190.00	
1874.....	176,900.00	23,700.00	
1875.....	104,850.00	6,840.00	
1876.....	126,500.00	4,860.00	
1877.....			
1878.....	117.50	70.50	
1879.....	1,455.00	1,236.00	
1880.....	997.75	748.65	
1881.....	3,618.75	32,417.25	
1882.....	573,830.00	759.00	
1883.....	1,148,471.05	318.27	
1884.....	563,697.10	169.26	
1885.....	73,824.50	143.70	
1886.....	166,514.50	128.70	
1887.....	763,182.60	238.83	
1888.....	536,024.15	1,232.49	
1889.....	794,068.05	646.83	
1890.....	812,963.60		
Total.....	11,187,864.55	941,349.48	912,020.00
January 1, 1891, to June 30, 1891.....	333,370.00		
Total.....	11,521,234.55	941,349.48	912,020.00

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

219

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$23,987.52		\$5,427,670.00	\$2,235,550.00	\$23,987.52	\$7,687,207.52
38,948.04		3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	5,668,595.54
41,208.00		4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	6,633,965.50
61,836.69		20,202,325.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	22,638,611.69
64,157.99		3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	5,879,720.49
41,785.00	\$199.32	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	11,164,605.82
44,268.44	199.06	31,981,738.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	33,892,306.00
98,897.77	738.36	62,614,492.50	774,397.00	99,635.43	63,488,524.93
50,630.94		56,846,187.50	999,410.00	50,630.94	57,896,228.44
66,411.31	648.47	39,377,909.00	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	48,522,539.78
42,361.56	276.79	25,915,962.50	8,619,270.00	42,638.35	34,577,870.85
15,748.29	282.50	29,387,968.00	3,501,245.00	16,030.79	32,905,243.79
26,904.63	202.15	36,857,768.50	5,142,240.00	27,106.78	42,027,115.28
177,834.56	175.90	32,214,040.00	5,478,760.00	178,010.46	37,870,810.46
246,000.00		22,938,413.50	8,495,370.00	246,000.00	31,679,783.50
364,000.00		14,783,570.00	3,284,450.00	364,000.00	18,429,020.00
205,680.00		23,473,654.00	2,259,390.00	205,680.00	25,938,724.00
101,000.00		83,395,530.00	3,783,740.00	101,000.00	87,280,270.00
280,750.00		20,875,997.50	1,252,516.50	280,750.00	22,409,264.00
498,400.00		22,445,482.00	809,267.80	498,400.00	23,753,149.80
529,737.14		20,081,415.00	609,917.10	529,656.24	21,618,919.24
354,292.86		28,295,107.50	691,005.00	354,292.86	29,340,405.36
98,265.00		31,435,945.00	982,409.25	1,042,960.00	33,461,314.25
98,210.00		23,828,625.00	908,876.25	1,819,010.00	26,557,411.25
102,665.00		19,371,387.50	1,074,343.00	1,697,150.00	22,142,880.50
64,200.00		17,582,987.50	1,266,143.00	963,000.00	19,812,130.50
52,750.00		23,198,787.50	1,378,255.50	350,325.00	24,927,368.00
39,205.00		21,032,685.00	3,104,038.30	99,890.00	24,236,613.30
40,420.00		21,812,645.00	2,504,488.50	369,380.00	24,686,513.50
116,765.00		57,022,747.50	4,024,747.60	379,455.00	61,426,950.10
141,875.00		35,254,630.00	6,851,776.70	342,475.00	42,448,881.70
135,280.00		32,951,940.00	15,347,893.00	246,970.00	48,546,803.00
79,440.00		40,579,452.50	24,503,307.50	210,800.00	71,293,560.00
8,525.00		43,999,864.00	28,393,045.50	8,525.00	72,401,434.50
57,998.50		49,786,052.00	28,518,850.00	58,186.50	78,363,088.50
162,312.00		39,080,080.00	27,569,776.00	165,003.00	66,814,859.00
389,649.55		62,308,279.00	27,411,693.75	391,395.95	90,111,368.70
392,115.75		96,850,890.00	27,940,163.75	428,151.75	125,219,205.50
385,811.00		65,887,685.00	27,973,132.00	960,400.00	94,821,217.00
455,981.09		29,241,990.00	29,246,968.45	1,604,770.41	60,093,728.86
232,617.42		23,991,756.50	28,534,866.15	796,483.78	53,323,106.43
117,653.84		27,773,012.50	28,962,176.20	191,622.04	56,926,810.74
176,542.90		28,945,542.00	32,086,709.90	343,186.10	61,375,438.00
452,264.83		33,972,383.00	35,191,081.40	1,215,686.26	60,379,150.66
374,944.14		31,380,808.00	33,025,606.45	912,200.78	65,318,615.23
488,693.61		21,413,931.00	25,496,683.15	1,283,408.49	58,194,022.64
571,828.54		20,467,182.50	39,202,908.20	1,384,792.14	61,054,882.84
9,553,340.61	39,926.11	1,531,999,915.50	623,746,536.40	22,634,500.75	2,178,380,952.65
180,514.00		14,860,332.50	18,632,572.10	513,884.00	34,006,788.60
9,793,854.61	39,926.11	1,546,860,248.00	642,379,108.50	23,148,384.75	2,212,387,741.25

XXXIX.—MONETARY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[For interrogatories addressed to the representatives of the United States in foreign countries see page 120 of this report.]

TRANSCRIPTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Answers to interrogatories—1890.

(1) GOLD COINED.

Sovereigns	£6,558,556
Half sovereigns	1,121,600
Total	7,680,156

LIGHT GOLD RECOINED.

Imperial British coin only—	
Pre-Victorian	£2,275,000
Victorian	973,437
Total	3,248,437

(2) SILVER COINED.

Crowns	£244,332
Double florins	156,420
Half crowns	414,073
Florins	168,498
Shillings	436,788
Sixpences	234,630
Fourpences	69
Threepences	57,278
Twopences	40
Pence	33
Total	1,712,161

Worn Imperial silver coin withdrawn from circulation in 1890 (nominal value), £296,896 15s. 2d.

(3) IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOLD.

Imports:		Exports:	
Coin	£13,172,546	Coin	£10,804,709
Bullion	10,295,504	Bullion	3,501,979
Ore	38,079	Ore	2,938

(4) IMPORT AND EXPORT OF SILVER.

Imports:		Exports:	
Coin	£3,701,808	Coin	£2,257,824
Bullion	6,683,851	Bullion	8,605,560
Ore	2,637,232	Ore	126,511

(5) GOLD PRODUCED FROM MINES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1890.

Weight	kilograms..	6,407
Value		£675

(6) SILVER PRODUCED FROM MINES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1890.

Weight	kilograms..	9,071,087
Value		£53,024

(7) GOLD COIN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ON DECEMBER 31, 1890.

Estimated:		
Sovereigns	£82,000,000	
Half sovereigns	23,000,000	
Total	105,000,000	

No estimates of the stock of gold bullion are available.

(8) Silver coin in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1890, estimated, £22,000,000.

No estimates of the stock of silver bullion are available.

(9) Note circulation of the United Kingdom on December 31, 1890, £40,962,791.

(10) A royal proclamation, of which a copy is inclosed, was issued in November last, under the authority of section II of the coinage act, 1870, calling in all gold coins

issued before the present reign. Under this proclamation these coins ceased to be legal tender on the 28th of February, 1891.

(11) The annual report of the deputy master of the mint for 1890 has not yet been issued, but copies will be sent to the Director of the Mint, Washington, in due course, as in previous years.

APRIL 10, 1891.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas by "the coinage act, 1870," we are empowered, with the advice of our privy council, by proclamation, to call in coins of any date or denomination or any coins coined before the date in such proclamation mentioned;

And whereas by "the coinage act, 1889," it was provided that any gold coin of the realm coined before our reign which should be below the least current weight, as provided by "the coinage act, 1870," might, within the time and in the manner from time to time directed by us in council, be tendered for exchange, and if it had not been illegally dealt with should be exchanged or paid for by or on behalf of the mint at its nominal value;

And whereas we, by orders in council made pursuant to "the coinage act, 1889," on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, ordered that the time within which any coin mentioned in section one of "the coinage act, 1889," might be tendered for exchange should be the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the manner in the said orders respectively mentioned;

And whereas a large number of gold coins coined before our reign have been so exchanged or paid for, and a few only remain in circulation, and it is expedient to call in all such coins:

Now, therefore, we do, with the advice of our privy council and in pursuance of "the coinage act, 1870," and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf by this our royal proclamation, call in by the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, all gold coins of the realm coined before our reign, and declare and command that, from and after such twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, such coins shall not be current or legal tender within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Given at our court at Windsor, this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LONDON, May 26, 1891.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your report on the production of the precious metals, which I have read with interest.

Herewith I have much pleasure in giving you some statistics of the imports of silver ore into the United Kingdom last year and of the imports of gold bullion and coin from certain districts, which may prove useful to you.

I remain, yours truly,

A. SAUERBECK.

EDWARD O. LEECH, Esq.,
Director of the Mint.

IMPORTS OF SILVER ORE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1890.

Countries from—	Value.	Countries from—	Value.
Germany	£150,513	Mexico	£41,308
Belgium	15,584	Colombia	35,909
France	6,921	Peru	28,678
Portugal	2,660	Chile	411,076
Spain	226,350	Argentine Republic	7,551
Italy	2,830	Australasia	1,342,506
Greece	99,659	Other countries	6,526
Turkey	10,657		
United States	248,504	Total	2,637,232

IMPORTS OF GOLD BULLION AND COIN INTO UNITED KINGDOM, 1890.

GOLD BULLION.

Countries from—	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
British South Africa.....	35, 143	56, 762	214, 283	356, 058	480, 144
British India.....	118, 713	28, 072	61, 520	82, 130	107, 548
China.....	132, 678	162, 964	103, 019	62, 058	37, 063
West coast Africa.....	34, 387	36, 108	37, 948	44, 554	37, 242

GOLD COIN.

British Africa.....	34, 255	3, 146	4, 973	13, 454	1, 789
British India.....	43, 876	5, 509	5, 187		10, 043
China.....	144, 224	106, 650	166, 688	91, 305	29, 609
West coast Africa.....	1, 119	2, 085			1, 708

AUSTRALASIA.

MELBOURNE, *January 9, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated October 31, last, asking me to inform you, approximately, by cable, early in February, of the estimated quantity of gold and silver produced in Australia and New Zealand during the year 1890.

I have communicated with the mining departments of the various colonies, notifying to them your wish to have this early information.

I will, as you request, cable to you early in February the information I may have received, although I am in doubt as to whether the information will then be very complete.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE ANDERSON.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, United States.

[Cablegram.]

February 12, 1891.

Approximate estimate of the product of gold and silver in Australasia during the calendar year 1890:

	<i>Ounces.</i>
Gold.....	1, 572, 000
Silver.....	10, 030, 000

ROYAL MINT, MELBOURNE, *June 5, 1891.*

SIR:

* * * * *

I inclose the final returns (stated in gross ounces, as usual) of the gold and silver estimated to have been produced in Australasia during 1890, which was only able to give you approximately by telegram of February 12, last, through the consul-general for the United States here. You will observe a difference between the telegram and this return in the manner of expressing the silver production. The telegram stated the production of silver to be about 10,030,000 ounces, and was based on a telegram received from the mining department of New South Wales to that effect. The final return since received from that department indicates that the greater part of that silver was contained in silver lead and silver ore which was shipped to Europe for treatment

there. The footnote (*) to the return now forwarded will make this clear to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE ANDERSON.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND, DURING THE YEAR 1890, FROM RETURNS KINDLY FORWARDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF EACH COLONY.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
New South Wales	127,460	*496,552
New Zealand	193,193	32,627
Queensland	610,587	(†)
South Australia	124,831	.....
Tasmania	20,510	.....
Victoria	588,560	§25,966
West Australia	34,209	.....
Total	1,599,350	555,145

* In addition to 41,320 tons silver lead valued at £1,872,657; 87,919 tons silver ore valued at £294,487.
† 1,913 tons silver lead valued at £56,639.

‡ No reliable information; amount here given shows the quantity received at the mints in Australia.
§ Extracted from gold at the Melbourne mint.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Deputy Master.

BRITISH INDIA.

TABLE SHOWING THE IMPORTS OF SILVER INTO THE MINTS FOR COINAGE UNDER THE PAPER CURRENCY ACT, THE NET IMPORTS INTO INDIA, AND THE AMOUNTS COINED DURING EACH OF THE FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS FROM 1885-'86 TO 1889-'90, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Imports into the mints under the paper-currency act.		Net imports into India.		Coinage.	
	<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>	
1885-'86	88,385,800	£41,968,353	116,066,000	£54,980,464	202,855,600	£48,722,698
1886-'87	38,221,700	18,105,619	71,557,000	33,898,551	44,185,300	21,868,502
1887-'88	71,358,600	33,802,569	92,287,000	43,716,352	107,834,300	51,104,793
1888-'89	65,505,900	31,080,145	92,466,000	43,801,144	72,822,500	34,496,018
1889-'90	80,448,300	38,108,360	109,379,000	51,812,832	85,511,600	40,506,845
1890-'91	125,242,441	59,327,344	141,751,359	67,147,618	181,634,741	62,355,376
Total	469,162,741	222,242,390	623,506,359	295,354,961	646,874,041	259,054,232

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SILVER COINED AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

Denominations.	Value in rupees.	Value in United States money.
Rupees	117,641,865	\$55,726,951
½ rupees .....	.....	.....
¼ rupees	2,433,414	1,152,708
1/8 rupees	2,220,104	1,051,663
Total	122,295,383	57,931,322

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION INTO BRITISH INDIA, REGISTERED IN THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL 1, 1890, TO MARCH 31, 1891, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE YEARS 1888-'89 AND 1889-'90.

GOLD.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Twelve months, April 1 to March 31—			Twelve months, April 1 to March 31—		
	1888-'89.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	1888-'89.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.
Europe:	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
United Kingdom.....	10,656,590	24,438,740	38,141,112	2,861,867	4,447,219	8,218,734
Austria.....	45,905	7,834	62,637	31,205	13,507	45,146
France.....	708,006	1,243,922	1,282,868	23,000	31,700	.....
Italy.....	102,380	72,780	.....	.....	70	.....
Other countries in Europe.....	.....	139,501	46,363	.....	.....	.....
Africa:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern coast of Africa.....	474,826	607,127	397,894	.....	7,728	42,070
Egypt.....	1,107,613	1,885,152	1,765,416	.....	150	400
Mauritius.....	.....	.....	1,689	.....	.....	.....
Other countries in Africa.....	4,950	13,140	122,234	.....	.....	.....
America:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	.....	.....	55,000	.....	.....	.....
Asia:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden.....	1,103,497	357,056	641,217	1,875	1,599	1,335
Arabia.....	2,125,354	1,575,408	1,056,662	.....	.....	7,920
Ceylon.....	.....	95,050	17,372	20,000	14,700	.....
China.....	9,352,872	13,346,788	9,634,299	.....	.....	.....
Java.....	.....	.....	.....	29,750	.....	.....
Persia.....	42,408	51,235	83,483	5,344	21,662	10,190
Straits Settlements.....	144,727	92,859	272,486	14,000	.....	13,938
Turkey in Asia.....	202,496	353,793	387,018	64,500	18,900	306,867
Australia	5,119,278	6,359,888	11,040,567	.....	.....	.....
Total value in rupees.....	31,190,882	50,710,273	65,008,317	3,051,541	4,557,235	8,646,600
Total weight in tolas.....	1,366,098	2,267,286	3,135,668	135,227	204,928	431,056

SILVER.

Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	68,826,394	97,691,280	75,408,343	*227,246	67,045	{ 302,091 †16,500
Austria.....	1,324,271	1,081,035	9,728,416	1,720	1,793	119
France.....	1,093,820	2,048,851	1,011,240	525,281	914,050	316,500
Italy.....	1,772,100	200,000	1,007,525	15,000	2,000	76,300
Other countries in Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	40	500	.....
Africa:						
Eastern coast of Africa.....	381,540	484,550	136,663	1,001,339	1,010,477	1,885,505
Egypt.....	94,349	66,241	281,897	.....	157	900
Mauritius.....	103,800	4,200	483,200	1,394,498	1,153,000	.....
Other countries in Africa.....	27,975	216,848	541,496	35,450	17,800	2,900
America:						
United States.....	9,257,244	1,887,300	423,100	800	.....	.....
Asia:						
Aden.....	177,499	783,231	930,977	{ *731,000 †773,000	*701,728 †600,000	*314,799 †470,000
Arabia.....	2,351,816	4,086,093	4,195,464	*1,157,590	{ *1,324,423 †10,000	*894,856 †10,000
Ceylon.....	534,892	1,550,270	937,201	5,308,000	6,022,210	6,507,500
China.....	19,385,528	9,314,645	36,297,690	387,675	286,557	842,510
Java.....	.....	375,000	1,090,900	152,400	18,000	.....
Japan.....	{ *757,479	*1,258,348	*1,790,126	*1,845,620	*1,027,225	*524,125
Persia.....	†2,000	†2,000	†150,000	†3,800	†2,020	†1,400
Siam.....	2,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements.....	265,326	474,780	12,947,047	767,074	1,125,573	386,685
Turkey in Asia.....	669,092	1,220,552	1,943,923	*216,100	*184,325	*14,750
Other countries in Asia.....	6,700	1,400	28,521	{ *215,995 †31,700	*5,100 †32,000	*2,925 †24,820
Australia	226,024	1,138,116	5,003,130	.....	.....	.....
Total private—						
Value in rupees.....	107,258,717	123,882,740	154,186,559	13,983,428	13,861,963	12,072,465
Weight in tolas.....	10,919,106	117,173,091	149,692,321	13,614,532	13,481,008	11,916,448
Total Government—						
Value in rupees.....	.....	2,000	150,000	808,500	644,020	512,720
Weight in tolas.....	.....	2,000	150,000	808,500	644,020	514,980

*Private.

†Government.

TOTAL COINAGE, GOLD AND SILVER.

The value of the total coinage of gold and silver at each of the two mints of India for the last five years is shown below.

CALCUTTA.

	1886-'87.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Gold			228, 100	230, 500	
Silver	10, 745, 700	47, 052, 300	10, 474, 500	10, 958, 600	38, 546, 300
Total	10, 745, 700	47, 052, 300	10, 700, 600	11, 189, 100	38, 546, 300

BOMBAY.

	1886-'87.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Gold					
Silver	35, 419, 600	60, 832, 000	62, 348, 000	74, 553, 000	93, 088, 500
Total	35, 419, 600	60, 832, 000	62, 348, 000	74, 553, 000	93, 088, 500

FRANCE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, May 27, 1891.

SIR: In reply to a printed circular received from Mr. Blaine under date of December 10, 1890, instructing me, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare replies to certain questions touching coinage and precious metals in France, and to transmit the same direct to the Director of the Mint, I have the honor of sending you the report herewith.

As the information therein contained can only be obtained through the minister of finance, I beg leave to remind you that by supplying this legation with copies of all reports and documents issued by the Treasury, which might be acceptable to the French officials in charge of the matters embraced in your interrogatories, you would enable me to secure more easily prompt replies to our inquiries.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WITELAW REID.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) AMOUNT OF GOLD COINED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

Denomination.	Coined.		Recoined.	
	Number of coins.	Total value.	Number of coins.	Total value.
20 francs	1, 030, 140	<i>Francs.</i> 20, 602, 800	599, 979	<i>Francs.</i> 11, 999, 580

All domestic coins.

(2) AMOUNT OF SILVER COINED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

Denomination.	Coined.	
	Number of coins.	Total value.
For the French colony of Indo-China:		
Various	6, 108	<i>Francs.</i> 33, 345. 84
For the Great-Comoro:		
5 francs	2, 050	10, 250. 00

(3 and 4) IMPORTATION.

GOLD.

Description,	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Gold coins	19, 141	61, 252, 947
Gold bullion	16, 126	55, 473, 461

SILVER.

Silver coins	605, 912	115, 123, 349
Silver bullion	142, 345	22, 775, 282

EXPORTATION.

GOLD.

Gold coins	49, 588	158, 682, 590
Gold bullion	26, 399	90, 815, 465

SILVER.

Silver coins	494, 178	93, 893, 998
Silver bullion	87, 477	13, 996, 321

(5 and 6) The result is not yet known for 1890. For 1889 it is as follows:

Gold:		
Weight	kilos..	400
Value	frances..	1, 372, 000
Silver:		
Weight	kilos..	80, 942
Value	frances..	12, 950, 720

(7) The amount of gold coined since the law of Germinal 18, 3rd year (April 7, 1795), is in force, that is to say, from the adoption of the decimal system to the end of the year 1890, is 8,718,170,210 francs, not comprising the pieces recoined. Part of this gold was exported, but on the other hand foreign coins have entered France, and the result of a test made at the mint in 1890 on 147,000,000 pieces shows a proportion of about 17 per cent of foreign coins in the total gold circulation in the country. There are no means of determining the exact amount in circulation. January 2, 1891, the gold in the Bank of France amounted to 1,120,126,439.91 francs.

(8) The quantity of silver coined in pieces of 5 francs up to December 31, 1890, amounted to 5,060,606,240 francs. The amount of the same in the Bank of France was 1,240,874,500.25 francs. The amount of silver in circulation is unknown.

(9) The amount of paper currency issued by the Bank of France was 3,051,751,440 francs.

(10) None.

(11) The report of the mint for the year 1889 is not yet issued. The mint will send you two copies as soon as it is published, but I annex herewith two printed copies of the report of the committee for supervising the coinage and the monetary circulation in France issued January 31, 1891.

I.—FRENCH COINS MANUFACTURED IN 1890.

(From the Bulletin de Statistique, January, 1891, p. 72.)

Denomination of pieces.	Number of pieces.	Nominal value.
Gold—		<i>Francs.</i>
Pieces of 20 francs.....	1, 030, 140	20, 602, 800
Total gold	1, 030, 140	20, 602, 800
Bronze—		
Pieces of 10 centimes	1, 080, 000	106, 000
Pieces of 5 centimes	1, 680, 000	84, 000
Pieces of 2 centimes	300, 000	6, 000
Pieces of 1 centime	400, 000	4, 000
Total bronze	3, 440, 000	200, 000
General total	4, 470, 140	20, 802, 800

II.—COINS FOR INDO-CHINA.

Denomination of pieces.	Number of pieces.	Nominal value.
Silver—		<i>Francs.</i>
Pieces of 1 piaster	6, 108	33, 245. 84

III.—COINS FOR THE GREAT-COMORO.

Denomination of pieces.	Number of pieces.	Nominal value.
Silver—		<i>Francs.</i>
Pieces of 5 francs	2, 050	10, 250
Total silver	2, 050	10, 250
Bronze—		
Pieces of 10 centimes	50, 200	5, 020
Pieces of 5 centimes	100, 200	5, 010
Total bronze	150, 400	10, 030
General total	152, 450	20, 280

IV.—FOREIGN COINS—HAYTI.

Denomination of pieces.	Number of pieces.	Nominal value.
Silver—		<i>Francs.</i>
Pieces of $\frac{5}{16}$ gourde	100, 000	250, 000
Pieces of $\frac{3}{16}$ gourde	750, 000	750, 000
Pieces of $\frac{1}{16}$ gourde	1, 000, 000	500, 000
General total	1, 850, 000	1, 500, 000

RECAPITULATION OF COINS MANUFACTURED.

Nationality.	Number of pieces.	Nominal value.
I.—French coins	4, 470, 140	<i>Francs.</i>
II.—Coins of Indo-China	6, 108	20, 802, 800. 00
III.—Coins of the Great-Comoro	152, 450	33, 245. 84
IV.—Foreign coins, Hayti	1, 850, 000	20, 280. 00
General total	6, 478, 698	1, 500, 000. 00

MAINTENANCE OF THE MONETARY CIRCULATION.

[Results obtained in 1888 and 1890, 20-franc pieces.]

Pieces verified.	1889.	1890.	Results since the beginning of the operation of maintenance.
In value..... francs.	100,000,000	147,000,000	247,000,000
In number..... pieces.	5,000,000	7,350,000	12,350,000
Nationality:			
Foreign..... do.	884,420	1,217,864	2,102,284
French:			
Good pieces..... do.	3,701,538	5,531,861	9,233,399
Light pieces..... do.	413,679	599,979	1,013,658
Counterfeit or altered pieces..... do.	363	1296	659
Proportion:			
Of foreign pieces..... per cent.	17.69	16.57	16.92
Of light pieces relatively to French pieces..... do.	10.05	9.78	9.89
Light pieces:			
Weight before the melt..... kilos.	2,644,917	3,837,026	6,481,943
Average weight (1,000ths) of legal weight..... do.	0.991	0.991	0.991
Weight after the melt..... kilos.	2,643,726	3,835,721	6,479,447
Fineness..... do.	0.899	0.899	0.899
Fine weight..... kilos.	2,377,083	3,448,999	5,826,083
Fine according to legal weight and legal fineness..... do.	2,402,005	3,483,747	5,885,753
Fine lacking..... do.	24,922	34,747	59,670
New pieces to replace light pieces:			
Number.....	413,679	599,979	1,013,658
Weight..... kilos.	2,668,541	3,870,690	6,539,231
Fineness.....	0.900	0.900	0.900
Fine..... kilos.	2,401,959	3,484,194	5,886,154
Fine restored..... do.	24,876,345	35,195,100	60,071,445

* This figure embraces 363 counterfeit pieces (gilt platinum), or 0.05 per cent, and 70 fraudulently altered pieces, or 0.01 per cent.

† This figure embraces 225 counterfeit pieces (gilt platinum), or 0.03 per cent, and 71 fraudulently altered pieces, or 0.01 per cent.

‡ The difference between the weight of the fine restored and of the fine lacking comes from the play of the tolerances.

(Bulletin de Statistique, January, 1891, p. 74.)

TABLE SHOWING THE WEEKLY CIRCULATION AND RESERVE OF THE BANK OF FRANCE DURING 1890.

Dates.	Circulation.	Reserve.		Total.
		Gold.	Silver.	
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Jan. 2.....	3,155,200,000	1,261,600,000	1,242,300,000	2,503,900,000
9.....	3,157,400,000	1,255,900,000	1,239,100,000	2,495,000,000
16.....	3,191,300,000	1,252,400,000	1,240,000,000	2,492,400,000
23.....	3,170,300,000	1,254,000,000	1,241,500,000	2,495,500,000
30.....	3,198,000,000	1,250,900,000	1,243,700,000	2,494,600,000
Feb. 6.....	3,165,800,000	1,252,900,000	1,245,800,000	2,498,700,000
13.....	3,139,900,000	1,254,100,000	1,245,000,000	2,499,100,000
20.....	3,106,100,000	1,253,300,000	1,248,400,000	2,501,700,000
27.....	3,109,900,000	1,251,800,000	1,248,600,000	2,500,400,000
Mar. 6.....	3,103,700,000	1,250,700,000	1,250,500,000	2,501,200,000
13.....	3,078,500,000	1,250,300,000	1,250,300,000	2,500,600,000
20.....	3,059,300,000	1,254,400,000	1,253,700,000	2,508,100,000
27.....	3,025,700,000	1,259,600,000	1,256,800,000	2,516,400,000
Apr. 3.....	3,100,800,000	1,262,000,000	1,259,700,000	2,521,700,000
10.....	3,074,100,000	1,255,700,000	1,257,200,000	2,512,900,000
17.....	3,091,200,000	1,261,200,000	1,257,800,000	2,519,000,000
24.....	3,042,800,000	1,276,900,000	1,264,000,000	2,540,900,000
May 1.....	3,086,900,000	1,279,800,000	1,265,200,000	2,545,000,000
8.....	3,054,700,000	1,285,900,000	1,265,600,000	2,551,500,000
16.....	3,037,100,000	1,292,600,000	1,266,600,000	2,559,200,000
22.....	3,014,400,000	1,303,600,000	1,268,400,000	2,572,400,000
29.....	3,006,300,000	1,308,100,000	1,270,400,000	2,578,500,000
June 5.....	3,041,800,000	1,311,000,000	1,274,400,000	2,585,400,000
12.....	3,025,400,000	1,310,100,000	1,273,400,000	2,583,500,000
19.....	3,003,600,000	1,314,700,000	1,276,100,000	2,590,800,000
26.....	2,989,700,000	1,316,600,000	1,274,500,000	2,591,100,000
July 3.....	3,097,800,000	1,320,900,000	1,271,800,000	2,592,700,000
10.....	3,081,300,000	1,314,600,000	1,268,100,000	2,582,700,000
17.....	3,076,300,000	1,314,200,000	1,264,100,000	2,578,300,000

TABLE SHOWING THE WEEKLY CIRCULATION AND RESERVE OF THE BANK OF FRANCE DURING 1890—Continued.

Dates.	Circulation.	Reserve.		Total.
		Gold.	Silver.	
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
July 24.....	3,009,100,000	1,319,100,000	1,264,600,000	2,583,700,000
31.....	3,088,500,000	1,315,800,000	1,265,900,000	2,581,700,000
Aug. 7.....	2,972,300,000	1,317,300,000	1,267,300,000	2,584,600,000
14.....	2,955,000,000	1,315,100,000	1,267,000,000	2,582,100,000
21.....	2,919,100,000	1,316,700,000	1,268,900,000	2,585,600,000
28.....	2,905,300,000	1,313,700,000	1,270,700,000	2,584,400,000
Sept. 4.....	2,942,300,000	1,304,300,000	1,268,000,000	2,572,300,000
11.....	2,954,500,000	1,292,000,000	1,261,900,000	2,553,900,000
18.....	2,962,000,000	1,281,000,000	1,252,900,000	2,534,900,000
25.....	2,948,900,000	1,268,500,000	1,259,000,000	2,527,500,000
Oct. 2.....	3,022,000,000	1,255,000,000	1,253,800,000	2,509,700,000
9.....	3,044,200,000	1,242,800,000	1,247,900,000	2,490,700,000
16.....	3,086,500,000	1,219,300,000	1,247,300,000	2,466,600,000
23.....	3,053,800,000	1,206,700,000	1,245,400,000	2,452,100,000
30.....	3,092,000,000	1,199,100,000	1,246,800,000	2,445,900,000
Nov. 6.....	3,074,300,000	1,196,700,000	1,244,800,000	2,441,500,000
13.....	3,089,100,000	1,195,500,000	1,244,700,000	2,440,200,000
20.....	3,065,100,000	1,114,600,000	1,247,700,000	2,362,300,000
27.....	3,061,400,000	1,114,900,000	1,246,400,000	2,361,300,000
Dec. 4.....	3,073,500,000	1,121,000,000	1,245,100,000	2,366,100,000
11.....	3,061,000,000	1,120,600,000	1,244,500,000	2,365,100,000
18.....	3,062,100,000	1,124,200,000	1,246,500,000	2,370,700,000
25.....	3,051,800,000	1,126,000,000	1,246,200,000	2,372,200,000

(Bulletin de Statistique, January, 1891, p. 76.)

BELGIUM.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, April 2, 1891.

SIR: In accordance with a circular of instructions received from the Department of State relative to coinage statistics in Belgium for the past year, I have obtained partial data on the subject in a communication just received from his excellency, the Prince de Chimay, minister of foreign affairs, inclosing certain responses to your questions made by the Commissioner of the Mint.

I beg to inclose herewith translations of the communication above referred to from the minister of foreign affairs, and of the answers made by the Commissioner of the Mint.

As soon as I receive the additional statistics desired I shall make you a supplementary report.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN H. TERRELL.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D, C.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Brussels, January 23, 1891.

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which your excellency has kindly addressed me, December 26, last.

Your excellency will find herewith inclosed a note responding to some of the questions which you have propounded in the name of your Government, concerning the monetary situation in Belgium.

The Government of the King will only be in possession in the course of the month of June next of the necessary data for responding to questions 3 and 4, relative to the commercial movement of precious metals (gold and silver) in 1890.

I shall not fail to communicate this information to your excellency as soon as it reaches me.

I will add, Mr. Minister, that the department of finance and the national bank of Belgium do not possess the necessary data for indicating, even in an approximate

manner, the stock of money and bars of gold and silver at the end of the last year (questions 7 and 8).

As to the bank notes (question 9), there had been emitted up to December 31, 1890, by the national bank, the sum of 536,450,000 francs.

I seize this occasion, etc.,

THE PRINCE DE CHIMAY.

To His Excellency, Mr. EDWIN H. TERRELL, Etc.

Answers to Interrogatories—1890.

(1 and 2) National money: In 1890, nothing coined or recoined. Foreign money: In 1883 the Government of the King authorized the coining of money for the Sultanate of Zanzibar. This work, after two years of suspension, was resumed in 1890, and is again suspended. The quantity made up to this day is as follows:

1883.

Gold.—2,119 pieces of 5-dollars, of a weight of 17,715 kilograms.

Silver.—10,000 pieces of 1-dollar, of a weight of 271.838 kilograms.

Copper.—680,000 pieces of a pesa, of a weight of 4,398.512 kilograms, and of an attributed value of 5,000 dollars (the dollar equals 136 pesas).

1885.

Silver.—50,000 pieces of 1-dollar, of a weight of 1,359.886 kilograms.

1886.

Copper.—3,960,000 pieces of 1-pesa, of a weight of 25,514.944 kilograms.

1887.

Copper.—3,520,000 pieces of 1-pesa, of a weight of 22,700.584 kilograms.

1890.

Copper.—2,570,000 pieces of 1-pesa, of a weight of 16,630.726 kilograms.

(3 and 4) No data.

(5 and 6) Without object for Belgium.

(7 and 8) No data.

(9) There had been emitted by the national bank, up to December 31st, 1890, the sum of 536,450,000 francs.

(10) No.

(11) No report has been published.

SAINCTELETTE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE MINT.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Brussels, April 9, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the "Moniteur Belge" has just published a royal decree, instituting a permanent commission in Belgium for the study and investigation of monetary questions, especially that connected with the coinage of silver.

The same official journal also published a report made to the King by the minister of finance, upon which the decree was based.

Realizing that this action may be regarded as of considerable interest to our Government, I have procured several copies of the "Moniteur," which I inclose herewith. I also inclose herewith translations into English of the report and decree above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN H. TERRELL.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

INSTITUTION OF A PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF MONETARY QUESTIONS.

[Report to the King.]

BRUSSELS, *April 1, 1891.*

SIRE: Monetary questions, through their complex character, have from all times caused expressions of the most diverse ideas. Few of them, in the economic order, have produced so marked a difference of opinion.

For a long time it has been possible to debate these questions from a somewhat theoretical point of view, and that not only in the countries whose monetary system is based upon the employment of a single metal as a monetary standard, but also in those who make use at the same time of gold and silver for their legal-tender moneys. The variations which were produced in the respective value of the two precious metals were not sufficiently serious to compromise the regular working of the régime sanctioned by the legislation in force.

For a certain number of years the persistent decline of the value of silver relatively to gold has profoundly modified this situation, accentuating itself in proportions unknown until then. The new monetary legislation of Germany has decided the countries which form the Latin Union to derogate, at least temporarily, from the régime of the double standard, and to interdict, by common accord, the free coinage of silver.

The new situation resulting from deep rupture of the old relation of the value of gold and silver continues to justify the most serious preoccupations.

Limited to what it was at the time the coinage of silver was stopped, the monetary circulation of the white metal seems bound to reach, for the Latin Union, at least two and one-half milliards of francs. This figure alone suffices to cause to be appreciated the importance of the sacrifices which the definite abandonment of the bimetallic system and the demonetization of silver would bring about.

The eventuality of this demonetization—is it to be foreseen, and what would be its consequences?

The perturbations which have been produced since nearly twenty years in the value of monetary metals have been followed by profound economic troubles.

Some have believed to find in this the proof that the economical crisis is to the influence of which the world suffers are but the consequence, more or less direct, of the monetary state of the world; they see in the limitation of the coinage of silver one of the most manifest causes of the evil, and predict yet greater evils in case of a more general contraction of this circulation. Others, noting that the crisis thrives with the same intensity in all countries, whatsoever their monetary régime, are of opinion that one can not draw a conclusion as to the connexity of the two phenomena and of their consequences.

What foundation is there in these contradictory appreciations?

The problem is the most complicated; it is under consideration in all countries of the world, and in order to give it a practical solution one can not resort to too much light.

By virtue of article 11 of the monetary convention of the 6th November, 1885, the French Government has accepted the mission of centralizing all the administrative documents and statistics relative to the emission of money, to the production and to the use of precious metals and to the monetary circulation.

It has engaged to communicate these documents to the other governments of the Latin Union, and it has been understood that these governments would act in concert, if necessary, as to the measures proper to give all desirable exactitude to this information.

In order to satisfy these engagements, the French Government has instituted a permanent commission, which is not to confine itself solely to collecting useful documents, but which, being composed of men of a high value, is qualified to examine and to discuss with competence and authority all the questions which are connected with the monetary problem.

Italy equally has instituted a special committee having for an object to submit to a permanent examination the facts which are produced upon the monetary question and to place itself for this purpose in relation with similar committees instituted abroad.

England, which however has only gold coinage, has herself also taken a lively interest in the question, and the extensive examination which the gold and silver commission has made has furnished abundant and valuable information.

I think, sire, that Belgium has equally an interest in proceeding to an investigation of this character by assembling for this purpose in a special committee some men having in this matter a recognized experience and competence.

It is the creation of this committee which I have the honor, sire, to propose to your Majesty by submitting the project of the annexed decree.

The commission should be required to collect all documents and information

which can serve to elucidate questions relative to coinage; it should place itself in continued relations with commissions, committees or bureaux, which, in foreign countries, are specially occupied with these questions, and it will be for the Government a useful assistance.

The Minister of Finance,

A. BEERNAERT.

DECREE.

LEOPOLD II, KING OF THE BELGIANS.

To all present and to come, greeting:

Upon the proposition of our minister of finance we have decreed and do decree—

ARTICLE I. There is instituted at the ministry of finance a permanent commission for the study of monetary questions.

ARTICLE II. This commission is charged—

(1) To collect all information which it can upon the monetary legislation of foreign countries, upon the changes which will be brought about or proposed in this legislation, upon monetary circulation, upon the production and the international distribution of the precious metals, and generally upon all the facts which are of a nature to be taken into consideration for the solution of monetary questions.

(2) To place itself in relation and to hold itself in continued communication with commissions, committees, or bureaux charged in other countries with investigations or studies relative to these same questions.

(3) To bring to the notice of the Government facts and documents which it may judge specially interesting from the point of view of the monetary régime of Belgium, and to give to the Government its advice upon questions which it will submit to its examination.

ARTICLE III. Members of the said commission are named as follows: Messrs. Allard, director of the mint; Baeyens, director of the General Society for Favoring National Industry; de Laveleye (Em), professor of political economy at the University of Liege; Jacobs, minister of state, member of the Chamber of Representatives; Montefiore Levi, senator; Sainctelette, commissioner of the mint, and Weber, vice-governor of the national bank.

ARTICLE IV. Mr. Jacobs will fill the functions of president and Mr. Sainctelette those of secretary.

Our minister of finance can also convoke the commission under his presidency.

ARTICLE V. Our minister of finance is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Lacken April 2, 1891.

LEOPOLD.

By the King.

The Minister of Finance,

A. BEERNAERT.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, August 27, 1891.

SIR: Referring to the circular instruction from the Department of State, relative to coinage statistics in Belgium for 1890, and to my report to you on the subject of April 2, 1891, I desire to say that I have received some additional data from his excellency the Prince de Chimay, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which I beg to transmit herewith as an inclosure.

I am informed by the minister that it is not possible to furnish separate statistics touching the importation and exportation of the precious metals in bars, these being included under the heading "gold and silver unwrought," which embraces also dust, filings, and waste.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN H. TERRELL.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

IMPORTATIONS AND EXPORTATIONS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM DURING THE YEAR 1890.

GOLD, INCLUDING PLATINUM.

Description.	Importations.	Exportations.
Gold ore.....kilos.....	10, 670	.....
Gold, unwrought.....do.....	2, 901	139
Gold, coined.....do.....	272	155
Jewelry and gold ware.....frances.....	2, 109, 145	60, 631

SILVER.

Silver ore.....kilos.....	217, 009	947
Silver, unwrought.....do.....	7, 048	5, 284
Silver, coined.....do.....	22, 985	21, 271
Jewelry and silverware.....frances.....	1, 066, 637	46, 870

SWITZERLAND.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berne, January 10, 1890.

SIR: The Swiss Government has given this legation replies to circular of December 10, as follows:

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

- (1) The federal mint stamped in 1890, 125,000 pieces of 20-frances in gold.
 (2) During the same period, 290,000 silver pieces of 5-frances were recoined. There was no other coinage of silver.

(3 AND 4) GOLD.

Description.	Weight.	Value.
Importation:	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Frances.</i>
Gold coin.....	4, 144	12, 846, 400
Unwrought gold.....	5, 456	18, 855, 936
Exportation:		
Gold coin.....	965	2, 990, 507
Unwrought gold.....	3, 168	3, 366, 010

SILVER.

Importation:		
Silver coin.....	176, 933	35, 398, 600
Unwrought silver.....	53, 084	8, 758, 860
Exportation:		
Silver coin.....	92, 530	18, 542, 050
Unwrought silver.....	8, 699	1, 373, 990

(5 and 6) Switzerland possesses no mines of the precious metals.

(7) The stock of gold coin in the Swiss banks of issue amounted on the 27th of December, 1890, to 61,414,835 francs.

(8) At the same date these banks possessed a stock of 23,475,820 francs of silver coin.

(9) The total note circulation of Swiss banks of issue was, on the 27th of last December, 168,397,200 francs. Switzerland has no state notes in circulation.

(10) No law was promulgated during 1890 relative to coinage or the issue of coins, or to the issue or the circulation of bank notes.

(11) The federal mint has published no special report on its operations. The report of the department of finance gives a succinct account every year of the work done by the mint.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

ITALY.

ROME, March 6, 1891.

Sir: In reply to a circular from the Department of State, dated December 10 last, I have the honor to forward the following information:

Answers to interrogatories.

(1) In the year 1890, 1,364,400 lire were coined in gold pieces of 20-lire, equal to 20 francs. No gold was withdrawn from circulation during the year, and consequently none was recoined.

(2) By virtue of the royal decrees of August 10, 1890, Nos. 7049 and 7050, inclosed herewith, there was coined in the mints of the kingdom special money for the colony of Eritrea as follows:

	Lire.
In pieces of 2 lire	2,000,000
In pieces of 1 lira	598,702
In pieces of 0.50 centesimi	343,341
Total	2,942,043

Five thousand six hundred and fifty-five lire, in pieces of 50 centesimi, were withdrawn from circulation because disfigured or worn, and the same sum was recoined in new 50-centesimi pieces.

(3 and 4) The imports and exports of gold and silver were—

Metals.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Gold coin	6,479,000	19,086,700
Gold bar	3,434,600	691,600
Silver coin	47,734,400	46,876,800
Silver bar	355,600	2,071,960

(5 and 6.) It has been found impossible to obtain satisfactory information concerning these questions.

(7) It is impossible to estimate the quantity of gold coin circulating in the country at the end of 1890. At the same time there was in gold bars—

	Lire.
In the treasury and mint	103,303,524
In the banks	353,863,685
Total	457,167,209

(8) The amount in coin and silver bars on December 31, 1890, was:

	Lire.
In treasury and mint	49,776,661
In banks	55,551,947
Total	105,328,608

(9) December 31, 1890, the circulation of notes in Italy was:

	Lire.
On account of state	342,809,234
On account of banks	1,126,440,443
Total	1,469,249,677

(10) (See question No. 2.)

(11) The report of the director general of the treasury, from which the mints are supervised, is not yet completed, but a copy will be forwarded as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. PORTER.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Royal decree No. 7049, referred to in the answer to question No. 2, authorizing the mints of the Kingdom of Italy to stamp special decimal coins to have legal currency exclusively in the colony of Eritrea, and issued August 10, 1890:

ARTICLE 1.—The mints of the kingdom are authorized to stamp special decimal coins which shall have legal currency only in the territory of Eritrea, and shall consist of pieces of 1 Eritrean thaler, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{1}{50}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, and $\frac{1}{200}$ of such a thaler. These pieces shall be equivalent respectively to the Italian 5-lire piece, the 2-lire, 1-lira, 50-centesimi silver pieces and the 10 and 5-centesimi bronze pieces.

ARTICLE 2.—The Eritrean thaler (equivalent to 5 Italian lire) shall have a diameter of 40 millimetres. Its legal weight shall be 28.125 grams, and its fineness $\frac{800}{1000}$. The tolerance of weight shall be $\frac{1}{1000}$, and that of fineness $\frac{1}{1000}$ over and under. The face of this piece shall bear the royal effigy, crowned, looking to the right, and in the exergue the legend Humbert I, King of Italy, with the year of the coinage. On the reverse it shall bear the eagle of Savoy with the indication of its value in Italian, Amharic, and Arabic. The edge shall be milled.

ARTICLE 3. The silver submultiples of the Eritrean thaler of 5 lire, that is, the divisional coins of $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$, and $\frac{1}{50}$ of a thaler—the equivalents of the Italian 2-lire, 1-lira, and 50-centesimi pieces—shall conform to the provisions concerning fineness, weight, diameter, and the tolerances of manufacture of articles 1 and 3 of the law of August 24, 1862. The imprint on their face shall be similar to that on the thaler; on the reverse there shall be above "Colonia Eritrea;" below two branches; in the center the star of Italy with the value of the piece in Italian, Amharic, and Arabic. The edge shall be milled.

ARTICLE 4. The fractional bronze coins, that is, the pieces of $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{200}$ of a thaler, equivalent to the 10 and 5 centesimi Italian pieces, shall be coined in full conformity with the law of August 24, 1862, No. 788, as to alloy, weight, diameter, and tolerance of manufacture. They shall bear on the face the royal effigy, crowned, looking to the left, with the legend Umberto I, Re d' Italia, and the year of coinage; the reverse and the edge shall be like those of the coins mentioned in article 3.

ARTICLE 5. The Eritrean thaler, equal intrinsically to the 5-lire piece of the Kingdom, shall have full legal-tender power, and shall be received by all public treasuries and by individuals without any limit as to amount.

No one shall be obliged to receive as payment a sum greater than 10 Eritrean thalers, or 50 lire, in the silver coins mentioned in article 3, but the public treasuries in Eritrea shall receive them for any amount.

ARTICLE 6. The treasury of the colony of Naples shall exchange at sight for Italian coins the coins of the Eritrean colony.

ARTICLE 7. Future royal decrees shall determine the proportional quantity of pieces of silver and bronze to be specially coined for the Eritrean colony of the denominations mentioned in articles 3 and 4.

We order that the present decree, with the seal of the state thereto attached, be inserted in the official collection of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and that all persons be commanded to observe it and cause it to be observed.

Given at Monza the 10th of August, 1890.

UMBERTO.

Royal decree No. 7050, referred to above, in answer to question No. 2.

SOLE ARTICLE.

The coinage of divisional coins for the colony of Eritrea shall be of the nominal value 6,000,000 lire, to wit: 1,000,000 pieces of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a thaler, or 2,000,000 lire; 3,000,000 pieces of $\frac{1}{20}$ of a thaler, or 3,000,000 lire; 2,000,000 pieces of $\frac{1}{50}$ of a thaler, or 1,000,000 lire.

GREECE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Athens, January 26, 1891.

SIR: In conformity with the circular letter of the Department of State, dated December 10, 1890, requesting answers to certain interrogatories propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury, I beg to submit the following relating to the Kingdom of Greece:

As soon as the data from Roumania and Servia are received they will be forwarded to your office.

I am, yours obediently,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

- (1 and 2) No gold or silver coins were issued during the last calendar year.
 (3) There was practically no change in the amount of gold in the country during last year.
 (4) No silver imported: about \$7,000 worth of silver ore was exported by the Hellenic Smelting Company and the French Laurium Mining Company.
 (5) No gold produced from mines.
 (6) There was produced about 23,474 kilograms in silver.
 (7) About \$100,000 in coin.
 (8) About \$700,000 in coin.
 (9) The circulating medium of Greece is an enforced paper currency. This circulation is divided into two classes, which are designated "full" and "divisional."
 The "full" embrace all notes of ten drachmas and over, and are divided into two classes; one issued by certain designated banks for the Government, and the other issued by and on account of the banks.
 The "divisional" notes are of the denomination of one and two drachmas, issued by the banks on Government account, and are as a corollary of the enforced paper currency, to be replaced by silver as soon as the credit of the country brings the notes to a par with gold and silver.
 The total notes issued and in circulation on the 31st of December, 1890, were as follows:

"FULL" NOTES, GOVERNMENT ISSUE.

Issued through—	Drachmas.
National bank.....	53,493,335
Ionian bank.....	1,874,906
Epirothessalian bank.....	1,504,463
Total.....	56,872,704

"FULL" NOTES ISSUED BY BANKS.

National bank.....	44,130,953
Ionian bank.....	7,040,081
Epirothessalian bank.....	4,164,967
Total.....	55,336,001

"DIVISIONAL" NOTES ISSUED FOR THE GOVERNMENT BY THE BANKS.

National bank.....	7,400,000
Ionian bank.....	3,342,453
Epirothessalian bank.....	3,500,000
Total.....	14,242,453

Making a total circulation of 126,450,158 drachmas.

SPAIN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, April 20, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose with this the information asked for in the State Department's circular dated December 10, 1890, together with the note and translation of same which accompanied the report.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. BURD GRUBB.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

MINISTRY OF STATE,
Palace, April 21, 1891.

EXCELLENCY: In answer to your note dated December 26, ultimo, relative to the money and fiduciary circulation in Spain, I have the honor to hand to your excellency the inclosed data, which have been sent me by the minister of finance.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the testimony of my highest consideration.

The DUKE OF TETUAN.

The MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) 46,888,960 pesetas, in 20-peseta coins were coined.

RECOINED.

Spanish coins:	Pesetas.
Isabelinas of 100 reals	498,684.70
Ounces	268,244.84
Total	766,929.54
Foreign coins:	
Marks and eagles	629.30
Pounds sterling	1,585,688.97
20-franc coins	70,149.59
Total	1,656,467.86

(2) SPANISH COINS.

In Isabella II coins	Pesetas.
In Isabella II columnary	4,385,000
In Isabella II effaced	670,000
In Isabella II half dollars	1,325,000
In Isabella II half dollars	1,284,000
Total	7,664,000

(3 AND 4) IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

Importation.	Kilograms.	Pesetas.
Gold in ingots	7.654	.....
Gold in coins .....	.....	3,252,233
Silver in ingots	68.479	.....
Silver in coins .....	.....	4,687,708

Exportation:
Silver in ingots and coins hectograms.. 252.614

(5 and 6) There does not exist neither in the mint nor in the general direction any data in order to answer these questions.

(7) Government and bank notes outstanding on December 27, according to its balance of account, 730,935,000 pesetas.

(8) During the year 1890 no laws whatever have been passed relating to coinage, issue, or legal tender character of the metallic and paper circulation.

(9) The mint, as yet, has not published any report, annual memorandum, or report prepared by other mints.

The director-general of the treasury,

OLEGARIO DE ANDRADE.

MADRID, March 28, 1891.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, July 19, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with a law duly passed by the Cortes and signed by the Queen Regent on July 14, 1891, the Bank of Spain is authorized to issue notes payable to bearer to the amount of 1,500,000,000 pesetas, provided that the bank keeps in its vaults the third part of said amount in bars of gold or silver, and one-half of said part in gold.

The smallest note is to be 25 pesetas. The Bank of Spain, established by a decree dated March 19, 1874, is to continue in existence up to December 31, 1921.

In return for these concessions said bank will provide the public treasury with 150,000,000 pesetas, without interest, and without the right to recover said amount until the 31st day of December, 1921.

Of said 150,000,000, 87,000,000 shall be expended in the construction of war vessels according to the law passed July 7, 1888.

Of the remaining 63,000,000, the following sums shall be expended:

	Pesetas.
For war material	16,000,000
Subsidies to railroads.....	36,000,000
Harbors	6,000,000
Canals	2,000,000
Works to prevent inundations	3,000,000
Total	63,000,000

The Spanish estimate of receipts and expenditures was not debated or voted in the Cortes, and, under the constitutional provision, will be the same as for the past year, of which I observe a copied statement in full was sent to the Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. BURD GRUBB.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

PORTUGAL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, June 30, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with a circular from the Department of State received January 15 last, I herewith inclose replies to the interrogatories therein contained.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) The amount of gold coined, denomination, and values:	Reis.
2,900 pieces of 10,000 reis each, value	29,000,000
69,600 pieces of 5,000 reis each, value	348,000,000
Withdrawn from circulation	377,000,000
(2) 480,000 pieces of 500 reis, value	240,000,000
700,000 pieces of 200 reis, value	140,000,000
700,000 pieces of 100 reis, value	70,000,000
1,000,000 pieces of 50 reis, value	50,000,000
All foreign coins withdrawn from circulation	500,000,000
(3) Gold coin imported	14,089,448,000
Gold bullion imported	113,058,000
Gold coin exported	10,448,600,000
(4) Silver coin imported	127,000,000
Silver bullion imported	332,000,000
Silver coin exported	189,800,000

(5 and 6) No mines.

(7) Approximate, £10,000,000.

(8) Approximate, £2,500,000.

(9) Circulation outstanding, 8,649,871,000 reis.

(10) No laws affecting the coining were passed.

(11) The director of the mint, Lisbon, transmits regularly to the Director of the Mint, Washington, all official reports of the mint of Portugal.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Vienna, April 30, 1891.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions received from the Department of State in December last, application was made by this legation, in the proper quarter, for certain data respecting the coinage of Austria-Hungary in 1890. On the 27th instant a report upon the subject in question was received from the imperial and royal ministry of foreign affairs, and I now have the honor of inclosing to you an accurate translation of the same for your information.

It will be observed that certain other statistics, bearing upon the subject of coinage in Austria-Hungary, are promised so soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. CHEW,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

VIENNA, April 25, 1891

Hon. JOHN J. CHEW,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America:

In reply to the esteemed note of January 5 last, No. 65, in which a desire was expressed to obtain certain data respecting the coinage of Austria-Hungary in 1890, the ministry of foreign affairs now has the honor of placing at the disposition of the chargé d'affaires ad interim of the United States of America the statements published by the imperial mint at Vienna and by the royal mint at Kremnitz in 1890, as well as the results obtained by the inquiries which were made, in order to answer the questions proposed.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) There were coined, at the imperial mint of Vienna, during 1890, gold coins at the value of 3,063,935.25 florins. In this value are comprised:

Domestic coins	Florins. 823,580
Foreign coins	1,090,149

A kilogram of gold being valued at 1,395 florins.

(2) At the imperial mint of Vienna there were coined during 1890 silver coins at the value of 5,980,528.08 florins, namely:

Legal coin of the realm	Florins. 4,371,246.00
Trade coin	985,165.88
Fractional currency	624,116.20

In this value are comprised:

Domestic coins	Florins. 1,091,005.00
Fractional coins	624,116.20
Foreign coins	166,406.00

(3) The import of gold into Austria-Hungary, not including articles of industry, amounted to:

Coins and medals	Kilograms. 27,870
Raw gold and in bars	529
Gold scrapings	14,421
Total	42,820

The export of gold from Austria-Hungary, not including articles of industry, amounted to:

Coins and medals	Kilograms. 2,652
Raw gold	1
Scrapings	3,080
Gold ore	11,600
Total	17,333

(4) The import of silver into Austria-Hungary, not including articles of industry, amounted to:

	Kilograms.
Coins and medals	5,066
Raw silver and in bars	23,122
Old and broken silver	97
Scrapings	13,543
Total	41,828

The export of silver from Austria-Hungary, not including articles of industry, amounted to:

	Kilograms.
Coins and medals	938
Raw silver and in bars	106
Broken silver	23
Scrapings	8,923
Ore	1,700
Total	11,690

(5 and 6) The exact figures of the products of the gold and silver mines during the year 1890 will be transmitted to the chargé d'affaires *ad interim* as soon as they have been ascertained. The redemptions made during that space of time at the imperial mint of Vienna, from the mines of Austria, amounted to 12,4529 kilograms fine gold, valued at 17,371.79 florins, and from the silver mines of Austria to 34,629.797 kilograms of fine silver, valued at 3,116,681 florins.

(7) At the end of the year 1890 the amount of coined gold at the imperial and royal government vaults and at the imperial mint was equal in value to 7,310,995.30 Austrian florins.

The Austro-Hungarian bank held at that time in real gold 54,047,000 florins, not including gold bonds to the amount of 24,967,000 florins. And the supply of uncoined gold held at the same time by the imperial mint amounted to 899,321.48 florins, when calculating a kilogram of gold at 1,395 florins.

The amount of gold in possession of private individuals it would be impossible to estimate.

(8) The amount of coined silver on hand at the end of the year 1890 at the government vaults and the imperial mint at Vienna amounted to the sum of 6,793,082.90 florins. There were deposited at the same time, in the Austro-Hungarian bank, 165,476,000 florins of real silver, and the supply of uncoined silver held by the imperial mint amounted to 2,299,285.26 florins, calculating a kilogram of silver at 90 florins.

(9) The circulation of state notes issued under common guaranty of both parts of the empire was, at the end of the year 1890, 370,361,103 florins. The circulation of the bank notes issued by the Austro-Hungarian bank amounted at the same time to 445,934,210 florins.

(10) No new laws were passed during 1890 relating to the coinage, the circulation, or the character of the metal and paper currency in circulation.

(11) No other reports on coinage and the operations of the imperial mint are published except the tabulated statement herewith inclosed.

Statements showing the products of the Austrian gold and silver mines, as well as information on the same subject for the Hungarian part of the monarchy, will be submitted to the chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the United States as soon as received.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the chargé d'affaires the assurance of his highest esteem.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COINAGE AT THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN MINT AT KREM-NITZ DURING 1890.

Coins.	Number of pieces.	Amount in Austrian florins and kreutzers.
I. Silver:		
1-florin pieces	2,021,792	2,021,792.00
II. Gold:		
8-florin pieces (fl. 8.10)	329,221	2,666,690.10
4-florin pieces (fl. 4.05)	28,989	117,405.45
Total gold	358,210	2,784,095.55
Total coinage	2,380,002	4,805,887.55

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COINAGE AT THE IMPERIAL MINT AT VIENNA DURING 1890.

Coin.	Number of pieces.	Amount in Austrian florins and kreutzers.
I. Silver:		
2-florin pieces	103,680	207,360.00
1-florin pieces	4,163,886	4,163,886.00
Total silver	4,267,566	4,371,246.00
II. Trade coins:		
Levantine dollars (fl. 2.10483)	468,050	985,165.88
III. Gold:		
Quadruple ducats (fl. 19.20)	47,289	907,948.80
Single ducats (fl. 4.80)	373,860	1,794,528.00
8-florin pieces (fl. 8.10)	43,151	349,523.10
4-florin pieces (fl. 4.05)	2,947	11,935.35
Total gold	467,247	3,063,935.25
Fractional currency:		
10-kreutzer pieces	6,241,162	624,116.20
1-kreutzer pieces	9,101,000	91,010.00
Total coinage	20,545,025	9,135,473.33

VIENNA, June 6, 1891.

In pursuance of the note of April 25, last, relative to the coinage of Austria-Hungary in 1890, the minister of foreign affairs has the honor of transmitting the following information on the above-mentioned subject for the countries of the Hungarian crown.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) During the calendar year 1890 there were coined at the royal hungarian mint at Kremnitz 358,210 gold coins, amounting in value to 2,784,095 florins, 55 kreutzers; of these there were 329,221 20-franc and 28,984 10-franc pieces. No recoinage of domestic or foreign pieces.

(2) There were coined 2,021,792 1-florin silver coins. No recoinage of foreign silver pieces. Of domestic silver coins withdrawn from circulation there were recoined pieces weighing in all 501.5595 kilograms at the value of 45,140 florins and 27 kreutzers.

(5) The gold produced by the Hungarian mines weighed 2,091.062 kilograms at the value of 2,917,003 florins and 54 kreutzers.

(6) The silver produced by the Hungarian mines weighed 15,983.543 kilograms at the value of 1,438,518 florins and 87 kreutzers.

(10 and 11) No new laws were published during 1890 affecting the coinage, the character, or the circulation of metal or paper currency, nor was there any report published by the mint relating to its labors.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the envoy from the United States of America the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

GLAUZ.

HON. FREDERICK D. GRANT,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.*

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Vienna, June 15, 1891.

SIR: Referring to dispatches numbered 151 and 157, under dates of April 30 and June 8 last, from this legation, containing translations of reports received from the imperial and royal ministry of foreign affairs on the coinage of Austria-Hungary during the year 1890, I now have the honor to transmit translation of a note, this day received from the foreign office, giving the total production of gold and silver of the Austrian mines during the same period of time.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

F. D. GRANT,

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

10285 M—16

VIENNA, June 12, 1891.

Supplementary to the note of the 6th instant, containing statements relative to the coinage of Austria-Hungary in the year 1890, the imperial and royal ministry of foreign affairs has the honor of making known to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America that the product of the Austrian mines in the year 1890 amounted to 21,5734 kilograms of gold, and to 35,862.696 kilograms of silver.

The undersigned avails himself at the same time of the occasion to renew to the envoy of the United States the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

For the minister of foreign affairs,

GLAUZ.

HON. FREDERICK D. GRANT,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.*

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Vienna, June 23, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statements concerning the currency of this monarchy for your information.

The circulating medium of Austria-Hungary is paper, issued partly by the governments and partly by banks, and, until recently, this paper has been based upon silver. Formerly the credit of the monarchy caused this paper to pass at a depreciated value, but some three years ago it became redeemable at par, in silver guldens or florins, ninety of which weighed 1 kilogram or 2.2 pounds.

The great industry of the Kingdom of Hungary is agriculture, and during the time that there was much difference in the relative value of gold and silver it was to the advantage of the land-owners there to retain a silver currency, inasmuch as the wages they paid to the laborer who produced their crops was silver, while their surplus was marketed in central Europe, where the nations maintain a currency based upon gold, the gain in exchanging the two metals being an important part of the Hungarian land-owners' profits. Upon the other hand imperial Austria is a manufacturing country, and much of the raw materials consumed in the industrial arts was purchased abroad with gold, while the products of the factories were naturally marketed within the monarchy, where silver was received for them.

One can readily see why Hungary was satisfied with a currency based upon silver, while the Austrian part of the monarchy agitated a change to a gold basis.

Last summer, probably on account of prospective legislation in the United States which would affect silver, the relative value of the two precious metals came so near together that the two governments forming this monarchy agreed to nominate legislative committees to meet and discuss the subject of a currency basis and, if possible, to arrange a coinage which would be satisfactory to those engaged in these two before-mentioned classes of industry. As an outcome of these discussions the two governments agreed, last week, to make gold their standard in the future.

Having agreed upon gold as the future standard for the coinage of Austria-Hungary, a new difficulty appears. The governments of this monarchy have been coining, for many years past, a principal gold piece—"the Franz-Josefs d'or"—of the value of 8 florins and 10 kreutzers. This coin was made of the same weight as the 20-franc piece and it circulates as 20 francs in Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece. Now the question arises, Shall the value of the future florin have the value of the present gold or the present silver florin?

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. D. GRANT.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

GERMANY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Berlin, March 23, 1891.

SIR: The legation transmits herewith for your use a document just received from Mr. Conrad, director of the Prussian mint, which contains a statement of the coinage of the German mints during the year 1890.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

C. COLEMAN,
Secretary of Legation.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) There were coined:

	Marks.
In double crowns	73, 895, 080
In crowns	26, 254, 130
Total	100, 149, 210

404,230 marks of retired imperial gold coins, no longer capable of circulation, were recoined.

6,306.19 pounds fine, in the shape of foreign gold coins, were deposited in the German mints for recoinage into imperial gold coins.

(2) There was no coinage of silver.

(3 and 4) The definitive figures of the imports and exports of gold and silver into the German customs union were, according to the June number of the Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, as follows:

(A) GOLD.

Imports:	Kilograms, net.
Gold coined	32, 542
Gold unwrought and in bars	7, 323
Exports:	
Gold coined	13, 578
Gold unwrought and in bars	2, 712

(B) SILVER.

Imports:	
Silver coined	23, 454
Silver unwrought and in bars	42, 549
Exports:	
Silver coined	2, 558
Silver unwrought and in bars	279, 842

(C) PAGAMENT, BROKEN GOLD AND BROKEN SILVER.

Imports: 28,201 kilograms, net, of the calculated value of 13,621,000 marks.

Exports: 32 kilograms, net, of the calculated value of 16,000 marks.

(D) GOLD AND SILVER COMPLETELY DECLARED.

Imports: Nil.

Exports: 83 kilograms, net, of the calculated value of 51,000 marks.

(5 and 6) The production of the smelting works of Germany amounted, according to the provisional figures published in the February number of the Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, to about—

Metal.	Kilograms.	Value.
(a) Pure gold	1, 851	Marks. 5, 151, 000
(b) Pure silver	402, 256	56, 060, 000

How much of this came from the working of foreign ores can not be stated.

(7) The amount of the imperial gold coins stamped, less the pieces retired until that date, because no longer capable of circulation, was 2,528,328,445 marks. How much this amount was decreased by exportation to foreign countries by employment in the arts and other causes can not be determined.

The stock of bar gold and foreign gold coins in the Imperial Bank on the 31st of December, 1890, amounted to 236,532,000 marks.

(8) The total amount of imperial silver coins stamped up to the end of December, 1890, less the pieces retired, amounted to 452,233,935 marks. How much of this amount was withdrawn from circulation for use in the arts or by other causes can not be determined.

There is, besides, a remainder of 1-thaler pieces, partly German and partly of Austrian coinage, variously estimated at from 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 marks, in circulation or in the stocks of the banks and public treasuries.

(9) At the end of December, 1890, there were in circulation 122,908,940 marks, as follows: 19,999,950 marks in the denomination of 5 marks; 29,999,940 in the denomination of 20 marks; 72,909,050 in the denomination of 50 marks.

In accordance with the law of April 30, 1874 (R. G. Bl., p. 40), the further retirement of 2,908,940 marks has been effected, so that there will shortly be in permanent circulation 120,000,000 marks in imperial treasury notes in denominations as follows: 20,000,000 marks in the denomination of 5 marks; 30,000,000 in the denomination of 20 marks; 70,000,000 in the denomination of 50 marks. The circulation of bank notes, which is regulated by the bank law of March 14, 1875 (R. G. Bl., p. 177), amounted, at the end of 1890, in round numbers, to 1,294,817,000 marks.

(10) No.

(11) No mint report has been published.

TABLE OF THE COINAGES OF THE GERMAN MINTS UP TO THE END OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

There were coined—	Gold coins.			Of the gold coins there were coined on private account.
	Double kronen.	Kronen.	Half kronen.	
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
To the end of 1889	1, 926, 525, 040	476, 294, 290	27, 969, 925	1, 109, 517, 290
In the year 1890—				
In Berlin	73, 895, 080	16, 657, 100		90, 150, 460
In Munich		4, 219, 650		4, 219, 650
In Stuttgart		1, 400, 000		1, 400, 000
In Karlsruhe		730, 000		730, 000
In Hamburg		2, 447, 380		2, 447, 380
Total 1890	73, 895, 080	25, 454, 130	27, 969, 925	98, 947, 490
Total up to the end of 1890	2, 000, 420, 120	501, 748, 420	27, 969, 925	1, 208, 464, 780

There were coined—	Silver coins.				
	5-mark pieces.	2-mark pieces.	1-mark pieces.	50-pfennig pieces.	20-pfennig pieces.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
To the end of 1889	74, 104, 195	104, 964, 606	178, 990, 334	71, 486, 552	35, 717, 922. 80
Total up to the end of 1890	74, 104, 195	104, 964, 606	178, 990, 334	71, 486, 552	35, 717, 922. 80

There were coined—	Nickel coins.			Copper coins.		Total.
	20-pfennig pieces.	10-pfennig pieces.	5-pfennig pieces.	2-pfennig pieces.	1-pfennig pieces.	
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
To the end of 1889	3, 003, 179. 00	27, 230, 473. 70	13, 343, 950. 15	6, 213, 207. 44	4, 784, 147. 61	2, 060, 680, 628
In the year 1890—						
In Berlin	543, 140. 40	687, 814. 00	227, 397. 95		172, 947. 70	36, 797, 035
In Munich	140, 618. 60		123, 051. 30		70, 300. 90	10, 616, 174
In Dresden	74, 660. 80		65, 000. 00		37, 304. 30	5, 403, 734
In Stuttgart	100, 559. 20	60, 100. 00	39, 800. 00		39, 214. 90	5, 969, 286
In Karlsruhe	61, 190. 00	97, 600. 00	47, 400. 00		30, 504. 78	5, 353, 428
In Hamburg	81, 936. 00	163, 730. 60	81, 457. 95		22, 469. 86	6, 167, 869
Total 1890	1, 002, 105. 00	1, 009, 244. 60	584, 107. 20		372, 822. 44	70, 307, 526
Total up to the end of 1890	4, 005, 284. 00	28, 239, 718. 30	13, 928, 057. 35	6, 213, 207. 44	5, 156, 970. 05	2, 130, 988, 154

Up to the end of 1890.	Gold coins.	Silver coins.	Nickel coins.	Copper coins.	Total.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
In Berlin	1, 488, 404, 460	162, 460, 930. 10	14, 989, 249. 45	4, 119, 608. 85	1, 669, 974, 248. 40
In Hanover	191, 656, 420	50, 633, 984. 00	3, 006, 071. 70	1, 097, 396. 60	246, 393, 872. 30
In Frankfurt-on-the-Main	251, 491, 830	41, 510, 222. 10	4, 930, 433. 90	1, 803, 516. 28	299, 736, 002. 28
In Munich	173, 268, 175	62, 613, 199. 80	6, 341, 130. 65	1, 134, 465. 35	243, 356, 970. 80
In Dresden	83, 984, 320	28, 673, 682. 00	3, 635, 115. 30	689, 088. 43	116, 982, 205. 73
In Stuttgart	97, 691, 705	44, 576, 390. 90	4, 275, 630. 30	951, 758. 54	147, 493, 484. 74
In Karlsruhe	56, 721, 385	30, 477, 851. 60	3, 544, 516. 65	750, 698. 47	91, 494, 451. 72
In Darmstadt	33, 241, 310	13, 631, 377. 00	1, 272, 684. 90	278, 179. 59	48, 423, 551. 72
In Hamburg	153, 678, 860	30, 685, 972. 30	4, 180, 226. 80	545, 465. 38	189, 090, 524. 48
Total at the end of 1890	2, 530, 138, 465	465, 263, 609. 80	46, 173, 059. 65	11, 370, 177. 49	3, 052, 945, 311. 94

BERLIN, February 23, 1891. /

The director of the Royal Prussian mint institutions.

C. CONRAD.

COINS STRUCK AT THE ROYAL MINT IN BERLIN FOR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT
UP TO THE END OF 1889.

I. Gold coins:	Piasters.	III. Nickel coins (Ochr-el-guerche	
100-piaster	5, 202, 400	pieces):	Piasters.
II. Silver coins:		5-Ochr-el-guerche	11, 005, 790. 00
20-piaster	20, 000, 000	2-Ochr-el-guerche	1, 041, 884. 40
10-piaster	49, 345, 650	1-Ochr-el-guerche	574, 167. 50
5-piaster	20, 977, 050	IV. Bronze coins (Ochr-el-guerche	
2-piaster	10, 000, 000	pieces):	
1-piaster	8, 191, 535	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Ochr-el-guerche	428, 089. 70
		$\frac{1}{4}$ -Ochr-el-guerche	103, 630, 125

EGYPTIAN COINS STRUCK FOR THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY IN THE
YEAR 1890.

1. Silver coins	rupees..	154, 394
2. Copper coins	pesas..	1, 000, 000

The director of the Royal Prussian mint institutions,

C. CONRAD.

NETHERLANDS.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

- (1) None.
 (2) Four hundred and ninety-five thousand florins of various denominations and values, of which 210,000 florins were recoined for domestic use, and 285,000 florins were coined from silver ingots for foreign use.

(3 AND 4) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Metals.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Gold coin	4, 970, 947	16, 990
Gold bullion	1, 554, 098	549, 000
Gold ore	2, 200	1, 567
Silver coin	627, 243	7, 630, 000
Silver bullion	697, 252	500
Silver ore	48, 200	41, 000

- (5) None was produced.
 (6) None was produced.
 (7) Forty-seven million five hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and sixty florins in 10-guilder pieces, of which 23,291,720 florins were on deposit at the Bank of the Netherlands.
 (8) One hundred and sixteen million seven hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty-three florins in standard coins, and 7,616,174.25 florins in small silver coins; 65,498,690 florins of the former were on deposit at the Bank of the Netherlands.
 (9) Fifteen million florins in Government notes, and 195,160,615 in bank notes.
 (10) The law of July 21, 1890, is herewith inclosed.
 (11) A copy of the annual report from the mint is transmitted as often as it appears, to the Director of the Mint at Washington, direct from the Netherlands official bureau.

LAW OF THE 21ST OF JULY, 1890, TO INCREASE THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF SMALL
SILVER COIN FOR THE DUTCH INDIES.

SOLE ARTICLE.

The maximum fixed by the law of the 24th of December, 1857 (Staatsblad, No. 173), of the small silver coin to be issued for the Dutch Indies, is hereby increased by 5,000,000 florins, so that it is now brought up to the amount of 17,000,000 florins.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
The Hague, August 31, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to state, that on a recent occasion while paying a visit to the Royal Museum at The Hague, I discovered three medals, which, by reason of their relation to prominent events in our early history and other considerations hereafter alluded to, render it proper that I should bring them to the notice of the Department.

The first medal in the series referred to was designed to commemorate the recognition of American Independence by the province of Friesland, on the 26th of February, 1782, a description of which is as follows:

On the obverse side is a male figure personating a Frisian in ancient costume, joining right hands with an American, represented by a maiden in aboriginal dress standing on a scepter, with her left hand resting on a shield bearing the inscription: "The United States of North America;" while with his left hand the Frisian signals his rejection of an olive branch offered by a Briton—Briton represented by a maiden accompanied by a tiger, the left hand of the maiden resting on a shield having the inscription, "Great Britain."

On the reverse side is the figure of an arm projecting from the clouds, holding the coat of arms of the province of Friesland, under which is the inscription: "To the State of Friesland in grateful recognition of the acts of the assemblies in February and April, 1782, by the Burgher's Club, Leenwarden. Liberty and Zeal."

The second medal in this series was struck by order of the States General in commemoration of its recognition of the Independence of the United States.

On the obverse side of the medal will be found the United States and the Netherlands, represented by two maidens equipped for war, with right hands joined over a burning altar. The Dutch maiden is placing an emblem of freedom on the head of the American, whose right foot attached to a broken chain rests on England, represented by a tiger. In the field of the medal are the word: "Libera Soror, Solemni Decr. Agn."

On the reverse side is the figure of the unicorn lying prostrate before a steep rock against which he has broken his horn; over the figure are the words: "Tyrannia virtute repulsa," and underneath the same the words: "Sub Gallia auspiciis."

The third medal in the series was made to commemorate the treaty of commerce and navigation entered into between the United States and the Netherlands the 7th of October, 1782.

On its obverse side stands in relief a monumental needle bearing the Amsterdam coat of arms, upon which a wreath is being placed by a figure representing Mercury; underneath the coat of arms is a parchment bearing the inscription: "Pro. Dro. Mvs.;" France, symbolized by a crowing cock, stands besides the needle pointing with a conjurer's wand to a horn of plenty and an anchor. Over all are the words: "Justitiam et non temnere divos."

On the reverse side is an image of Fame riding on a cloud and carrying the arms of the Netherlands and the United States, surmounted by a naval crown. The figures are covered by the following words: "Favtissimo federe, junctæ Die VII, Octob., MDCCCLXXXII."

It will be remembered that John Adams, while discharging his duties at Paris as commissioner in arranging a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain, was, in the year 1780, appointed minister to the Netherlands; also, that political complications between Holland and England delayed his reception by the Government for more than two years after he first offered his credentials.

The States General, oppressed by the magnitude of the responsibility, refused to pass upon the question until it had been submitted to each of the provinces for individual action.

Friesland, impelled by the Germanic love of freedom which had long characterized its people, took the initiative in the movement for recognition, passing an act to that effect on the 26th of February, A. D. 1782. Soon thereafter the remaining provinces followed her example, and on the 19th of April, 1782, the States General, in deference to the wishes of the provinces, received Mr. Adams's credentials.

It will also be borne in mind that while a Dutch man-of-war first saluted the American flag, Holland stands second in the roll of foreign nations which formally recognized our independence, and the second with whom we made a treaty of commerce and navigation.

The medals in question possess interest in that they furnish the best evidence extant of the current of opinion and sentiment at that time in the Netherlands concerning England and the United States, and are, moreover, worthy of special mention, inasmuch as I do not find them referred to in Mr. Adams's public correspondence or in any book published in our language.

Through the courtesy of the Government I have been permitted to procure five copies of each of these medals, and take pleasure in transmitting them to the Department through the agency of the American Dispatch, London.

One set is designed for the Department of State;
 One set for the New York Historical Society;
 One set for the Massachusetts Historical Society;
 One set for the Minnesota State Historical Society; and
 One set for the Holland Society of New York.

Should the Department approve, the four last-mentioned sets may be forwarded to each of the above-named societies, with a copy of this dispatch.

There can be no more interesting or profitable study for the citizen of the United States than the process of reasoning which led to our separate national existence and the adoption of the present form of government, or the motives which influenced the people of other lands to welcome our advent into the family of nations.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL R. THAYER.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—One set of these medals has been placed in the cabinet of the mint at Philadelphia.

DENMARK.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, February 24, 1891.

SIR: By instructions of the Secretary of State, in his circular dated December 10, 1890, I have the honor to inclose herewith the statement of the Danish minister of finance in regard to coinage, amount of gold and silver on hand in 1890, etc., with a translation of the same.*

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CLARK E. CARR.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

[Extract from a report of the minister of finance to the minister of foreign affairs, dated February 10, 1891.]

(1) In 1890 there was coined in gold 102,226 20-crown pieces, amounting to 2,044,520 crowns. There was none recoined.

(2) There was no silver coined in 1890, and none melted down.

(3) The imports of gold into Denmark are estimated at about 3,500,000 crowns; the exports at 2,500,000 crowns.

(4) We can not give any information as to imports and exports of silver.

(5) There is neither gold nor silver found in Denmark.

(6 and 7) The gold on hand in coin and bars was about 47,000,000 crowns at the close of the year 1890.

(8) The silver on hand at the same period was about 20,000,000 crowns.

(9) At the close of 1890, bank notes amounting to about 79,000,000 crowns were in circulation.

(10) In 1890 there was no change made in the laws relating to coinage.

(11) No such report has been published for 1890.

NORWAY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Stockholm, May 7, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Department of State, I have the honor to make the following report upon the coinage and currency of the Kingdom of Norway during the calendar year 1890.

*We publish only the translation.

I have translated and compiled the report from a memorial in the Norwegian language, kindly prepared by the minister of finance of Norway, and courteously furnished me by the minister of foreign affairs.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. THOMAS, JR.,
United States Minister.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

- (1) No gold was coined or recoined.
(2) Silver coins were struck to a value of 450,000 crowns, as follows, viz:

	Crowns.
2-crown pieces	100,000
1-crown pieces	200,000
50-ore pieces	100,000
10-ore pieces	50,000
Total	450,000

For this coinage there were melted old Norwegian coins to the value of 76,000 crowns. Foreign coins are not used in the mint of Norway.

(3 and 4) According to statistical reports, gold and silver, both coin and bullion, was imported to a value of 357,400 crowns; exported, 52,500 crowns. These figures, however, are not considered absolutely exact.

(5) Amount of gold produced from mines, if anything, was trifling.

(6) At the mines of Kongsberg, the only silver mines in Norway which continue to be regularly worked, there was produced from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, the amount of 5,538.9 kilograms fine silver, which was sold for 652,400 crowns.

(7 and 8) The amount of precious metals held by the Bank of Norway at the close of the calendar year 1890 was 30,160,700 crowns, exclusively in gold. Up to that time there had been struck in Norway, in gold coin, 15,860,670 crowns, of which there had been withdrawn from circulation, as worn and broken, 4,500 crowns. Of silver coin there was in circulation 6,032,000 crowns, of which amount the chief office held 304,500 crowns.

(9) On December 31, 1890, there were in circulation notes of the Bank of Norway to the amount of 49,670,700 crowns.

(10) No laws were passed during the year 1890 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic or paper circulation.

(11) I inclose herewith a Norwegian printed public document which includes a report of the operations of the Norwegian mint for the fiscal year from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.

SWEDEN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Stockholm, May 6, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Department of State, I have the honor to make the following report upon the coinage and currency of the Kingdom of Sweden during the calendar year 1890.

I have translated and compiled the report from a memorial in the Swedish language, kindly prepared by the minister of finance of Sweden, and courteously furnished me by the minister of foreign affairs.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. THOMAS, JR.,
United States Minister.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) Gold coined, 155,491 20-crown pieces, of the value of 3,109,820 crowns. No gold coins, Swedish or foreign, were recoined or withdrawn from circulation.

(2) Silver coins were struck to a value of 947,264.25 crowns, as follows, viz:

Silver coins.	Pieces.	Value.
		<i>Crowns.</i>
2-crown pieces	71,887	143,774
1-crown pieces	593,951	593,951
25-ore pieces	469,417	117,354
10-ore pieces	921,850	92,185
Total	2,057,105	947,264

Four hundred thousand two hundred and seventeen crowns in old Swedish silver coins were melted for recoinage. No foreign silver coins were recoined. Four thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and seven-tenths crowns, struck according to the mint regulations of 1873, were also melted.

(3 and 4) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Metals.	Kilograms.	Crowns.
Imports:		
Gold coin		9,000
Unwrought gold	81	
Wrought gold	21	
Exports:		
Wrought gold	1	
There was no export of gold coin or unwrought gold.		
Imports:		
Silver coin		633,662
Unwrought silver	1,776	
Wrought silver	653	
Exports:		
Silver coin		128,600
Unwrought silver	602	
Wrought silver	50	

(5 and 6) PRODUCT OF MINES.

Metals.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Crowns.</i>
Gold	87.66	217,396.80
Silver	4,181.01	*524,382.27

* At 125.42 cr. per kilo.

(7) Up to December 31, 1890, gold coins now current had been struck to a value of 57,841,055 crowns. Of this amount there was held in the banks 20,742,720 crowns, leaving a balance 37,098,335 crowns, of which a large portion has been exported.

On the same day the banks held other gold coin and bullion to the value of 4,079,525 crowns. The mint held 129,482 crowns, making a total of 4,209,007 crowns.

(8) On December 31, 1890, there were in circulation within the kingdom silver coins, now current, to the value of 15,843,334 crowns; held in the Riks Bank (the National Bank of Sweden), 1,549,114 crowns, making a total of 17,392,448 crowns. The same day the mint held coined silver to the value of 128,950 crowns.

(9) Government and bank notes outstanding at close of 1890:

	<i>Crowns.</i>
Notes of the Riks Bank	45,398,621
Notes of private banks	58,596,794
Total	103,995,415

(10) No laws were passed during the year 1890 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic or paper circulation.

(11) The report of the operations of the mint is not published.

RUSSIA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, January 28, 1891.

SIR: Through the courtesy of the imperial minister of finance, I am able to comply with the request contained in your letter of October 31, 1890, and inclose herewith the translation of a note received from the director of the mint at St. Petersburg showing the production of gold in Russia for the calendar year 1890.

The more complete information in reply to the interrogatories contained in the circular instructions of the State Department of December 10, 1890, will be furnished later.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. EMORY SMITH.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

The director of the St. Petersburg mint expressing his respects to his excellency the envoy of the United States of North America, has the honor to inform him by the command of his excellency the minister of finance that the quantity of pure gold furnished in the course of the calendar year 1890 at the St. Petersburg mint from the mines and works of the Russian Empire amounts to 1,983 poods 34 pounds 15 zolotniks 9 dolyas, or 31,841,257.32 grammes (1,023,696.423 fine ounces, value \$21,161,683.16).

JANUARY 14 [26], 1891.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, May 19, 1891.

SIR: Referring to the note to you of January 28, last, from this legation, I have the honor to inclose to you herewith the complete information requested in your behalf in the circular instruction of the Department of State dated December 10, 1890.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WURTZ,
Chargé d'affaires ad interim.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) During the calendar year 1890 the amount of gold coined at the mint of St. Petersburg, of the standard of .900, was:

	Roubles.
Imperials (10 roubles).....	150,060
Half imperials (5 roubles).....	28,000,030

During the year 1890 there was no recoinage of either Russian or foreign gold coin.

(2) Of silver:

	Roubles.
(a) Of the standard of .900:	
Pieces of 1 rouble.....	90,256
Pieces of 50 kopeks.....	1,003
Pieces of 25 kopeks.....	501.50
(b) Of the standard of .500:	
Pieces of 20 kopeks.....	700,001.20
Pieces of 15 kopeks.....	525,000.90
Pieces of 10 kopeks.....	375,000.60
Pieces of 5 kopeks.....	400,000.30

Of the above fractional coinage 562,000 roubles were made from Polish silver money withdrawn from circulation.

	Poods.	Foonfs.*
(3) Importation of gold coin.....	1,184	39
Importation of gold ingots.....	58	23
Exportation of gold coin.....	1,337	32
(4) Importation of silver coin.....	1,822	25
Importation of silver ingots.....	8,814	26
Exportation of silver coin.....	3,629	06
Exportation of silver ingots.....	2,441	33

* 40 foonfs equal 1 pood; 1 foonf equals 0.902817895 avoirdupois pound.

(5) During the year 1890 there was received at the mint (whither all gold and silver must be brought) from Russian mines pure gold to the amount of 31,841,257.32 grammes, of the value of 27,417,443 roubles 87 kopeks.

(6) During the same period pure silver was received to the amount of 13,665,836.81 grammes, of the value of 759,376 roubles 38 kopeks.

(7 and 8) On the 1st of January, 1891, the bank of the state held gold and silver money to the nominal value of 445,968,176 roubles 29 kopeks; as for the amount of gold and silver in general circulation, there is no precise information.

(9) On the 1st of January, 1891, the amount of government notes outstanding was, in all, 1,046,295,384 roubles. Bank notes are no longer in circulation.

(10) In 1890 the State definitively ceased to receive Polish silver money. (The extract of this law is herewith inclosed.)

(11) The report of the operations of the mint is not made public.

Translation of the imperial ukase relating to the suspension of the circulation of certain silver coins of Poland.

Ukase, signed by the sovereign, to the senate directing, concerning the suspension of the circulation of the Polish money called "dissentki" (5 kopeks) and "pentki" (2½ kopeks).

Finding it indispensable to suspend definitively the circulation of the Polish money called "dissentki" and "pentki" and in order to facilitate the return to the state of this money by the population, we order:

(1) Henceforth until April 30, 1889, the acceptance without obstacle of Polish money at its nominal value at all the treasuries of the provinces of Warsaw, Kalick, Kelitzk, Lonijinsk, Lubinsk, Petrokowsk, Plotzk, Radomsk, Sedletz, and Souvalsk, in exchange for Russian fractional money and for copper, as also for payments.

(2) From May, 1889, until January 1, 1891, the acceptance of the same for payments and for exchange, with the diminution of its nominal value, until November 1, 1889, a diminution (reduction) of 10 per cent; from November 1, 1889, to May 1, 1890, of 25 per cent, and from May 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, of 50 per cent.

(3) From the 1st of January, 1891, to suspend entirely the acceptance of this money at the treasuries, as also its circulation among private persons.

The senate directing will not fail to take the necessary steps for the execution of this ukase.

The original is signed by His Majesty.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8, 1888.

COINAGE SINCE 1880.

According to the *Economiste Russe* the amount of coins stamped in Russia since 1880 was as follows:

Years.	Nominal values.				Total.
	Gold coins of the fineness of $\frac{83.3}{96}$.	Silver coins—		Bronze coins.	
		Of the fineness of $\frac{83.3}{96}$	Of the fineness of $\frac{800}{1000}$.		
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
1880	31,300,056	560,014	6,955,254	1,185,501	40,000,825
1881	27,145,051	700,019	2,908,006	1,010,301	31,762,377
1882	19,835,048	435,012	1,107,514	332,200	21,709,774
1883	30,407,056	704,858	1,673,004	523,000	33,307,918
1884	23,126,038	356,009	1,289,003	110,900	24,881,950
1885	26,802,088	500,017	750,005	100,000	28,152,110
1886	16,800,000				
1887	*2,326,350	*489,635	†1,101,153	100,000	20,817,138
1887	*26,055,035	*510,507	†1,500,002	100,000	28,165,544
1888	*26,510,095	*500,022	†1,007,012	100,000	28,117,129
1889	*24,430,030	*1,753	†1,493,001	170,000	26,094,784
1890	*28,150,090	*91,760	†2,000,008	130,003	30,371,856

* Of the fineness of .900.

† Of the fineness of .500.

The manufactures for the year 1890 consisted of gold and silver, as follows:

Metals.	Number of pieces.	Nominal value.
Gold coins:	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Imperials (10 roubles)	15, 006	150, 060. 00
Half imperials (5 roubles)	5, 600, 006	28, 000, 030. 00
Silver coins:		
Pieces of 1 rouble	90, 256	90, 256. 00
Pieces of 50 copecks	2, 006	1, 003. 00
Pieces of 25 copecks	2, 006	501. 50
Pieces of 20 copecks	3, 500, 006	700, 001. 20
Pieces of 15 copecks	3, 500, 006	525, 000. 90
Pieces of 10 copecks	3, 750, 006	375, 000. 60
Pieces of 5 copecks	8, 000, 006	400, 000. 30

The bullion stamped in 1890 includes 2,537,506 2-copeck pieces; 6,905,006 1-copeck pieces; 2,040,006 $\frac{1}{2}$ -copeck pieces, and 1,006 $\frac{1}{4}$ -copeck pieces.
(Bulletin de Statistique, March, 1891, p. 366.)

JAPAN.

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Tokio, the 14th day, the 3d month, the 24th year of Meiji.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note addressed by the late minister of the United States, his excellency John F. Swift, under date of the 13th of January last, requesting me to furnish him with certain information relative to the coinage, etc., of this Empire, which information he desired to obtain under instructions from the honorable the Secretary of State, and for the use of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Having referred the matter to the minister of finance, I am now in receipt of a copy of report of the director of the imperial mint for the year ending 31st March, 1890, together with copies of the laws, ordinances, and notifications, and answers, to the queries submitted respecting coinage, etc., which I beg to inclose herewith.

VISCOUNT SIUZO AOKI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

EDWIN DUN, Esq.,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tokio, March 30, 1891.

SIR: Referring to your circular instruction dated December 10, 1890, requiring, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, certain information relative to the coinage, etc., of Japan, I have now the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a note from Viscount Aoki, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, dated March 14, 1891, together with copies of the documents accompanying it, to wit: Copy of the report of the director of the imperial Japanese mint for the year ended March 31, 1890; copies of laws, ordinances, notifications, relative to the coinage, etc., of Japan, and answers to the interrogatories contained in your circular instruction.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

EDWIN DUN.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) Gold coinage:

5-yen pieces	yen..	1, 194, 050.00
Remitted of the above		Nil.

(2) Silver coinage:

1-yen pieces	yen..	7, 296, 645.00
Received for recoinage, Japanese	ounces..	298.57
Received for recoinage, foreign	do...	571.83

(3) Exports of gold coin and bullion:

Japanese coin	yen..	1, 062, 671.90
Japanese old coin	do...	4, 394.75
Foreign coin	do...	15, 541.77
Foreign bullion		Nil.

Imports of gold coin and bullion:

Foreign gold coin	yen..	623.70
Bullion	ounces..	15, 811.48

No export or import of gold ore.

(4) Export of silver coin and bullion:

Japanese coin	yen..	11, 686, 609.90
Japanese old coin	do...	137, 424.43
Foreign silver coin	do...	255, 778.36
Bullion	ounces..	8, 813.52

Import of silver coin and bullion:

Foreign coin	yen..	383, 079.00
Bullion	ounces..	308, 018.83

No export or import of silver ore.

(5 and 6) Gold and silver production:

Mines.	Weight.	Value.
Imperial household mines:	Kilograms.	Yen.
Gold	26, 756	202, 471
Silver	708, 594	291, 971

Returns for private mines for 1890 not received.

(7 and 8) Stock of gold and silver coin in the country at the end of 1890:

	Yen.
Gold coin	16, 271, 829
Old gold coin	72, 196, 353
Total	88, 468, 182
Silver coin	39, 554, 419
Old silver coin	20, 651, 097
Total	60, 205, 516

The quantity of bullion in the country is not known.

(9) Government paper currency outstanding:

	Yen.
National bank paper outstanding {	33, 272, 714
Bank of Japan convertible silver notes	25, 810, 720
	75, 709, 157

(10) See separate report of laws herewith.

(11) The total coinage of gold and silver during the financial year 1890 is given in the following table:

Denomination.	Number.	Value.
		Yen.
Gold 5-yen	352, 842	1, 761, 210.00
Silver 1-yen	7, 294, 735	7, 294, 735.00
Total	7, 647, 577	9, 058, 945.00

The amount of coins struck at the mint from its commencement up to the end of this financial year is as follows:

	Gold.				Silver.		
	Weight.	Number.	Value.		Weight.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Troy ounces.</i>		<i>Yen.</i>		<i>Troy ounces.</i>		<i>Yen.</i>
20-yen	50, 612.00	47, 225	944, 500.00	1-yen	59, 964, 137.66	69, 184, 764	69, 184, 764.00
10-yen	1, 001, 607.58	1, 889, 178	18, 691, 780.00	Trade dollar	2, 674, 780.58	3, 056, 638	3, 056, 638.00
5-yen	2, 039, 429.44	7, 612, 302	38, 061, 510.00	50-sen	3, 544, 826.56	8, 593, 448	4, 296, 723.00
2-yen	94, 736.92	7, 883, 558	1, 787, 116.00	20-sen	7, 026, 191.71	40, 906, 365	8, 199, 273.00
1-yen	109, 139.58	2, 036, 636	2, 036, 636.00	10-sen	7, 847, 318.12	91, 016, 081	9, 101, 608.10
				5-sen	2, 175, 516.15	50, 534, 204	2, 526, 710.20
Total ...	3, 295, 524.52	12, 448, 919	61, 501, 562.00	Total ...	83, 232, 770.78	263, 381, 498	96, 365, 716.30

COINS ISSUED FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE MINT TO 1889-'90.

Fiscal years.	Gold coins.	Silver coins.	Copper and nickel coins.	Total.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
From the eleventh month of 1870 to the sixth month of 1875	50, 248, 822	15, 047, 245	967, 413	66, 263, 480
1875-'76	385, 558	1, 895, 482	917, 405	3, 178, 445
1876-'77	1, 057, 254	5, 515, 658	1, 127, 045	7, 700, 057
1877-'78	361, 435	3, 940, 889	937, 565	5, 239, 889
1878-'79	468, 050	2, 259, 710	919, 051	3, 646, 811
1879-'80	472, 874	3, 443, 999	885, 541	4, 802, 414
1880-'81	481, 548	5, 025, 153	1, 120, 475	6, 626, 976
1881-'82	804, 297	3, 397, 913	1, 092, 157	5, 296, 367
1882-'83	410, 583	4, 393, 079	1, 201, 533	6, 005, 195
1883-'84	504, 560	3, 035, 245	1, 071, 163	5, 210, 968
1884-'85	816, 768	5, 864, 672	766, 464	7, 447, 904
1885-'86 (nine months)	617, 041	4, 016, 133	265, 120	4, 898, 294
1886-'87	1, 215, 372	9, 045, 744	412, 356	11, 573, 472
1887-'88	977, 718	10, 229, 983	254, 763	11, 462, 464
1888-'89	857, 196	10, 553, 377	500, 000	11, 710, 573
1889-'90	1, 758, 820	7, 290, 449	2, 100, 434	11, 149, 703
Total	61, 417, 796	96, 254, 731	14, 518, 485	172, 191, 012
Coins remitted from 1878-'79 to 1889-'90	3, 263	3, 798, 869	124, 501	3, 930, 633
Amount of coins put in circulation	61, 414, 533	92, 455, 862	14, 389, 984	168, 260, 379

(From the Bulletin de Statistique, July, 1891, p. 104.)

CHINA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, October 21, 1890.

SIR: It may perhaps interest you to know that the negotiations between China and various syndicates of capitalists, who have been endeavoring for some months to make a loan to China of 30,000,000 taels, have been suspended.

The uncertainty as to the future price of silver was one of the causes that produced this result. Another, and perhaps the most important, was the disinclination of the Imperial Government to issue an imperial decree sanctioning this loan. The foreigners interested insisted that this loan should be made to the Imperial Government directly and be approved by the Emperor in a decree issued by him. The Chinese desired that the business should be done with the officials of the imperial household, who have usually borrowed money in their own names. It was given out that this loan was to be made for the purpose of building a railroad into Manchuria. The Chinese are generally averse to contracting obligations in foreign countries. So much is this the case, that it was lately widely rumored in Peking that Prince Kung was offered a position in the government service owing to the sickness of Prince Chun, and that the prince declined the offer except on condition that no foreign loan should be made and no railway built.

While the credit of China in the financial centers of the world is undoubtedly good, still there is great internal distress for money. The late floods were the most disastrous ever known. Hundreds of thousands of houses were destroyed, and millions of people are left homeless and starving. It is a fixed Chinese idea that when disaster comes the government must supply the remedy. Relief also must come in voluntary payments, and not in compensation for labor performed. Thus the millions of taels that China and the foreigners give every year to relieve the poor do not produce any but temporary results. China to-day has to face famine, floods, poverty, rebellions here and there, dissatisfied soldiers, and a discontented people. At no time since I have been in China have there been more demands on the imperial treasury, and never has the government been so hardly pushed for money.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES DENBY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, February 6, 1891.

SIR: In reply to the circular of the Department of State of December 10, 1890, with reference to coinage, production, import and export of the precious metals, etc., I have the honor to inclose herewith replies to the questions therein proposed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES DENBY.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

Answer to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) No gold has been coined or recoined in 1890.

(2) There are no statistics available as to the amount of silver coined in 1890. In 1889 a mint for the coinage of silver was established at Canton by the Viceroy Chang Chit-tung. In the summer of 1890 the work of coinage was commenced there. The coins issued are of the denomination of dollars, half dollars, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. Their value in taels is as follows: Dollar = 0.72, half-dollar = 0.36, 20-cent piece = 0.146, 10-cent piece = 0.073, 5-cent piece = 0.0363.

As to the recoinage of domestic and foreign coins little definite information can be given. Many thousand Mexican dollars are annually melted into pure silver for use in the interior where foreign coins are unrecognized. The system of stamping foreign coins with the long name of the various native firms through whose hands they pass soon reduces them to unrecognizable pieces of silver which are gathered together and melted into silver shoes. The number of dollars thus annually withdrawn from circulation is immense, but unascertainable.

(3 and 4) No statistics have been kept of the import and export of gold or silver during the calendar year 1890.

(5 and 6) The weight of gold and silver produced from the mines in 1890 and their value are not ascertainable.

(7 and 8) The stock of gold and silver coin and bullion in the country at the close of the calendar year 1890 is not ascertainable.

(9) No government notes were issued during 1890. There are many banks in China which issue notes, but no statistics are kept of their issues.

(10) No decrees were issued during the year 1890 affecting the coinage or legal character of the metallic and paper circulation. In August, 1890, however, the Taotai of Tientsin and Hoken Fu and the Customs Taotai at Tientsin issued a proclamation stating that the Canton coins are a legal tender in all parts of China. The basis of this action of the Taotais was an order of Viceroy Li, governor-general of Chihli. The proclamation is local, but its contents show that the new coinage has imperial sanction.

(11) There is no report of the operations of the mint.

CHARLES DENBY.

MEXICO.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, September 23, 1890.

SIR: Referring to Department's circular of December 18, 1889, relative to the coinage of Mexico and other kindred data for the calendar year 1889, I have the honor, in connection with inclosed correspondence, to inform the Department that during the said period of 1889 the total coinage in the mints of Mexico was \$25,809,029.10, in the following proportion:

Gold.....	\$314,607. 00
Silver.....	25,294,726. 85
Copper.....	199,695. 25

During the same period the exports of precious metals from Mexico aggregated \$41,187,798.64, in the following proportions:

Gold.....	\$528,843. 13
Silver.....	40,658,955. 51

During the same period the silver entered at the mints of the Republic for recoinage was valued at \$702,844.72; of which \$535,097.04 was recoined.

I have this day mailed to the Director of the United States Mint at Washington, D. C., a set of the printed reports furnished by Mr. M. Fernandez-Leal, assistant secretary of public works, of Mexico, who informed Mr. Butler that at an early date the balance of the information sought under the Department circular above alluded to would be forwarded to this legation by him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.

THOS. R. RYAN.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Leech to Mr. Ryan.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1890.

The information requested in circular of Department of State of December 18, 1889, regarding Mexico has not been received except as relates to the product of the mines. Please explain and forward it, especially the coinage for the calendar year, in time for my fiscal report.

E. O. LEECH,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. THOS. RYAN,
United States Minister, Mexico.

Mr. Ryan to Mr. Leal.

[Personal.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Mexico, September 19, 1890.

MY DEAR MR. LEAL: Mr. E. C. Butler, of this legation, will submit to you a set of questions relating to coinage, etc., of Mexico for the calendar year 1889, and I would be very grateful if you would, at your earliest convenience, furnish me replies thereto.

The information is sought for the use of the Director of the United States Mint at Washington, from whom I have just received a telegram asking for it in time for his fiscal report.

Mr. Leech is, however, particularly anxious to ascertain at once the amount of coinage (gold, silver, and copper separately) of Mexico for the calendar year 1889, and it would greatly oblige me if you could advise me thereof, so I can telegraph him without delay.

Trusting you will graciously hasten the information desired, in view of its great value and importance to the United States Treasury Department,

I remain, etc.,

THOS. RYAN.

Hon. MANUEL FERNANDEZ LEAL, ETC.,
Mexico.

MEXICO, February 27, 1891.

MY VERY DEAR SIR: I received the telegram you were pleased to send me, asking me for data on the production of the mines of Mexico during last year. It was answered by cable, informing you of the sending of these data, and annexed to this letter you will receive a table showing the quantity and value of the precious metals exported from the Republic during the year 1890, as well as the deposits of gold and silver made at the mints for coinage during the same year.

As to the gold and silver employed in the arts during 1890, there are no data to enable one to estimate their amount, and the same is the case with regard to the quantities and values of these two metals which have been deposited during the same period in the banks and safes of mining exchanges, because these limit their remittances to mints to the sums necessary to meet the payment of salaries and wages and of other expenditures, preferring, in the majority of cases, to keep their stocks or values in the form of bars.

Besides, the temptation to avoid the payment of coinage charges, 4.41 per cent and 4.618 per cent for silver and gold respectively, which have to be paid when these metals are exported in the shape of bullion, as well as the facility with which their exportation to foreign countries may be concealed, raises a presumption that there are clandestine exportations to a large amount, notwithstanding the constant vigilance employed to prevent them, and which it is difficult to exercise over such vast lengths as those of the lines of the frontiers and coasts of Mexico.

The consideration alone of the constant development of the working of mines of gold and silver during recent years, apparent enough in several States of the Republic, and of the small increase perceptible in the exports and coinages of those metals, inclines me to suppose that the official data which I send you show only a part of Mexico's total production of gold and silver, the amount of which, for the reasons stated, it is not possible to make an estimate of, there being no basis for one.

I hope, however, that the data sent herewith will be of some use to you.

Your devoted servant,

JAVIER STAVOLI.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

WEIGHT AND VALUE OF THE PRECIOUS METALS EXPORTED FROM MEXICO DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Description.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Gold bullion	783.984	\$529,515.96
Silver ore	187,036.158	7,652,584.22
Silver bullion	160,800.326	6,579,145.36
Silver sulphurets	23,157.315	947,481.58
Mixed silver (silver with gold)	11,596.445	474,498.58
Silver for fluxing	59.440	2,452.00
Total	382,649.679	15,656,111.74

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER AT THE MINTS OF THE REPUBLIC TO BE COINED DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Description.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Silver	617,347.813	\$25,258,785.77
Gold	350.974	237,053.67
Silver deposited to be coined	617,347.813	25,258,785.77
Silver exported in the various forms mentioned	382,649.679	15,656,111.74
Total	999,997.492	40,914,897.51
Gold deposited to be coined	350.974	237,053.67
Gold exported, as above mentioned	783.984	529,515.96
Total	1,134.958	766,569.63

NOTE.—The values of the exportations for the months of October, November, and December, of the custom-houses of La Paz and Palominas, are not included in the above, as their amounts have not yet been received.

**COINAGES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE MINT IN
THE COLONIAL PERIOD TO JUNE 30, 1890.**

EPOCH.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
Colonial epoch:			
Maecquina, from 1537 to 1731.....	\$8, 497, 950	\$752, 087, 458. 54	\$200, 000. 00
Columnaria, from 1732 to 1771.....	19, 889, 014	441, 629, 211. 45	.....
Busto, from 1772 to 1821.....	40, 391, 447	888, 563, 989. 45	342, 893. 37
Total.....	68, 778, 411	2, 082, 260, 657. 44	542, 893. 37
Epoch of independence:			
Imperial bust of Iturbide, 1822 and 1823.....	557, 392	18, 575, 569. 69	.....
Eagle coin of the Republic, from 1824 to June 30, 1890.....	50, 147, 172	887, 614, 414. 09	5, 384, 244. 64
Total.....	50, 704, 564	906, 189, 983. 78	5, 384, 244. 64
Eagle coin of the Republic, from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1890.....	3, 765, 431	255, 124, 045. 75	603, 503. 63
Resumé:			
Colonial epoch.....	68, 778, 411	2, 082, 260, 657. 41	542, 893. 37
Epoch of independence.....	50, 704, 564	906, 189, 983. 78	5, 384, 244. 64
Last ten years.....	3, 765, 431	255, 124, 045. 75	603, 503. 63
Total coinage.....	123, 248, 406	3, 243, 574, 686. 97	6, 530, 641. 64

EPOCH.	Nickel.	Totals.	Average in one year.
Colonial epoch:			
Maecquina, from 1537 to 1731.....	.....	\$760, 765, 406. 54	.....
Columnaria, from 1732 to 1771.....	.....	461, 518, 225. 45	.....
Busto, from 1772 to 1821.....	.....	929, 298, 328. 82	.....
Total.....	.....	2, 151, 581, 961. 81	\$7, 549, 410. 39
Epoch of independence:			
Imperial bust of Iturbide, 1822 and 1823.....	.....	19, 132, 961. 69	.....
Eagle coin of the Republic, from 1824 to June 30, 1890.....	.....	943, 145, 830. 73	.....
Total.....	.....	962, 278, 792. 42	16, 309, 810. 04
•Eagle coin of the Republic, from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1890.....	\$4, 000, 000	263, 492, 980. 98	26, 349, 298. 09
Resumé:			
Colonial epoch.....	.....	2, 151, 581, 961. 81	.....
Epoch of independence.....	.....	962, 278, 792. 42	.....
Last ten years.....	4, 000, 000	263, 492, 980. 98	.....
Total coinage.....	4, 000, 000	3, 377, 353, 735. 21	.....

VALUE OF GOLD COINAGES IN THE REPUBLIC DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1890, WITH THE NAMES OF MINTS IN WHICH THEY WERE EFFECTED.

Fiscal years.	Alamos.	Culliacan.	Chihuahua.	Durango.	Guadalajara.	Guanajuato.
1880-'81.....	\$23, 240	\$47, 238	.....	\$30, 250	\$4, 040	\$138, 180
1881-'82.....	31, 720	32, 080	\$8, 740	21, 520	2, 390	113, 300
1882-'83.....	35, 600	57, 860	29, 640	14, 950	.....	61, 500
1883-'84.....	38, 590	27, 038	8, 880	4, 040	.....	43, 300
1884-'85.....	42, 510	68, 360	3, 480	.....	.....	53, 360
1885-'86.....	52, 190	41, 940	.....	.....	.....	36, 200
1886-'87.....	42, 000	38, 177	5, 890	.....	.....	21, 700
1887-'88.....	48, 230	23, 638	10, 040	.....	.....	22, 890
1888-'89.....	49, 370	20, 418	4, 454	.....	.....	21, 880
1889-'90.....	45, 580	33, 555	13, 380	.....	.....	13, 436
Total.....	409, 030	390, 304	84, 594	70, 760	6, 430	525, 746

VALUE OF GOLD COINAGES IN THE REPUBLIC DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1,
1880 TO JUNE 30, ETC.—Continued.

Fiscal years.	Hermosillo.	Mexico.	Oaxaca.	San Luis Potosi.	Zacatecas.	Total.
1890-'91	\$7,480	\$220,000	\$5,850	-----	\$17,790	\$492,068
1891-'92	-----	223,000	5,070	-----	14,770	452,500
1892-'93	-----	200,000	1,700	-----	6,350	407,600
1893-'94	-----	183,000	1,920	-----	21,930	328,698
1894-'95	-----	225,500	6,140	-----	21,900	423,280
1895-'96	-----	208,500	1,700	-----	31,960	367,490
1896-'97	-----	245,200	2,300	-----	43,290	398,647
1897-'98	-----	185,240	3,400	-----	28,380	316,818
1898-'99	-----	152,150	-----	-----	86,700	334,972
1899-'00	-----	109,690	-----	-----	27,657	243,298
Total	7,480	1,947,280	28,080	-----	295,727	3,765,431

COINAGE IN THE MINTS OF THE REPUBLIC DURING FISCAL YEAR 1889-'90.

Mints.	Silver pieces.					Value.
	1-dollar.	50-cent.	25-cent.	10-cent.	5-cent.	
Alamos	424,700	-----	30,800	20,000	18,000	\$435,300.00
Culiacan	1,004,108	-----	27,284	46,800	63,620	1,018,790.00
Chihuahua	2,538,017	-----	25,092	155,060	77,620	2,563,677.00
Durango	1,017,221	-----	50,791	31,510	-----	1,033,069.75
Guadalajara	1,644,578	-----	30,400	265,092	186,350	1,688,004.70
Guanajuato	3,455,000	-----	313,000	115,000	20,000	3,545,750.00
Hermosillo	484,095	-----	18,000	26,500	93,100	495,900.00
Mexico	7,216,000	-----	168,000	672,000	1,222,000	7,886,300.00
Oaxaca	117,600	-----	-----	26,000	14,000	120,900.00
San Luis Potosi	1,832,140	-----	111,340	127,000	173,200	1,881,335.00
Zacatecas	4,003,000	-----	417,200	240,000	560,000	4,159,300.00
Total	23,736,459	-----	1,191,907	1,724,962	2,427,890	24,328,328.45

Mints.	Gold pieces.					Value.
	20-dollar.	10-dollar.	5-dollar.	2½-dollar.	1-dollar.	
Alamos	-----	4,558	-----	-----	-----	\$45,580.00
Culiacan	1,050	1,038	435	-----	-----	33,555.00
Chihuahua	669	-----	-----	-----	-----	13,380.00
Durango	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guadalajara	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guanajuato	576	-----	-----	-----	1,916	13,436.00
Hermosillo	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mexico	5,347	225	-----	-----	500	109,690.00
Oaxaca	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Luis Potosi	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Zacatecas	-----	2,484	373	184	492	27,657.00
Total	7,642	8,305	808	184	2,908	243,298.00

Mints.	Copper pieces.		Total value.
	1-cent.	Value.	
Alamos	-----	-----	\$498,800.00
Culiacan	-----	-----	1,052,345.00
Chihuahua	-----	-----	2,577,057.00
Durango	-----	-----	1,033,069.75
Guadalajara	-----	-----	1,688,004.70
Guanajuato	-----	-----	3,559,186.00
Hermosillo	-----	-----	495,900.00
Mexico	13,463,247	\$134,632.47	7,630,622.47
Oaxaca	-----	-----	120,900.00
San Luis Potosi	-----	-----	1,881,335.00
Zacatecas	-----	-----	4,186,957.00
Total	13,463,247	134,632.47	24,706,256.92

VALUE OF SILVER COINAGES IN THE REPUBLIC DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1890, WITH THE NAMES OF MINTS IN WHICH THEY WERE EFFECTED.

Fiscal years.	Alamos.	Culiacan.	Chihuahua.	Durango.	Guadalajara.	Guanajuato.
1880-'81.....	\$905,663.20	\$1,219,082.50	\$1,178,584.00	\$977,964.00	\$1,363,241.80	\$4,135,250.00
1881-'82.....	1,064,431.80	926,713.00	1,345,737.00	1,004,842.00	1,324,394.10	4,291,000.00
1882-'83.....	855,285.45	744,283.00	1,605,561.50	874,823.00	1,111,514.00	4,224,000.00
1883-'84.....	1,292,940.00	574,944.00	1,927,556.00	1,090,305.00	1,130,003.85	4,385,000.00
1884-'85.....	1,023,850.00	641,721.00	2,017,185.50	1,164,822.20	871,199.00	4,974,500.00
1885-'86.....	774,281.15	555,185.00	2,519,712.50	1,032,175.75	986,400.30	4,578,000.00
1886-'87.....	804,250.35	708,730.00	2,647,182.00	983,330.60	994,113.05	4,108,000.00
1887-'88.....	579,650.00	763,994.00	2,642,180.00	1,038,687.50	1,008,695.00	4,532,000.00
1888-'89.....	441,100.00	946,502.00	2,454,551.00	981,128.40	1,354,431.20	3,902,500.00
1889-'90.....	435,300.00	1,018,790.00	2,563,677.00	1,033,096.75	1,088,004.70	3,545,750.00
Total.....	8,376,752.05	8,099,944.50	20,901,882.50	10,181,153.20	11,832,056.50	42,736,000.00

Fiscal years.	Hermosillo.	Mexico.	Oaxaca.	S. Luis Potosi.	Zacatecas.	Total.
1880-'81.....	\$711,250.00	\$5,691,000.00	\$142,660.00	\$2,315,750.00	\$5,977,000.00	\$24,617,395.00
1881-'82.....	492,092.00	6,216,000.00	121,945.00	2,345,215.00	6,013,000.00	25,146,260.00
1882-'83.....	449,460.00	5,635,000.00	97,950.00	3,182,040.00	5,204,000.00	24,083,921.95
1883-'84.....	539,400.00	6,098,000.00	129,200.00	3,227,030.00	4,993,000.00	25,377,378.85
1884-'85.....	280,000.00	6,452,000.00	152,700.00	3,330,740.00	4,932,000.00	25,840,727.70
1885-'86.....	257,610.00	7,567,000.00	143,100.00	3,484,280.00	5,094,000.00	26,991,804.70
1886-'87.....	195,300.00	7,895,200.00	121,200.00	3,181,725.00	5,205,000.00	26,844,031.00
1887-'88.....	178,300.00	7,128,000.00	111,400.00	2,744,065.00	5,136,000.00	25,862,977.50
1888-'89.....	593,660.00	7,708,090.00	184,550.00	2,380,800.00	5,024,000.00	26,031,222.60
1889-'90.....	495,900.00	7,386,300.00	123,900.00	1,831,335.00	4,159,300.00	24,328,326.45
Total.....	4,193,872.00	67,766,500.00	1,325,605.00	28,072,980.00	51,737,800.00	255,124,045.75

SUMMARY OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1889-'90.

Months.	Silver pieces.					Value.
	1-dollar.	50-cent.	25-cent.	10-cent.	5-cent.	
1889.						
July	2,266,566	.....	50,400	190,900	144,880	\$2,305,500.00
August	2,128,939	.....	201,882	145,860	350,000	2,211,495.50
September	1,848,343	.....	93,000	118,400	239,100	1,895,388.00
October	1,986,520	.....	46,200	125,150	79,740	2,015,081.00
November	1,953,446	.....	132,000	264,910	56,000	2,015,787.00
December	2,031,495	.....	66,572	130,092	282,350	2,075,261.70
1890.						
January	1,816,660	.....	146,137	83,800	183,620	1,870,755.25
February	1,755,066	.....	53,332	141,000	312,000	1,799,098.00
March	2,032,841	.....	68,400	186,500	94,000	2,073,291.00
April	1,864,426	.....	82,000	163,000	56,000	1,904,026.00
May	2,041,024	.....	110,772	107,350	361,600	2,097,532.00
June	2,010,125	.....	139,212	68,000	268,000	2,065,128.00
Total	23,736,459	.....	1,191,907	1,724,962	2,427,190	24,328,323.45

SUMMARY OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE MONTHS OF
THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1889-'90—Continued.

Months.	Gold pieces.					Value.
	20-dollar.	10-dollar.	5-dollar.	2½-dollar.	1-dollar.	
1889.						
July	1,050	480				\$25,800.00
August	422	1,312				21,560.00
September	1,269	834				33,720.00
October		1,362				13,620.00
November	147	88				3,520.00
December	2,365		373	184	992	50,617.00
1890.						
January	1,050	500				26,060.00
February		1,524				15,240.00
March						
April	1,000	1,405	435			36,225.00
May	134				1,916	4,598.00
June	205	794				12,040.00
Total	7,642	8,305	808	184	2,908	243,298.00

Months.	Copper pieces.		Total value.
	1-cent.	Value.	
1889.			
July	2,010,000	\$20,100.00	\$2,351,400.00
August	2,500,000	25,000.00	2,258,055.50
September	2,750,000	27,500.00	1,956,608.00
October	1,209,525	12,095.25	2,040,796.25
November			2,019,587.00
December			2,125,881.70
1890.			
January			1,896,815.25
February	1,750,000	17,500.00	1,831,838.00
March	2,000,000	20,000.00	2,093,291.00
April	1,243,722	12,437.22	1,952,688.22
May			2,102,128.00
June			2,077,168.00
Total	13,463,247	134,632.47	24,706,256.92

SUMMARY OF THE DEPOSITS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE MINTS OF THE REPUBLIC DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1889-90.

Mints.	Methods of treatment.					Old and worn coin.	Old plate.
	Patio.	Tonel.	Lixivia- tion.	Fire.	Pan.		
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilo-grams.</i>	<i>Kilo-grams.</i>	<i>Kilo-grams.</i>	<i>Kilo-grams.</i>	<i>Kilo-grams.</i>	<i>Kilo-grams.</i>
Alamos	5,655.993		5,199.500	1,858.322	4,285.193		
Culiacan	33,639.409		9,392.020	6,589.125	3,573.055	443.880	
Chihuahua	6,736.290		15,035.861	3,505.982	12,918.778		
Durango	37,693.236	31.262	2,538.920	17,026.310		28.200	
Guadalajara	102,165.600		805.341	2,518.420		452.500	158.188
Guajuato	2,525.720					646.620	
Hermosillo	146,877.115	13,827.510	6,425.770	3,334.760		82.780	
Mexico	682.511	2,029.702	96.851	31,979.114		10,287.355	1,501.838
Oaxaca	37,683.560			7,706.380		800.871	80.404
San Luis Potosi	103,601.136			6,532.410		842.938	
Zacatecas							
Total	477,220.650	15,888.474	30,494.263	81,255.815	20,777.026	13,585.124	1,740.480

Mints.	Total weight.	Silver.		Gold.		Total value.
		Total of pure silver.	Value at \$39.109 per kilogram.	Fine gold contained.	Value at \$643.529 per kilogram.	
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>		<i>Kilograms.</i>		
Alamos	11,343.015	10,844.289	\$424,109.31	74.024331	\$47,636.78	\$471,746.09
Culiacan	25,654.053	24,863.253	972,376.93	46.182620	29,719.86	1,002,096.79
Chihuahua	65,100.030	63,186.372	2,471,155.82	38.942000	25,060.30	2,496,216.12
Durango	26,729.720	25,616.408	1,001,832.13			1,001,832.13
Guadalajara	41,658.947	41,220.474	*1,613,207.06	35.599000	*24,044.14	1,637,251.20
Guajuato	102,812.220	101,268.352	*3,984,770.97	472.996500	*318,845.23	*4,303,616.20
Hermosillo	12,369.030	12,015.641	469,919.72	2.964200	1.907.56	471,827.28
Mexico	204,433.062	198,933.194	*7,808,664.39	442.441000	*295,666.70	*8,104,331.09
Oaxaca	3,805.331	3,596.979	*141,827.01	23.237700	*15,696.11	*157,522.12
San Luis Potosi	46,322.878	45,837.772	1,792,669.42			1,792,669.42
Zacatecas	110,133.546	105,553.145	*4,134,432.52	328.231300	*220,484.07	*4,354,916.59
Total	649,961.832	632,935.879	24,814,965.28	1,464.618651	979,059.75	25,794,925.03

* Includes the value of the silver and gold destined for exportation.

NOTE.—We have assigned the values of \$39.109 per kilogram to the silver and \$643.529 per kilogram to the gold by the deduction of the lawful mint charges for coinage, but by giving the true corresponding value it would be at the rate of \$40.915 per kilogram for the first and \$675.416 per kilogram for the second, resulting in a total value of the deposits for the year named of \$25,896,571.49 for the silver and \$989,226.87 for the gold, making a total of \$26,885,798.36.

DATA OF THE COINAGE HAD IN MINTS OF THE REPUBLIC DURING FISCAL YEAR 1890-'91.

Mints.	Denominations of currency.					
	Silver.					
	Number pieces of 1 dollar.	Number pieces of 50 cents.	Number pieces of 25 cents.	Number pieces of 10 cents.	Number pieces of 5 cents.	Value of silver coined.
Alamos	511,500			30,000	20,000	\$515,500.00
Culiacan	817,649		63,512	131,720	116,000	852,502.00
Chihuahua	2,059,245			187,320	95,040	2,082,729.00
Durango	1,264,195		30,723	138,522	136,153	1,225,517.75
Guadalajara	1,714,932			349,185	50,000	1,752,350.50
Guamajuato	3,522,000		75,400	455,000	230,000	3,597,850.00
Hermosillo	560,810			21,500		562,960.00
Mexico	7,763,000			795,000	1,354,000	7,910,200.00
Oaxaca	221,000			15,000	34,000	224,600.00
San Luis Potosi	1,363,000		8,640	230,800	239,400	1,400,210.00
Zacatecas	3,926,500		52,000	805,000	520,000	4,046,000.00
Total coinage	23,724,231		230,275	3,159,067	2,794,856	24,237,449.25

Mints.	Denominations of currency.					
	Gold.					
	Number pieces of 20 dollars.	Number pieces of 10 dollars.	Number pieces of 5 dollars.	Number pieces of 1 dollar.	Number pieces of 50 cents.	Value of gold coined.
Alamos		2,790				\$27,900
Culiacan	237	918		909		14,889
Chihuahua	2,370					47,400
Durango						
Guadalajara						
Guamajuato	1,375					27,500
Hermosillo						
Mexico	8,202	133	305	1,316	608	169,731
Oaxaca						
San Luis Potosi						
Zacatecas		1,911		738	326	20,663
Total coinage	12,184	5,752	305	3,023	934	308,083

Mints.	Denominations of currency.		
	Copper.		
	Number pieces of 1 cent.	Value of copper coined.	Total values.
Alamos			\$543,400.00
Culiacan			867,391.00
Chihuahua			2,130,129.00
Durango			1,292,547.75
Guadalajara			1,752,350.50
Guamajuato			3,625,350.00
Hermosillo			562,960.00
Mexico	21,886,961	\$218,869.61	8,298,805.61
Oaxaca			224,600.00
San Luis Potosi			1,400,210.00
Zacatecas			4,066,663.00
Total coinage	21,886,961	218,869.61	24,764,401.86

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF COINAGE IN MINTS OF THE REPUBLIC DURING FISCAL YEARS 1890-'91 AND 1889-'90.

Mints.	Value of silver coined, fiscal year 1890-'91.	Value of silver coined, fiscal year 1889-'90.	Increase in fiscal year 1890-'91.	Decrease in fiscal year 1890-'91.	Value of gold coined, 1890-'91.
Alamos	\$515,500.00	\$435,300.00	\$80,200.00		\$27,900
Culiacan	852,502.00	1,018,790.00		\$166,288	14,889
Chihuahua	2,082,729.00	2,563,677.00		480,948	47,400
Durango	1,292,547.75	1,033,069.75	259,478.00		
Guadalajara	1,752,350.50	1,688,004.70	64,345.80		
Guanajuato	3,597,850.00	3,545,750.00	52,100.00		27,500
Hermosillo	562,960.00	495,900.00	67,060.00		
Mexico	7,910,200.00	7,386,300.00	523,900.00		169,731
Oaxaca	224,600.00	120,900.00	103,700.00		
San Luis Potosi	1,400,210.00	1,881,335.00		481,125	
Zacatecas	4,046,000.00	4,159,300.00		113,300	20,663
Total	24,237,449.25	24,328,326.45	1,150,783.80	1,241,661	308,083
Increase in value of gold coined					
Decrease in value of silver coined			90,877.20		

Mints.	Value of gold coined, 1889-'90.	Increase in fiscal year 1890-'91.	Decrease in fiscal year 1890-'91.	Value of copper coined fiscal year 1890-'91.	Value of copper coined fiscal year 1889-'90.	Increase in fiscal year 1890-'91.	Decrease in fiscal year 1890-'91.
Alamos	\$45,580		\$17,680				
Culiacan	33,555		18,666				
Chihuahua	13,380	\$34,020					
Durango							
Guadalajara							
Guanajuato	13,436	14,064					
Hermosillo							
Mexico	109,690	60,041		\$218,869.61	\$134,632.47	\$84,237.14	
Oaxaca							
San Luis Potosi							
Zacatecas	27,657		6,994				
Total	243,298	108,125	43,340	218,869.61	134,632.47	84,237.14	
Increase in value of gold coined			64,785				
Decrease in value of silver coined				In value of copper coined			\$84,237.14

Mints.	Total value coinage fiscal year 1890-'91.	Total value coinage fiscal year 1889-'90.	Increase in fiscal year 1890-'91.	Decrease in fiscal year 1890-'91.
Alamos	\$543,400.00	\$480,880.00	\$62,520.00	
Culiacan	867,391.00	1,052,345.00		\$184,954.00
Chihuahua	2,130,129.00	2,577,057.00		446,928.00
Durango	1,292,547.75	1,033,069.75	259,478.00	
Guadalajara	1,752,350.50	1,688,004.70	64,345.80	
Guanajuato	3,625,350.00	3,559,186.00	66,164.00	
Hermosillo	562,960.00	495,900.00	67,060.00	
Mexico	8,298,800.61	7,630,622.47	668,178.14	
Oaxaca	224,600.00	120,900.00	103,700.00	
San Luis Potosi	1,400,210.00	1,881,335.00		481,125.00
Zacatecas	4,066,663.00	4,186,957.00		120,294.00
Total	24,764,401.86	24,706,256.92	1,291,445.94	1,233,301.00
Increase in the value of total coinage				58,144.94

RÉSUMÉ OF PRECIOUS METALS ENTERED AT MINTS OF THE REPUBLIC DURING FISCAL YEAR 1890-'91.

Mints.	Systems of reduction.				
	Patio process.	Barrel process.	Lixiviation process.	Roasting process.	Pan process.
	Kilograms.	Kilograms.	Kilograms.	Kilograms.	Kilograms.
Alamos.....			8,320.760	1,608.520	3,129.286
Culiacan.....	6,261.768		5,827.115	7,576.729	1,218.282
Chihuahua.....	12,125.905			17,838.390	25,023.760
Durango.....	9,457.355		3,896.720	20,640.745	
Guadalajara.....	38,703.560		672.756	3,915.094	
Guanajuato.....	108,890.260				
Hermosillo.....	3,161.540		9,537.000	2,609.320	
Mexico.....	147,106.433	24,395.499		27,959.710	
Oaxaca.....	1,712.196	2,004.873		299.055	
San Luis Potosi.....	25,784.141			9,481.609	
Zacatecas.....	102,691.631		217.170	1,074.240	
Total entries, 1890-'91.....	455,894.789	26,400.372	28,471.581	93,003.012	29,371.348
Total entries, 1889-'90.....	477,220.650	15,888.474	39,494.263	81,255.815	20,777.026
Increase in 1890-'91.....		10,511.898		11,747.197	8,594.322
Decrease in 1890-'91.....	21,325.861		11,022.682		

Mints.	Proceeds of—		Total weight according to grade.	Silver.	
	Worn and counterfeit coin.	Old plate and old silver.		Total of pure silver.	Value at \$39.109 per kilogram.
	Kilograms.	Kilograms.	Kilograms.	Kilograms.	
Alamos.....			13,058.566	12,603.067	\$492,893.35
Culiacan.....	649.650		21,533.544	20,775.837	812,522.20
Chihuahua.....			54,988.075	52,019.542	2,034,432.28
Durango.....	168.690		34,163.510	33,317.400	*1,303,027.43
Guadalajara.....	256.253	156.040	43,703.703	43,289.080	*1,694,151.22
Guanajuato.....	188.135	9.725	109,088.120	106,839.459	*4,209,509.02
Hermosillo.....	91.220		15,399.130	14,731.546	*577,246.45
Mexico.....	9,308.481	1,511.853	210,281.576	205,689.496	*8,066,544.73
Oaxaca.....	1,924.936	104.968	6,046.028	5,759.057	*225,615.67
San Luis Potosi.....	371.272		35,637.022	35,283.433	1,379,899.77
Zacatecas.....	28.330	13.750	104,025.121	102,633.878	*4,018,940.26
Total entries, 1890-'91.....	12,986.967	1,796.336	647,924.405	632,941.795	*24,814,782.38
Total entries, 1889-'90.....	13,585.124	1,740.480	649,961.832	632,935.879	*24,814,965.28
Increase in 1890-'91.....		55.856		5.916	
Decrease in 1890-'91.....	598.157		2,037.427		182.90

Mints.	Gold.		Total value.
	Total of pure gold.	Value at \$643.529 per kilogram.	
	Kilograms.		
Alamos.....	35.615	\$322,919.14	\$515,812.49
Culiacan.....	23.914	15,389.16	827,911.36
Chihuahua.....	71.450	45,980.16	2,080,412.44
Durango.....	.565	*381.32	*1,303,408.75
Guadalajara.....	36.755	*24,874.92	*1,718,976.14
Guanajuato.....	563.929	*379,783.87	*4,589,292.89
Hermosillo.....	23.751	*16,027.38	*593,273.83
Mexico.....	370.367	*245,378.43	*8,311,923.16
Oaxaca.....	15.458	*10,440.64	*236,056.31
San Luis Potosi.....			1,379,899.77
Zacatecas.....	487.960	*328,577.30	*4,347,517.56
Total entries, 1890-'91.....	1,629.764	*1,089,702.32	*25,904,484.70
Total entries, 1889-'90.....	1,464.619	*979,059.75	*25,794,025.03
Increase in 1890-'91.....	165.145	*110,642.57	*110,459.67
Decrease in 1890-'91.....			

*Including weights and values of precious metals designed for exportation, expressed in following Table.

PRECIOUS METALS DESIGNED FOR EXPORTATION ENTERED AT MINTS, 1890-'91.

Mints.	Silver.		Gold.		Total value.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
	<i>Kilograms.</i>		<i>Kilograms.</i>		
Durango	9.538	\$390.25	0.565	\$381.82	\$771.57
Guadalajara	641.537	26,248.48	36.755	24,824.92	51,073.40
Guanajuato	17,234.083	705,130.46	529.338	357,523.30	1,062,653.76
Hermosillo	614.831	25,157.04	23.304	15,789.76	40,896.80
Mexico	12,311.323	503,717.80	220.671	149,044.73	652,762.53
Oaxaca	213.021	8,715.75	15.458	10,440.64	19,156.39
Zacatecas	2,786.240	113,999.01	456.637	308,420.06	422,419.07
Total entered 1890-'91	33,810.553	1,383,358.79	1,282.728	866,374.73	2,249,733.52
Total entered 1889-'90	34,039.857	1,392,740.76	1,145.771	773,871.99	2,166,612.75
Increase in 1890-'91			136.957	92,502.74	83,120.77
Decrease in 1890-'91	229.304	9,381.97			

NICARAGUA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN CENTRAL AMERICA,
Guatemala, November 30, 1890.

SIR: As required by circular from the Department of State, dated December 18, 1889, the following are the translations of the replies of the Republic of Nicaragua to the eleven questions contained therein:

Answers to interrogatories, 1889.

- (1) No gold coinage whatever in 1889 nor at any time anterior, as there is no established government mint.
- (2) The same as to silver.
- (3) There was no importation of gold and the exportation was 10,990 ounces in bars.
- (4) The importation of coined silver was \$397,373 and the exportation was \$273,424; none in bars.
- (5) The weight of gold produced was 687 kilograms of the value of \$164,861.
- (6) There was no silver produced.
- (7) There were no gold bars at the end of 1889, as the miners sent the gold away as it was mined.
- (8) No silver was produced.
- (9) The circulation of Treasury notes at the end of 1889 was \$99,049, and of the banks, \$570,000 (in fact the Treasury notes are \$72,463, as they are being redeemed).
- (10) There was no law passed in relation to coinage or notes.
- (11) There is no mint.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LANSING B. MIZNER,
United States Minister.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Buenos Ayres, January 28, 1891.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch numbered 941, in which I gave the decree of the Argentine Government to demonetize all foreign gold coins, I now have to inform you that said decree has been annulled and that foreign gold will continue to be legal tender in the Argentine Republic. I think it has been discovered that of the 6,146,551 "argentinos" (5 pesos) coined to date nearly two-thirds have left the country and perhaps have been in great part recoined.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Buenos Ayres, April 21, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to state that in reply to my communication under instruction of December 10, 1890, to this Government for information concerning the product and importation to this Republic of gold and silver, and the decrees in these relations, I received on the 18th instant a note from the foreign office, which is sent herewith in copy and translation, and in which is incorporated a transcript of a letter to that office from the minister of the treasury. I regret the delay in getting this note, and the better to suffice the desired inquiry, made direct application, thus far unanswered, to the treasury department, for the same information. As I have not, despite several efforts made, received the financial data sought by a circular instruction under the date of June 23, 1890, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and instance of the Superintendent of the Census, I trust the inclosure may to some extent suffice that instruction.

The lack of promptitude exhibited here at times in answer to statistical inquiries is largely due to the disquiets prevailing in the departments by reason of the general financial embarrassment and the remedial projects under consideration.

I have the honor, etc.,

JOHN R. G. PITKIN.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

BUENOS AYRES, April 7, 1891.

MR. MINISTER: With reference to the letter of your legation, dated January 28, last, and to the despatch of this ministry of February 5, last, I have the honor of transmitting to your excellency the following information which has just been received from the treasury department.

It says thus:

"MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY,
Buenos Ayres, April 6, 1891.

"To Mr. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don Eduardo Costa:

"MR. MINISTER: In answer to the letter from your ministry of February 5, last, accompanying a letter from the legation of the United States, requesting data of the movement of metals and the fiduciary circulation during the year 1890, I have the satisfaction of communicating to your excellency the following information, classified in the formal order, for the before-mentioned legation, as follows:

"Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

"(1) During the year 1890 there was no gold coinage.

"(2) The same with regard to silver.

"(3) The importation of gold represented \$6,925,384, which sum was divided as follows:

"Coined gold.....	\$6,909,364
"Leaf gold for bookbinders, gilders, etc.....	16,020

"There was no importation of gold in bullion.

"(4) The importation of silver was \$163,017, all in coin, and the exportation was \$775,529, consisting of \$274,528 in coin and \$501,271 in bullion.

"(5) The production of gold from the mines of the Republic amounted to 123.290 kilograms.

"(6) The production of silver from the mines of the Republic was 14,681.267 kilograms.

"(7) It is estimated that the amount of gold coin here at the end of the year 1890 was \$13,229,468. There are no data concerning the quantity of gold bullion in existence here at this date.

"(8) The amount of silver money in existence at the end of the year 1890 we can estimate at \$200,000.

"There are no data concerning the quantity of silver bullion in existence at this date.

"(9) The total amount of bank notes in circulation reached \$254,171,645.

"(10) The laws and decrees concerning money, made in 1890, are as follows:

"Law No. 2701, July 16, authorizing the emission of \$100,000,000 in mortgage bonds.

"Law No. 2702, July 20, authorizing the emission of \$35,116,000 in public funds to guarantee the emission allowed to the National Bank and the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres.

"Law No. 2707, August 21, augmenting the smaller emission by \$6,000,000.

"Law No. 2715, of September 6, authorizing the emission of \$60,000,000 in Treasury notes, and abolishing that of the \$100,000,000 of July 16.

"Law No. 2718, of September 5, concerning the transfer of titles of 4½ per cent to fund the issue of the National Bank.

"Law No. 2741, October 7, creating a bank of conversion.

"Law No. 2746, October 10, concerning the conversion of bank notes.

"Decree of November 24, prohibiting the trading in gold in the commercial exchange.

"Decree of November 24, prescribing that the operations of foreign exchange shall be restricted to legal currency.

"Decree of November 25, authorizing the Provincial Bank of Cordoba to put in circulation \$3,000,000 in notes denominated 'Bonos Agrícolas.'

"Decree of November 27, concerning the sale of public funds at 4½ per cent for the bank of conversion.

"Decree of December 5, demonetizing all foreign coins and prohibiting their legal circulation in the Republic.

"(11). The report of the mint, included in the report of the treasury department, will shortly be sent to your ministry.

"I call your excellency's attention to the fact that the data concerning the mineral production are only approximate, and they indicate solely the transactions through the custom-house, as there are no national mining statistics; and so also are the estimates of gold and silver in existence merely approximate, because the private banks do not furnish information to the public offices except when expressly requested to do so.

"In regard to the copies of the laws and decrees referring to the legislation of the year, they will be found in the summary which I will shortly have the honor of sending to the ministry of your excellency.

"I salute your excellency with my distinguished consideration.

"VICENTE F. LOPEZ."

As soon as the treasury department sends me the report and summary referred to I will transmit both documents to your excellency.

I renew to your excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

EDUARDO COSTA.

MR. JOHN R. G. PITKIN,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

COLOMBIA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bogota, August 28, 1890.

SIR: From the able report of Dr. Vicente Restrepo, the minister of the treasury, I have extracted certain interesting information as to the financial condition of Colombia.

Gold coin circulated freely up to 1863. In the Bogota mint large sums, from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 annually, were coined up to 1851. From 1851 to 1863 the coinage was from \$100,000 to \$330,000 annually. From 1864 to 1877 only \$399,000 were coined, and since that time there has been no gold coinage. There was also considerable coinage at the Medellin mint in 1860 and 1876. At present there is no gold in circulation.

Silver coin began to leave the country in 1875. In 1884 the amount in circulation was so small that the business of the country was transacted with difficulty. In 1885 the National Bank was authorized to issue paper money up to \$2,000,000, and in 1887 the amount was increased to \$12,000,000, at which figure it has since remained.

Without doubt the paper money has been of great benefit to the country in the emergency which was upon it. The minister recognizes this, but, at the same time, regards its issue as a temporary measure, and assures the public that every effort will be made to replace paper with coin as soon as circumstances will permit.

In addition to the \$12,000,000 of the National Bank, there are in circulation \$9,422,002 of bills of private banks, \$4,243,297 of silver (0.500 fine), and \$3,500,000 of nickel, making the total circulation \$29,165,299 for 4,000,000 of inhabitants.

Silver coin, 0.835 fine, circulates also in Cucuta, Pasta, and the Isthmus of Panama, where the paper money is not accepted; but the total amount of the silver, 0.835 and 0.900 fine, in the rest of the country does not exceed \$1,000,000, and is simply an article of merchandise, the former being at about 40 and the latter 50 per cent premium over paper.

The national debt is divided into the foreign and interior.

The foreign debt may be stated as follows, reckoning \$5 to the pound sterling.

Principal	\$9,507,500.00
Interest to June 30, 1890 (eleven years, at 4½ per cent)	4,999,018.00
Interest due June 30, 1879	4,800.00
Total gold	14,571,318.00
The interior debt is—	
Consolidated	\$5,043,490.00
Floating	7,384,565.00
Total paper	12,428,055.00
Or in gold	6,214,028.00
To this add foreign debt	14,571,318.00
Total	20,785,346.00

Add to this \$4,399,584 (claims already recognized as result of last war) reduced to a gold basis, \$2,199,792.

Total debt in gold, \$22,985,138. To this add \$7,390,220 (estimate of amount of war claims to be recognized) reduced to a gold basis, \$3,695,110.

The total probable debt in near future on gold basis, \$26,680,248; or, expressed in the money of the country at present rate of exchange, \$53,360,496.

The foreign debt draws 4½ per cent interest. Of the consolidated interior debt \$1,754,560 draws 6 per cent interest, \$2,204,390 draws 4½ per cent interest, \$1,084,540 draws 3 per cent interest.

The interest upon the floating debt varies from nothing to 6 per cent.

There is a system in vogue for paying the interior debt by monthly sales. The creditors offer the Government their evidences of debt for a certain per centum of their face value, payable in bills of the National Bank, and the most advantageous offer is, of course, accepted. In this manner \$8,421,207.10 of the debt has been paid since January, 1887, with \$4,569,996.30 of National Bank bills.

The foreign debt was made the subject of an arrangement between the creditors and the Government in 1873; but as no interest has been paid for ten years, a new arrangement was concluded in 1889 between the parties which is to be submitted to the Congress, now in session, for approval. As soon as this body passes a law in regard to the same I will forward a copy and translation of the arrangement; not doing so now because of the expected changes in the original proposal.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. ABBOTT.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Bogota, December 11, 1890.

SIR: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 31st October requesting me to obtain and forward to your Bureau an approximate statement of the quantity of gold and silver produced from mines of the Republic of Colombia during the year 1890.

I have given this subject considerable attention during the last six months and believe the following figures to be a very close approximation of the facts:

Gold	\$3,300,000
Silver	1,340,000

These sums are taken from the best attainable sources and have been carefully considered and indorsed by the best individual authority in Colombia.

Trusting that they may reach you in good time,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. ABBOTT.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bogota, April 27, 1891.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy and translation of a decree whereby the silver coin 500 fine is to be retired from circulation and the paper money is to be redeemed with silver coin 835.

As you will see by my No. 123, of August 28, 1890, the paper money in circulation amounts to \$12,000,000 and the silver coin 500 fine to about \$4,250,000.

Under the inclosed decree the National Bank is now collecting the 500 fine coin and sending the same to Europe to pay for the new coin 835 fine.

I am not now informed that the Government has other means than the product of these \$4,250,000 of debased silver which can be applied to the redemption of the paper money.

This laudable attempt to resume specie payments will be watched with interest.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. ABBOTT.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

DECREE No. 200 OF 1891 (APRIL 1), BY WHICH SILVER COIN 500 FINE IS RETIRED.

The President of the Republic considering:

(1) That the paper money, notwithstanding the confidence which it inspires and the high credit it enjoys in the country, can not become at par with the silver coin of 835 fine for which the Government is under obligation to exchange it, because its value has become equal to that of the silver coin 500 fine, and the latter on account of the intrinsic value it represents will always be worth less than the former;

(2) That the Government is disposed and the national banks prepared to redeem the paper money with silver coin 835 fine without in any respect altering the legal-tender quality of the former;

(3) That, once established, the exchange of national bills on presentation for silver coin 835 fine, the circulation of the coin 500 fine will not be able to continue on account of its being incompatible with the former; and

(4) That the coinage of the silver coin 500 fine was caused by transitory circumstances which do not now exist;

DECREES.

ARTICLE 1.—Ninety days after the publication of this decree in the "Diario Oficial" individuals shall not be obliged to receive in payment of debts the silver coin 500 fine.

ARTICLE 2.—Said coin shall be received in payment of public revenues and taxes only up to the 31st day of December of the current year.

ARTICLE 3.—The National Bank shall, at once, proceed to retire the coin 500 fine, changing it on presentation at offices which are or may hereafter be established for that purpose.

ARTICLE 5 (4).—The sums in said coin which may be remitted by mail to the National Bank or to its offices of conversion shall be carried free of postage.

Publish.

Done in Bogota, April 1, 1891.

CARLOS HOLGUIN.

The Minister of the Treasury,

MARCELINO ARANGO.

Published in No. 8386 of the "Diario Oficial," April 4, 1891.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Bogota, August 15, 1891.

SIR: In accordance with the request of the State Department, I have the honor herewith to answer the interrogatories of the circular of December 10, 1890.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

- (1) None.
- (2) None.
- (3) Imports, none.

Exports:

Bars	\$3, 104, 148
Dust	401, 188
Jewels	40, 701
Coin	183, 759
Ore (in part silver)	664, 076

Total 4, 393, 872

(4) Imports: 33 bars, weighing 1,994 kilograms.

Exports:	
Barra	\$1,058,566
Coin	399,099
Ore (see No. 3).	
Total	1,457,665

(5, 6, 7, and 8) No reliable data can be obtained. -

(9) Notes of private banks:

In Antioquia	\$371,686.25
In Bolivar	133,760.00
In Cauca	367,510.80
National Bank notes	12,000,000.00
Total	12,872,957.05

(10) None.

(11) None is published.

The above report is based upon information most kindly furnished by the minister for foreign affairs of Colombia.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. ABBOTT,
Minister.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bogota, September 3, 1891.

SIR: Upon August 15 last I forwarded to you the statistics of the exports of gold and silver from this Republic, according to the figures furnished by the Colombian foreign office.

I now have the honor to transmit the views of Dr. Vicente Restrepo, who is, perhaps, the best individual authority upon this subject in Colombia.

In a recently published article of some length, Dr. Restrepo reviews the situation, refers to the extreme difficulty of procuring correct data, and presents his own conclusions.

A translation of the main portion of the article in question is annexed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. ABBOTT.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

Translation of an article by Dr. Vicente Restrepo, upon the production of gold and silver in Colombia from 1887 to 1890, inclusive.

Upon former occasions we have complained that the official data relative to the exportation of precious metals are extremely deficient and confusing. Señor Don Felipe Paul, minister of finance, says in his report to the Congress of 1888: "No approximate calculation of the exportation of metals can be obtained, since the statistics in this particular are of little value."

This, however, does not discourage us; we shall attempt to fix, with the closest approximation possible, the actual production of the gold and silver mines of Colombia, and, with this object in view, we have compiled data collected from various sections of the Republic.

We find the most tedious and difficult part of our work already done. A distinguished foreigner, who compiles every year, with great intelligence, the data as to our imports and exports taken from the statistical tables furnished by the collectors of ports to the minister of finance, has had the kindness to place at our disposal the following table. This will serve as a basis for our estimates.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA IN 1890.

Terms employed in the statistical tables forwarded by collectors of ports.	Barranquilla.		Cartagena.		Buenaventura.		Total.	
	Kilos.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.
Gold in bars		\$1,891,807						\$1,891,807
Gold dust		71,191	266	\$217,616	138	\$49,182	404	337,989
Bars of gold and dust		960						960
Gold		99,746	33	19,233	3	1,300	36	120,279
Gold in packages		61,714						61,714
"Partes de oro" (old gold?)		7,349						7,349
Gold in various forms		1,410						1,410
Silver in bars		682,037						682,037
Auriferous silver		61,482						61,482
Silver and gold		6,074						6,074
Gold and silver in bars		372,023						372,023
Dusts of gold and silver coin		400						400
Gold bars and silver coin		21,221						21,221
Ores	1,136,822	635,093	16,298	9,600	848	320	1,153,968	645,013
Platinum		\$45	4	925	15	5,200	19	6,970
Total	1,136,822	3,913,352	16,601	247,374	1,004	56,002	1,154,427	4,216,728

Any examination of this table, whether cursory or detailed, only serves to produce confusion. What should the reason understand by "gold in packages," "partes de oro (old gold?)," "gold in various forms," and "dusts of gold"?

Do the terms "gold" or "gold and silver" mean coin or those metals in their natural state?

What metals are included under the generic name of minerals (or ore)?

Are the declared values in foreign or national money?

A careful study of the matters will enable us to solve all those difficulties.

The gold and silver which enters the national administration of finance in Medellin for exportation are in bars, and their value is stated in foreign money, *i. e.*, in gold.

In 1890 the value of gold bars exported through the aforesaid channel was \$2,470,536; that of silver bars was \$734,981; a total of \$3,205,517.

All these pass through Barranquilla on their way to Europe or the United States. We ought, therefore, to find them noted in the table of exportations from Barranquilla.

As this is so confused let us see if it be possible to make up the sums desired.

Gold bars	\$1,891,807
Bars of gold and dust	960
Gold	99,746
Gold in packages	61,714
"Partes de oro" (old gold?)	7,349
Gold in various forms	1,410
Gold and silver in bars	372,023
Gold bars and silver coin	21,221
Total	2,456,230

A sum very like that of \$2,470,536, which represents the gold exported in bars from Antioquia (Medellin).

We will adopt the latter as the safest in the table of exports, which we will make hereafter.

We shall find the silver exported under these two heads:

Silver in bars	\$682,037
Auriferous silver	61,482
Total	743,519

A sum but little more than that of \$734,981, which was exported from Antioquia (Medellin). We will adopt the latter.

To these two sums must be added \$71,191 in gold dust exported through Barranquilla.

Leaving ores to be considered hereafter, let us pass to the custom-house of Cartagena.

Here the exports are given as follows:

	Kilograms.	Value.
Gold dust.....	266	\$217,616
Gold.....	33	19,233
Total.....	299	236,849

Comparing the weight of the gold with its value, we see that, even were it all 800 fine, it would not be worth more than \$165,000 in foreign money. Let us take, then, this last sum.

The statistical tables of the custom-house of Buenaventura are entirely deficient, since they only show an exportation of \$49,182 in gold dust, \$1,300 in gold, and \$5,200 in platinum.

The "Correo Nacional" No. 85, published a table of the exports from Buenaventura in the first, second, and third quarters of 1890 and of 1889, from which we extract the following data:

Gold and platinum.	1889.	1890.
First quarter.....	\$29,511	\$214,373
Second quarter.....	12,508	15,316
Third quarter.....	12,995	16,820
Total.....	35,014	46,509

The fourth quarter of 1890 gave £15,503, so that the total for that year was £62,012.

Estimating the platinum at £4,000, there remains £58,012 or \$290,060 as the amount of gold dust exported from the said port.

Since no mention is made in the tables sent from the port of Tumaco, of any exportation of gold, we wrote to Señor Don Juan B. Ortiz, prefect of Barbacoas, asking him the point of export for the gold of that rich section.

Señor Ortiz had the kindness to furnish us full data. Here follows the table which he sent us showing the gold exported in the steamers touching at Tumaco, as it appears in the books of the agency of the line:

EXPORTATION OF GOLD.

From Barbacoas—	1887.	1888.	1889.
To London.....	\$42,175	\$48,075	\$35,510
To New York.....	64,481	61,312	61,885
To Paris.....	49,715	44,650	36,713
To Hamburg.....	5,322	13,974	16,825
Total.....	161,693	168,011	150,933

As we lack the data for 1890 we will estimate it at \$160,000, a figure which is nearly the average of the three preceding years.

As it is also necessary to take into account the gold sent by land to Quito and that carried by individuals to Guayaquil and Panama, localities which do considerable business with Barbacoas, we estimate its value to be \$40,000.

The gold exported from the department of Panama (Veraguas and the Darien), in 1890, can not be called less than \$70,000.

To complete the examination of the table at the beginning of this article, we have only to consider the ores. Those exported from Colombia are almost exclusively of silver, the majority of which comes from the mines of Santa Ana (Tolima). From Antioquia and Santander (Baja and Vetas), some tons of auriferous and argentiferous ores are also reported.

It appears by the said table that 1,136,822 kilograms of ore were exported through the custom-house of Barranquilla, and that the declared value was \$635,093, a value which could not have been calculated in gold, since each ton of 1,000 kilograms would be worth \$358. The richest silver ore, at present, is that of the Frias mine.

From a statement which we have at hand, it appears that there were exported in 1890, from that mine 691.5 tons, averaging 393 ounces of silver a ton, the total value of which was \$289,242 (£57,848 8s.), and the value of each ton \$418.

Let us take that figure and then estimate the remaining 445 tons at the rate of \$300 a ton or \$133,500, which added to the former sum gives us \$422,742.

The 16.3 tons of ore exported through Cartagena, at \$300 a ton, give \$4,890, a figure which we increase to \$5,170 in order to have a round sum in the *résumé*, which we are about to make.

In this *résumé*, we also include the year 1889, the details of which, previously examined, need not be repeated.

VALUE OF THE PRECIOUS METALS EXPORTED FROM COLOMBIA IN 1889 AND 1890.

Metals.	1889.	1890.
Gold bars, Medellín.....	\$2,438,883	\$2,470,536
Auriferous silver bars, Medellín.....	612,531	794,981
Gold dust, Barranquilla.....	93,896	71,191
Gold dust, Cartagena.....	221,100	165,000
Gold dust, Buenaventura.....	215,000	290,000
Gold dust, Tumaco.....	150,933	160,000
Gold dust, Quito, Guayaquil, and Panama.....	40,000	40,000
Gold dust, Department of Panama.....	50,000	70,000
Ore, Barranquilla.....	210,057	422,742
Ore, Cartagena.....	9,600	5,170
Ore, Buenaventura.....		520
Total.....	4,042,000	4,430,000

The exportation of precious metals in 1887 was \$3,620,000, and in 1888 \$4,125,000.

Let us make some explanations. The precious metals exported in 1890 may be divided as follows:

Native gold.....	\$3,600,000
Silver.....	830,000

The total product is approximately distributed among the departments as follows:

Antioquia.....	\$2,935,000	Panama.....	70,000
Cauca.....	750,000	Santander.....	30,000
Tolima.....	625,000	Bolivar.....	20,000

To show that the production of precious metals in Colombia is on the increase it will suffice to note the following:

In the ninety years of this century there have been taken out of the mines \$240,000,000 of gold and silver, which gives a yearly average of \$2,666,666.

In the time of the colony the production never exceeded \$3,100,000, and since then has only exceeded \$4,000,000 in the years 1884 and 1888 to 1890, inclusive, the highest sum belonging to the last-named year.

* * * * *

From what we have said in this article it will be understood that only by a real *tour de force* would it be possible to ascertain the true value of the precious metals exported year by year.

The same could be said of all the products which nourish our foreign commerce—coffee, tobacco, etc.

In the matter of statistics, a science so necessary for good administration, we are very backward.

* * * * *

VICENTE RESTREPO.

BOLIVIA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
La Paz, November 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State, to submit the following report upon the production, export, import, and coinage of gold and silver in Bolivia for the calendar year 1889, which is intended to cover the eleven questions submitted for answer through Department circular of December 18, 1889.

Answers to interrogatories, 1889.

(1) There was no coinage of either gold or silver during the calendar year 1889. In a note just received from the minister of foreign relations upon the subject, a copy of which and translation thereof I have forwarded to the Secretary of State under cover of my No. 17 of this date, he says: "This is due to several causes among which is that gold (and silver) is being exported in bullion because of its high price abroad and exemption from export duty."

(2) In the absence of reliable statistics I am unable to even approximately state the production, import, or export of gold and silver for the calendar year 1889. In the note of the minister of foreign relations referred to he says: "Our custom-houses have not been able to collect enough information respecting these metals to render that which can be given on the subject of value."

(3) There was no gold coin in circulation in Bolivia at the close of the calendar year 1889, the currency of the country consisting of national bank notes and fractional silver coins.

(4) The stock of silver coin in the country at the same date can not be even approximately stated. The total in the various banks was about 200,000 bolivianos. Owing to the inordinate disposition of the Indians to hoard silver this currency will soon practically disappear from the circulating medium of the country unless the Government resumes the coinage of silver at an early day.

(5) The amount of Government and bank notes outstanding at the same date was 4,393,184 bolivianos.

(6) No laws were passed during the year 1889 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation. A cabinet decree, however, was issued, requiring the owners of all mines producing "pifa" or bar silver, to deliver one-fourth of their annual product to the Government mint at Potosi for coinage into 20-cent pieces. This decree, not having the force and effect of law, has not been complied with by any mining enterprise of the country except the Huanchaca Company, in which the President is largely interested.

As the price offered by the Government for silver is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than the market value, I may add in passing that the standard silver boliviano weighs 25 grams while these 20-cent pieces contain but 4.60 grams. They are coined nine-tenths silver and one-tenth copper, and are 8 per cent light in weight. The latest official data obtainable upon the production, import, and export of gold and silver in Bolivia is that of the minister of treasury of October, 1889, transmitted to your Bureau by my predecessor, Hon. S. S. Carlisle, under date of October 22 of that year. I have to suggest, therefore, that while I do not regard these figures as trustworthy, and while the annual production of the mines of Bolivia is steadily increasing, they may be adopted as approximately correct for the calendar year.

In conclusion I may add that while certain that this report must prove as unsatisfactory to your Bureau as it is to me, I am powerless to furnish more satisfactory information in the present chaotic condition of the so-called statistics of this country.

I am sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

T. H. ANDERSON.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
La Paz, Bolivia, January 9, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of October 31 last, requesting me to obtain and forward to your Bureau an approximate statement as to the quantity of gold and silver produced from the mines of Bolivia during the year 1890.

The receipt of your letter here during my vacation in Peru, in December, has resulted in some delay in my reply. I regret to say that while I have faithfully endeavored to secure the information requested for your Bureau, I am unable to furnish further information than that contained in my report of November 15 last.

In the note of the minister of foreign relations referred to therein, he frankly states that "the custom-houses of Bolivia have not been able to collect enough information respecting these metals to render that which can be given on the subject of value." You will observe that in the note referred to the minister of foreign relations includes the year 1890 as well as 1889, so that his report to this legation, as well as my report to your Bureau of November 15, may be adopted as the basis of your estimates for 1890. I have appealed to every reliable source of information for the necessary data from which to furnish your Bureau with a more satisfactory statement, but the entire absence of system in the treasury department of Bolivia,

or of knowledge upon the subject in Government circles, have rendered my efforts to furnish you a satisfactory *approximate statement* as to the quantity of gold and silver produced from the mines of Bolivia wholly futile. Bolivia is practically without a bureau of statistics, and until the Government institutes a radical reform in this direction a more satisfactory report than that heretofore transmitted will be hardly possible.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. ANDERSON.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
La Paz, Bolivia, January 19, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor, referring to my No. 39, dated the 17th instant, in acknowledgment of department circular dated December 10, 1890, to report that, in compliance with a similar request from Hon. E. O. Leech, Director of the Mint, dated October 31 last, I gave him, in a communication dated the 9th instant, all obtainable information in relation to the quantity of gold and silver produced from the mines of Bolivia during the year 1890. This communication, together with my report for 1889, transmitted to the Director of the Mint under date of November 15, 1890, will furnish the Bureau with all the data applicable to 1890 at my command in the present disorganized condition of the treasury department of Bolivia. As stated in my communication of the 9th instant to the Director of the Mint, "Bolivia is practically without a bureau of statistics, and until the Government institutes a radical reform in this direction, a more satisfactory report than that heretofore transmitted will be hardly possible."

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. ANDERSON.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
La Paz, Bolivia, February 23, 1891.

SIR: Replying to yours of December 27 last, which reached me but a few days ago, I have to say that the explanation for the absence of reliable statistics in relation to the annual product of silver from the mines of Bolivia, or export of the precious metals from this country, is found in the pernicious system of this Republic in farming out its public revenues to the highest bidder. In December of each year the Government receives sealed proposals for the collection of the export duties upon silver (gold not being subjected to export duty) for the ensuing calendar year, and the contract awarded to the highest bidder, who, having secured to the Government the amount so agreed to be paid, is under no further obligations to the Government in relation to the revenues to be by him collected.

The duties are then collected in this way—I will take for illustration the department of La Paz: Any person desiring to export silver from this department, reports to the collector residing in this city the amount and value of his proposed shipment, deposits with him samples of same and pays an export duty of 60 cents on each marco of silver from ores of the value of one marco up to 250 per cajon of 50 quintals, and 80 cents per marco on bar silver. He then receives the collector's certificate, which authorizes him to deliver the silver ores, or bar silver, as the case may be, upon which he has thus paid the duty, at either of the four Atlantic ports of Bolivia through which it must pass, viz: Mollendo, Arica, Iguigue, or Autofagasta. He then presents this certificate to the agent of the collector, who, having examined the silver offered for shipment and finding it covered by the certificate, issues the necessary and final order for its export.

It will be readily understood from this that the collector, not being required by law to report to the Government or account thereto for the amount so collected by him during the year, maintains the closest secrecy upon this point, so that the disclosure of his profits may not bring in competition with him other bidders for the ensuing year. Therefore it is that neither the Government of Bolivia nor foreign representatives accredited thereto are able to furnish reliable data upon this subject. I see but one possible way of securing the desired information for your Bureau, and which I shall adopt for the present year, viz: The government mint at Potosi, to which the one-fifth of the silver produced by the mines of Bolivia must be sold

and delivered at a certain price, having resumed the coinage of silver at the beginning of this year, and four of the principal mines of the country being required by a special act of the Congress to pay the duties named directly to the Government instead of to collectors as described, the foreign office can and has promised to furnish me with the data obtainable from this source, while for the remaining data I shall address a note to each of the collectors requesting them to give me, for the sole use of your Bureau the amount of silver exported from their several departments. If I can thus secure this voluntary information from the collectors—but which is extremely doubtful—and can then supplement it with the Government data referred to, I will be able to furnish your Bureau with reliable statistics upon this subject, otherwise I shall not be able to materially improve upon my reports of November 15 and January 9 last.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. ANDERSON.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

PERU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lima, December 5, 1890.

DEAR SIR: After waiting many weeks and making several visits and sending a number of notes, I have finally succeeded in procuring a report on the gold and silver coinage of Peru for the year 1889, and I send herewith a copy of the same, in accordance with your request.

I will make a personal application at once for the same data for the current year, 1890.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HICKS.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

[National Mint, Lima, December 1, 1890.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, *Lima, December 1, 1890.*

MR. DIRECTOR: In compliance with your order it is agreeable for me to transmit a report of the coinage and exportation for the past year of 1889.

COINAGE, 1889.

There has been coined 1,271 bars of silver, weighing 66,019.298 kilograms, which equal in sols (or dollars), 2,842,530.

EXPORTATION.

There has been exported:

Gold bars, 88, weighing	kilograms	138.004
Gold coin	sols	217½
Gold dust	ounces	57½
Old gold plate	kilograms	600
Silver bars, weighing	do.	88.087
Old silver plate	do.	215
Coined silver	sols	1,299,782

God guard your excellency.

ML. GARCIA YRIGOYEN.

A copy.

CHARLES WIESSE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lima, Peru, January 20, 1891.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Department of State, dated December 10, 1890, I have the honor to submit the following reports in regard to the gold and silver coinage of Peru for the year 1890.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) No gold was coined during the year.

(2) Following is a statement of the silver coined as appears by the report of the director of Peruvian mint:

	Sols.
Peruvian sols.....	2,304,000
Two-real pieces.....	17,000
One-real pieces.....	40,000
Five centavos.....	89,000
Sucres for Ecuador.....	287,118
Total.....	2,687,118

(3) Exportation of gold, 77 bars; weight, 103.348 kilograms.

(4) Exportation of silver, 28 bars; weight, 1,135.319 kilograms.

(5, 6, 7, 8, and 9) No report.

(10) None.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HICKS.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

By a government decree the old Peruvian coins and a large number of Bolivian 4-real pieces which had no currency in the north of Peru, but were received at their full value in the south, have been withdrawn from circulation. As a result of this measure, importing houses are no longer compelled to accept these coins in payment at their full value, but only at a heavy discount. In consequence of this the coins referred to were bought up by speculators at a discount and shipped in part to Lima, but mostly to Europe to be melted down. The only coins now used in trade are the silver soles and the pieces of 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos. (Handles-Archiv., August, 1889, p. 503.)

VENEZUELA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Caracas, January 13, 1891.

SIR: Replying to the interrogatories in Department's circular of December 10 last, I have to report that there was no coinage of either gold or silver in Venezuela during the year 1890, and there were no gold or silver coins withdrawn from circulation.

It is not possible to ascertain the amount of foreign gold coins imported during the year. The importation of foreign silver coin is prohibited.

During the first eleven months of the year the amount of gold produced from the mines of the country was 2,027.76 kilograms, valued at, say, \$1,060,977.48. There are no reports, official or other, of any products of silver.

Owing to the total lack of statistical reports, it is quite impossible to say what may have been the stock of gold or silver bullion in the country at the close of the calendar year.

The amount of bank notes outstanding at the close of the year was 3,760,000 bolivars, in denominations of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, and 20 bolivars each. These notes were issued by the Bank of Venezuela, which, however, is merely the fiscal agent of the Government.

There was no legislation during the year affecting the coinage. The coinage of both gold and silver was stopped during the latter part of the year 1889, and has not been resumed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, December 31, 1890.

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 30th instant, transmitting copy of a circular issued by the State Department at Washington to its diplomatic agent here, asking for answers to certain questions relating to the currency and coinage, I would say with regard to interrogatories 1, 2, 5, and 6 that this country not being a

producer of the precious metals, no transactions of the kind have ever taken place.

The import of gold coin for 1890 was \$776,000.

No silver coin was imported during that period.

The approximate stock of gold coin in the Kingdom at the close of 1890 can only be estimated. Considerable amounts are, without doubt, sent abroad by private hands of which no reliable estimate can be made. The importations of United States gold coin for the last four years have been \$4,023,000, and it is perhaps safe to say that the approximate stock of gold coin in the country to-day is \$3,000,000.

The amount of silver coin in circulation is \$1,000,000. The amount of Government certificates of deposit or notes outstanding is \$137,000.

No legislation affecting the coinage, etc., was enacted during the last session of the legislature.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GODFREY BROWN
Minister of Finance.

JOHN A. CUMMINS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HAYTI.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, January 20, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the Department of State's circular, dated December 10, 1890, I have the honor to send you herewith answers to the eleven questions propounded in the circular, as follows:

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1) No gold was coined or recoinced in Hayti during the calendar year 1890.

(2) No silver was recoinced during the year. But, to the value of \$300,000, silver coins were struck off in Paris by order of this Government, according to a project of law voted by the Corps Legislatif on the 3d of September last. The money thus coined was:

In pieces of 50 cents each.....	\$50,000
In pieces of 20 cents each.....	150,000
In pieces of 10 cents each.....	100,000
Amounting to.....	300,000

These pieces are on the basis of the smaller French coins and are of .835 fineness.

(3) It is estimated that about \$600,000, all in American gold coin, was imported here in 1890, and that about \$300,000 was taken out of the country during the same period, chiefly by citizens and other residents who go abroad in the summer months, and by masters and agents of sailing vessels for freight.

(4) It is believed that no silver was exported, and that, with the important exception noted in answer to question No. 2, none was imported in 1890.

(5 and 6) There are no mines of gold or silver worked, or, at present, located in Hayti.

(7) The stock of gold in the country at the end of 1890 may be estimated at \$2,300,000. (See answer to this question in my report of March 13, 1890, and see also answer to question No. 3 above.)

(8) The amount of silver in the country at the end of last year may be put at \$2,800,000. (See my report of March 13, 1890, and see also my answer to question No. 2 above.)

(9) Since my report of March 13, 1890, above referred to, paper money has been withdrawn from circulation as follows:

Of the issue of the Solomon Government.....	\$388,125
Of the issue of the revolution of the North.....	525,000
Of the issue of the National bank.....	12,625
Of fractional paper currency.....	17,732

Total of paper currency withdrawn from circulation during the year 1890..... 943,482

The amount of Government and bank notes outstanding at the end of 1889 (see my report of March 13, 1890), was \$5,546,352; the amount since withdrawn is \$943,482; leaving still outstanding \$4,602,870. But of these there are in notes of \$5, which were issued by the Legitimate administration but not yet recognized by the present

government, \$499,995; deducting this from total of notes outstanding, we have of them in actual circulation, \$4,102,875.

(10) The only laws passed in 1890 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender circulation was the law of September 3, authorizing the coinage of \$300,000 as above referred to in answer to question No. 2, and there was also the executive measure adopted in February for the retiring of \$1,000,000 paper from circulation.

(11) There is no mint in Hayti.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

LIBERIA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Monrovia, February 5, 1891.

SIR: I had the honor to receive an official circular from the Secretary of State, dated December 10, 1890. Said circular contained interrogatories from the Secretary of the Treasury under date of December 3, 1890, and according to instructions in said circular I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report, etc.

Answers to interrogatories, 1890.

(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) The Republic of Liberia has no mint, coins no gold, silver, nor metals of any kind as money.

(7 and 8) I have no means by which I can estimate or approximate it, there being no records here to these ends.

(9) The amount of government liability or debts may be summed up as follows:

Foreign debt.....	\$1,000,000
Consolidated debt.....	66,000
Circulating or floating currency.....	25,000
Outstanding notes.....	35,000

(10) There have been no laws passed during the year 1890 affecting the monetary relations or its circulation.

(11) There has been nothing printed or published upon the aforementioned during 1890.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CLARK,
United States Minister Resident and Consul-General.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

INDEX.

	Page.
Acid refineries, use of by-products recommended.....	31, 32
work of 1891	10
Africa, British coinage of 1890	193
production of 1888, 1889 and 1890	194, 195
Alabama, production of gold and silver, 1890	55
Alaska, production of gold and silver, 1890	55
Amendment of law as to parting and refining recommended	91-94
Annual assay commission, 1891, members of	66
report of.....	67
tables of assays	172, 173
Appropriations and expenditures, 1891.....	28-31
1892.....	31
estimates for 1893.....	31
Argentine Republic, coinage of 1888.....	192
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	266-268
monetary statistics of	130
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Arizona, production of gold and silver, 1890	55
Arts and manufactures, employment of gold and silver in.....	50-54
Assay, annual, members of commission.....	66
report of commission.....	67
tables of assays.....	172, 173
offices, minor, bullion operations of.....	94
Assets and liabilities, mints and assay offices, June 30, 1891	156, 157
Australasia, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of.....	222, 223
monetary statistics of.....	124
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	194, 195
Austria-Hungary, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of.....	239-242
monetary statistics of.....	128
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	194, 195
Average price of silver in London, calendar year 1890.....	19
fiscal year 1891	18
since 1833	189
Banks, National, coin holdings, July 1, 1891	46
Bars, gold, exchanged for gold coin, 1891	8, 9
increased charges on small.....	8, 9
manufactured, 1891.....	6
tables of	148, 149
shipped abroad, 1891	34-38
Belgium dispatch relative to monetary condition of	229-233
monetary statistics of	125
Blanks purchased for minor coinage	27

	Page.
Boisé City assay office, operations and expenses of, 1891	116, 117
Bolivia, coinage of, 1888	192
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	229-233
monetary statistics of	131
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Brazil, coinage of, 1888	192
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
British Africa, coinage of, 1890	193
Guiana, production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
India, production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	223-225
Bullion, deposited and purchased, 1891	3-5
tables of	136-147
imported and exported, 1891	39-44
table of	174-185
in mints and assay offices, June 30, 1891	45
November 1, 1891	47
operated on by coiners	94, 95
melters and refiners	94, 95
purchased for silver-dollar coinage, act of February 28, 1878	11
July 14, 1890	11-17
tables of	161-171
refined at mints and New York assay office	10
value of the silver dollar, 1873 to 1890	19
wasted by operative officers, 1891	95
Bureau of the Mint, expenses of, 1891	30
work of	133
By-products of acid refineries, sale of	31, 32
California, production of gold and silver, 1890	55
Canada, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
monetary statistics of	124
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Carson mint, deposits and operations	110, 111
Central American States, production of 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Changes in regulations	67, 68
value of foreign coins	57-65
Charges collected, and expenses of parting and refining	32
imposed on gold bars	8, 9
Charlotte assay office, operations of, 1891	117, 118
Chili, coinage of, 1888	192
production of 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
China, coinage of 1888 and 1889	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	254, 255
monetary statistics of	133
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Circulation and metallic reserves of European banks	49
coinage, and ownership of silver dollars	21
of national banks, July 1, 1891	45
silver dollars	21
Classified expenditures of the Mint service, 1891	33, 34
Coin, changes in value of foreign	57-65
circulation of United States, July 1, 1891	64
November 1, 1891	47
employment of, in arts	50-54
foreign, estimate of value of	57-65

	Page.
Coin, minor, demand for.....	27
distribution of.....	27
stock of, in the United States, July 1, 1891.....	44
November 1, 1891.....	47
Coinage and medal dies manufactured 1891.....	6, 7, 159
cost of, 1891.....	96
minor.....	5, 6, 27, 28
profits on.....	152
of mints, 1891.....	5, 6
table of.....	150, 151
calendar year 1890.....	150, 151
from organization, table of.....	196-219
silver dollars, ownership and circulation.....	21
profits on.....	26
subsidiary silver, 1891.....	22, 24
profits on.....	22, 23
World, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	56, 57
table of.....	192, 193
Coining operations, 1891.....	94, 95
Coins, new designs of.....	68-76
Colombia, coinage of, 1888 and 1889.....	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of.....	268-274
monetary statistics of.....	131, 132
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	194, 195
Colorado, production of gold and silver in, 1890.....	55
Copper matte exported, 1891.....	43
Costa Rica, coinage of, 1889.....	193
Cost of coinage, 1891.....	96
silver, 1891.....	10-17
Course of silver, 1891.....	17-21
Deliveries on silver purchases, 1891.....	10-17
from March 1, 1878.....	11
Demand for minor coins.....	27
Denmark, coinage of 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of.....	247
monetary statistics of.....	129
Denver mint, operations of, 1891.....	114, 115
Deposits and purchases of gold and silver, 1891.....	3-5
tables of.....	136-148
Designs adopted for new coins.....	68-76
Dies and medals manufactured.....	6, 7, 158, 159
Dispatches from United States legations (or consulates)—	
Relative to monetary condition of Argentine Republic.....	266-268
Australasia.....	222, 223
Austria-Hungary.....	239-242
Belgium.....	229-233
Bolivia.....	274-277
British India.....	223-225
China.....	254, 255
Colombia.....	268-274
Denmark.....	247
France.....	225-229
Germany.....	242-245
Great Britain.....	220-222
Greece.....	235, 236

	Page.
Dispatches from United States legations (or consulates)—Continued.	
Relative to monetary condition of Hawaiian Islands	278, 279
Hayti.....	279, 280
India	223-225
Italy	234, 235
Japan	252-254
Liberia	280
Mexico	256-266
Netherlands.....	245-247
Nicaragua	260
Norway.....	247, 248
Peru	277, 278
Portugal.....	238
Russia.....	250-252
Spain.....	236-238
Sweden.....	248, 249
Switzerland	233
Venezuela	278
Distribution of minor coins	28
expenditures for	160
silver dollars	21
expenditures for	160
Domestic production of gold and silver from organization of mint	188
Dutch Guiana, production of 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	194, 195
Earnings and expenditures, 1891	32, 33
table of.....	152, 153
of refineries, 1891.....	31, 32
Ecuador, coinage of, 1888.....	192
Egypt, coinage of, 1888	192
Employment of gold and silver in the arts	50-54
Eritrea (Italian colony), coinage of, 1890.....	193
Estimate of value of foreign coins	57-65
Exchange of gold bars for gold coin, 1891.....	8, 9
Expenditures and appropriations, 1891.....	28-31
and earnings, 1891	32, 33
for distribution of minor coins, table of.....	160
silver coins, table of	160
supplies, classified	33, 34
Exports and imports of precious metals, 1891.....	39-44
tables of	174-181
by countries	182-185
of copper matte.....	43
gold and silver, loss by, 1891.....	39-44
silver from London.....	20, 21
Fluctuations in price of silver.....	17-21
Foreign coins, changes in value of	57-65
deposits of, 1891.....	3, 4, 136-139
estimate of value of.....	57-65
France, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	225-229
monetary statistics of	124, 125
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	194, 195
stock of money	49
French colonies, coinage of 1890	193
Georgia, production of gold and silver, 1890	55

	Page
Germany, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	242-245
monetary statistics of	127
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
stock of money	49
Gold and silver bullion in mints and assay offices, July 1, 1891	45
November 1, 1891	47
coin in the United States, July 1, 1891	44
November 1, 1891	47
imports and exports of, 1891	39, 44
tables of	174-185
used in the arts and manufactures	50-54
bars exchanged for gold coin, 1891	8, 9
increased charges on small	8, 9
manufactured, 1891	6
tables of	148, 149
bullion and coin, imports of, at New York, July 1, to October 1, 1891 ..	38
coinage, 1891	5, 6
table of	150, 151
calendar year, 1890	150, 151
deposits, 1891	3, 5
table of	136-148
1880-1891	5
employment of, in arts in the United States	50-54
exported, 1891	40
table of	176-185
imported, 1891	39
table of	174-185
movement of, from the United States	34-39
produced in the United States, 1890	54, 55
from 1792	191
world, 1873 to 1890	56
table of	194, 195
recoinages, 1889 and 1890	57
shipments from United States	34-39
Great Britain, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	220-222
monetary statistics of	122-124
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
stock of money	49
Greece, dispatch relative to monetary condition of	235, 236
monetary statistics of	126
Great Commora, coinage of, 1890	193
Guiana, British, production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Dutch, production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Hawaiian Islands, dispatch relative to monetary condition of	278, 279
monetary statistics of	132
Hayti, coinage of, 1890	193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	279, 280
monetary statistics of	132
Helena assay office, operations of, 1891	115, 116
Highest, lowest, and average price of silver in London, 1891	18
calendar year 1890	19
since 1833	189
value of the silver dollar since 1873	19

	Page.
Holland. (<i>See Netherlands.</i>)	
Hong-Kong, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
Idaho, production of gold and silver, 1890	55
Increased charges on small gold bars	8, 9
Imports and exports of gold and silver, 1891	39-44
tables of	174-185
of gold bullion and coin at New York, July 1 to October 1, 1891	38
silver ores, 1891	41
India, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	223-225
monetary statistics of	124
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
shipment of silver to	20, 21
Industrial arts, employment of gold and silver	50-54
Italy, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	234, 235
monetary statistics of	126
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Japan, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	252-254
monetary statistics of	132, 133
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Lead ores imported, 1891	41
Liabilities and assets of mints and assay offices	156, 157
Liberia, dispatch relative to monetary condition of	280
Loss of gold by export, 1891	40
Lowest, highest, and average price of silver in London	18, 19, 189
Maryland, production of gold and silver in, 1890	55
Medals and dies manufactured, 1891	6, 7, 158, 159
proof coins sold, 1891	7
profits on	7
Melters and refiners' operations, 1891	94, 95
Metallic and paper money in United States, July 1, 1891	45
November 1, 1891	47
reserves and circulation of Europe	49
Mexico, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	256
monetary statistics of	131
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Michigan, production of gold and silver, 1890	55
Minor coinage, 1891	27, 28
blanks purchased for	27
profits on	152
coins, demand for	27
distribution of	28
expenditure for, table of	160
Mint at Philadelphia, law authorizing new building renewed	77-91
Mints and assay offices, operations of, 1891	31
Monetary statistics of foreign countries	120-133
Argentine Republic	130
Australasia	124
Austria-Hungary	128
Belgium	125
Bolivia	131
Canada	124

	Page.
Operations and expenses of New York assay office.....	112-114
Philadelphia mint	96-102
St. Louis assay office	118, 119
San Francisco mint.....	102-107
Operative wastage, 1891.....	152-161
Oregon, production of gold and silver in, 1890	55
Ores, imports and exports of gold and silver	41
table of	180, 181
Ownership, circulation, and coinage of silver dollars	21
of gold and silver in the United States, July 1, 1891.....	46
Paper and metallic money in the United States, July 1, 1891	46
November 1, 1891	48
Parting and refining bullion, amendment of laws regarding.....	91-94
charges collected and expenses, 1891.....	32
Peru, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of.....	277, 278
monetary statistics of.....	131
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Philadelphia mint, deposits and operations, 1891.....	96-102
new building	77-91
Portugal, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	238
monetary statistics of.....	127
Price of silver, 1891.....	17-21
Product of acid refineries, 1891	10, 54
gold and silver in United States, 1890.....	54-56
from organization of Mint.....	191
world, 1873 to 1890.....	565
table of	194, 19
Product of gold and silver in Australia.....	223
Profits on medals and proof coins, 1891.....	7
minor coinage, 1891.....	152
silver-dollar coinage, 1891	26
since 1878	26
subsidiary silver coinage, 1891.....	22-24
Proof coins and medals sold, 1891	7
Purchase of silver bullion	10-17
act of February 28, 1878.....	10, 11, 14
July 14, 1890.....	12-17
tables of	162-171
Ratio of silver to gold each year since 1687	190
Receipts from sale of blue vitriol and spent acid.....	31, 32
Recoinages by countries, 1889 and 1890.....	57
of subsidiary silver coins in the Treasury.....	22, 23
trade dollars.....	24, 26
Refinery earnings and expenditures, 1891	31
Refining by acid, 1891.....	10
Regulations, changes in	67, 68
Roumania, monetary statistics of.....	130
Russia, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of.....	250-252
monetary statistics of.....	130
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
St. Louis assay office, operations of, 1891	118, 119
Sale of by-products of acid refineries.....	31, 32

	Page.
San Francisco mint, deposits and operations of, 1891	102-107
Scandinavian Union, monetary statistics of	129
Seigniorage on silver-dollar coinage, 1891	26, 27
since 1878	26
table of	154, 155
subsidiary silver coinage, 1891	22-24
Shipments of gold from the United States	34-39
Siam, coinage of, 1889	193
Silver and gold coin in the United States, July 1, 1891	44
November 1, 1891	47
lost by export, 1891	40
product of 1890	54
average price of, 1891	18
1890 (calendar year)	19
since 1833	189
bars manufactured, 1891	6
tables of	148, 149
bullion purchases	10-17
coinage of United States, 1891	5, 6
table of	150, 151
calendar year 1890	150, 151
from organization of Mint	196-219
world, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
coins, recoinage of uncurrent	22-26
cost of, 1891	10-17
course of	17-21
deposits, 1891	3-5
tables of	136-148
dollar circulation	21
coinage, seigniorage on	26, 27
table of	154, 155
highest, lowest, and average value of, since 1873	19
value at commercial price	20
dollars, coinage, ownership, and circulation of	21
distributed	21
employment of, in arts	50-54
fluctuations in price of	17-21
highest, lowest, and average price of, in London, calendar year 1890	19
fiscal year 1891	18
imports and exports of	39-44
tables of	174-185
lead ores imported, 1891	41
ore imported into United States, 1891	41
price paid during 1891	11-17
product of United States	54, 55
tables of	194, 195
world, 1873 to 1890	56
table of	194, 195
profits, 1891	26, 27
table of	154, 155
purchases, 1891	10-17
tables of	162-171
recoinages, 1889 and 1890	22-26, 57
shipments of, to India	20

	Page.
Silver, subsidiary, coinage of, 1891	22-24
profits on	22-24
South Africa, coinage of 1890	193
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
South Carolina, production of gold and silver in, 1890	55
South Dakota, production of gold and silver in, 1890	55
Spain, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	236-238
monetary statistics of	127
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Special tests of coins	66
Statistics, monetary, of foreign countries	220-280
abstracts of	120-133
Stock of coin in United States, July 1, 1891	44-48
November 1, 1891	47
money in Europe	49
United States	44-49
Straits Settlements, coinage of 1888, 1889	192, 193
Subsidiary silver coinage, 1891	22-24
profits on	22-24
coins in the Treasury	23
Summary of operations of mints and assay offices	94-120
Sweden, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	248-249
monetary statistics of	129
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Switzerland, coinage of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	233
monetary statistics of	126
Tables (in the Appendix):	
Assets and liabilities, June 30, 1891	156, 157
Assays, monthly and annual	172, 173
Bars manufactured, expressed in coining value	148, 149
standard ounces	148, 149
Coinage and medal dies manufactured	159
calendar year 1890	150, 151
fiscal year 1891	150, 151
of the mints of the United States, by calendar years, from 1793 ..	196-219
various countries, 1888, 1889, and 1890	192, 193
Comparison of business of mints and assay offices	186, 187
Cost of silver contracted for, delivered, and coined each month	161-171
Deposits and purchases of gold and silver, by value	138, 139
weight	136, 137
of gold and silver from organization of Mint	188
of domestic production, by value	142, 143
by weight	140, 141
silver of domestic production, by value	146, 147
by weight	144, 145
Earnings and expenditures	152, 153
Expenditures for distribution of minor coin	160
silver coin	160
Exports, by countries, of domestic gold and silver	176, 177
foreign gold and silver	178, 179
Highest, lowest, and average price of silver each year since 1833	189
Imports and exports of coin and bullion, 1891	174-180

	Page.
Tables (in the Appendix)—Continued.	
Imports and exports of gold and silver ores, 1891.....	181
by countries, 1891.....	182-185
Medals manufactured, 1891	158, 159
Monetary statistics of foreign countries.....	220-280
Production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1890.....	191
Ratio of silver to gold each year since 1687	190
Seigniorage on silver, 1891.....	154, 155
Silver bullion purchased, act February 28, 1878.....	161
July 14, 1890	162
both acts	163
employed in coinage, by institutions.....	164-171
Wastage and loss on sale of sweeps	161
World's production of gold and silver, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	194, 195
Tennessee, production of gold and silver, 1890	55
Tests of coins, special.....	66
Texas, production of gold and silver, 1890.....	55
Trade dollar, redemption and recoinage.....	24-26
Transfers of uncurrent coin for recoinage.....	23
Treasury, coin in, July 1, 1891	46
November 1, 1891	48
Turkey, coinage of, 1888 and 1890	192, 193
monetary statistics of	130
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	194, 195
Unexpended appropriations, 1891.....	30
United States, coinage of 1888, 1889, 1890	192, 193
stock of money in.....	44-49
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890.....	55, 194, 195
Use of by-products for expenses of refinery recommended.....	31, 32
Utah, production of gold and silver, 1890	55
Values of foreign coins.....	57-65
silver dollar, at commercial price.....	20
Venezuela, coinage of, 1888.....	192
dispatch relative to monetary condition of	278
monetary statistics of.....	131
production of, 1888, 1889, and 1890	194, 195
Vermont, production of gold and silver, 1890.....	55
Virginia, production of gold and silver, 1890.....	55
Washington, production of gold and silver, 1890.....	55
Wastage of bullion by operative officers, 1891	152, 161
Work of acid refineries, 1891.....	10
the Bureau of the Mint	133
World's coinage, 1888, 1889, and 1890	56, 57
table of	192, 193
production of gold and silver, 1873 to 1890	56
table of	194, 195
Wyoming, production of gold and silver, 1890	55

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 06955 6994



